Two Parts
16 Pages

# The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV.....NO. 13,590. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1895.—TWO PARTS.—16 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

## NEGROES SHOT LIKE DOGS

### Many Killed and Wounded by New-Orleans Mobs.

### AN ENGLISH PURSER FATALLY HURT

**Police Make No Arrests—Militia Under Arms to Prevent Further Rioting—Federal Troops May Be Called Upon.**

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 12.—More rioting occurred on the river front this morning. As a result several men are dead, and a number are dying in the hospitals. Among the latter is the purser of an English ship. The Governor is here in consultation with the local authorities. The militia is massed at the armories. The English Consul is reported to have forwarded a vigorous complaint to Washington because of the firing upon British vessels.

**The Dead.**

The dead, so far as known, are:

CARABEE, JULES CLICE, white, a shoemaker, and an unwilling spectator of the rioting.

CRAWFORD, WILLIAM, colored, a screwman.

LOPEZ, FRED, a negro screwman.

PAYNE, JOHN, a negro laborer.

An unidentified negro dock laborer.

**The Wounded.**

Some of those wounded were but slightly hurt, and hurried to their homes. Those receiving treatment at the hospitals are:

BANE, JAMES A., white; purser of the steamship Engineer; shot in the head twice, and in the arm once; very dangerously hurt.

BROOKS, ROBERT, white, longshoreman; shot with a rifle ball in the right leg below the knee.

BROWN, HENRY, colored, a screwman; shot five times in both arms, both legs, and thigh; he will recover.

CUST, LUNIS, colored; employe of a sugar refinery; shot in thigh; will recover.

LIGHTHALL, FRANK, colored; a driver for a cement firm; shot in the leg; not dangerously hurt.

MALLARD, LEONARD, colored, a scaleman; shot over right eye; fatally hurt.

PERSTEN, TIMOTHY, colored, a coal wheeler; shot seven times in both legs, thigh, and head; he may recover.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM, colored, screwman; shot in the leg; will recover.

The bloody work of to-day was done by two mobs of river laborers, one operating at the head of Phillip Street, and one at the Harrison steamship wharf, near Jackson Square.

Shortly before 7 o'clock this morning the colored screwmen engaged to load the British steamship Engineer, lying between St. Ann and Dumaine Streets, removed the tarpaulins covering the second hatch. Just then a pistol shot was heard, then another, and in a second they were followed by a fusillade along the wahrf and on the deck of the vessel.

Men to the number of 200, armed with pistols, shotguns, and rifles, half hidden in the freight and among the box cars on the levee, closed in around the wharf and opened fire upon the laborers.

James Bane, purser of the British steamship Engineer, was walking toward the gangplank of his vessel when the firing began. He received a bullet in the side and fell. The mob then fired a volley at the prostrate Englishman, inflicting a buckshot wound in the head and one in the arm. He was sent to the Touro Infirmary, where the surgeons declared his wounds very serious.

When the attack was made the negroes on the wharf became panic stricken and rushed from the vessel and along the wharves, begging for mercy. But the firing continued. Two unknown negroes were shot, and died instantly. They were working on the ship Engineer. Jules C. Carrabee, a Mexican shoemaker, was shot in the mouth, the bullet going through the base of the brain. He ran from the wharf, through the French market, and fell dead on the opposite side of the street, 100 yards from where he received his wound.

There were half a dozen policemen on the Harrison wharf when the shooting began. They made no attempt to prevent the attack, claiming they were helpless in the presence of the mob and took refuge behind the freight on the wharf to avoid the bullets.

When the rioters had completed their work at the Harrison wharf they marched toward the up-town wharves, with guns on their shoulders, and other weapons in plain view. Three blocks up they met Leonard Mallard, a colored laborer, employed by one of the public weighers. Some member of the mob called to him to run. He refused, declaring that he had done nothing wrong, and that he had a right to be where he was. One of the mob took deliberate aim with his rifle at the negro and fired. The ball went through Mallard's brain, emerging over the right eye. Mallard was taken to the hospital, where he now lies at the point of death.

After this the rioters continued up the levee for a mile and a half, but did no more shooting, as all the colored laborers had deserted every wharf on the river front. However, another mob had already organized at Phillip Street. About 7 o'clock a crowd of white men moved to the attack of the negro screwmen who were preparing to unload the British steamship Niagara. A large number of shots were fired, but only one man was killed. He was William Crawford, a colored screwman, who was shot in the head as he attempted to escape. Shots were also fired at the British steamships Niagara and Merrimac.

A United States Deputy Marshal who was stationed on the Niagara says he say one of the rioters deliberately aim at him and fire. He returned the fire, but apparently without effect.

The police were massed on the levee after all the shooting was over, but arrived too late to be of service. No arrests of any of the rioters were made.

After the rioting subsided, the negroes deserted the wharves in a mass. Even colored teamsters, declaring their lives unsafe, unhitched their mules from loaded carts and drove away. In consequence, not a foreign vessel took on a pound of freight during the entire day.

Mayor Fitzpatrick to-night is in personal command of the situation and declares that he is able to cope with it.

News of the rioting was telegraphed to Gov. Foster and he left for the city this afternoon, after telegraphing orders to have all the city militia placed in readiness for a call to arms at any moment.

The commercial bodies and Exchanges met this afternoon and appointed committees to confer with the Governor. The steamship agents also met, and telegraphed a report of the shooting of Purser Bane of the Engineer to the British Ambassador at Washington, where aid was implored. The local British Consul, Mr. St. John, is also believed to have transmitted a report to Washington, but he maintains a strict silence about the matter.

Gen. Barland, commanding the First Brigade Louisiana Militia, has ordered all men to report to their armories, equipped for duty, to suppress any further attempt at rioting on the river front. This brings out about 1,000 men.

United States District Attorney Earhart this afternoon telegraphed to the Attorney General at Washington stating that the local authorities were unable to deal with the situation and calling for Federal troops. No answer has yet been received, and it is feared no action will be taken on the demand, owing to President Cleveland's absence from Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Lieut. Gen. Schofield, commanding the army, said late to-night that he had heard of no request for Federal troops to assist in quelling the riots in New-Orleans. In case such a request had been received at the War Department Gen. Schofield would certainly have been informed and any troops sent to the scene of disturbance would have proceeded through orders from him.

In the event Federal troops are required in New-Orleans, there will be little or no difficulty and delay in getting them there, as Jackson Barracks, the Government military post of Louisiana, is near the city. The post is commanded by Major J. G. Ramsey of the Third Artillery, and Troops D and L of the Third Artillery are now stationed there.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, this evening received a telegram from the British Consul at New-Orleans, informing him of the shooting, during the riot this morning, of Purser Bane of the British steamer Engineer. The Consul added in his telegram that the city was in a terrible state of excitement, and the men of the Engineer were fearful that they might be attacked. He, therefore, earnestly requested that some action be taken to insure their safety. Speaking of the matter, Sir Julian said:

"You know the City of New-Orleans is very much perturbed just now, but the Governor of the State, I am assured, is able to quell the disturbance. As soon as I received the telegram from Consul St. John I turned the matter over to the Secretary of State, and he informed me that he would communicate with the Governor of Louisiana, so that the matter may be investigated."

Further than this Sir Julian refused to talk upon the matter.

## KING MAY DIE OF HIS INJURIES

### Probably Fatal Wounds Sustained by the Governor's Secretary in a Riot in the Indiana Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 12.—Myron D. King, private secretary to Gov. Matthews, will probably die from injuries received during a riot which closed the session of the Legislature at 12 o'clock last night.

Gov. Matthews is a Democrat, and the Legislature is Republican. A bill was passed last Thursday night, ousting from office the custodian of the State House, a Democrat. The measure reached the Governor at 11:54 P. M., Thursday. The State Constitution provides that the Governor may hold a bill three working days. If it is not then signed, and the Legislature is in session, it becomes a law. If vetoed, a majority vote of the Legislature suffices to pass it over the veto. The Legislature's life expired by limitation at midnight last night.

Gov. Matthews held the bill r ferred to until 11:50 o'clock last night, and then started Secretary King to the House with his veto. The Republicans realized that there would not be time, after the reading of the message, to pass the bill over the veto before the Legislature died, and sought to prevent King from reaching the Speaker's desk. He was captured and imprisoned in the elevator.

Democratic members of the House and the custodian's force released King and carried him to the hall of the House. The Doorkeepers refused to admit him, and the attacking party forced the doors. Then a free fight began on the floor of the House. Revolvers were flourished and blows struck with such articles of furniture as the combatants could lay hands on conveniently. Many members of the House and others were injured, the most seriously being Private Secretary King, who was badly beaten about the head and received several kicks in the stomach.

At last the Democratic rush line succeeded in forcing King to the Speaker's desk, but just at that instant the Speaker declared the House adjourned sine die, and the veto message not having been read, the bill which caused the riot was a law.

Private Secretary King was taken at once to his home. Shortly after noon to-day he took a sudden turn for the worse. A rib was broken and it is pressing upon the heart. It is feared he cannot recover.

Great excitement prevails, and the members who assisted in the assault upon King are leaving the city to avoid arrest.

## TUG VOSBURG SUNK ON ROMER

### Her Crew Taken from the Scow She Was Towing by the Tug Carrie A. Ramsay at Daylight.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., March 12.—The tug F. W. Vosburg, Capt. Cutler, which left New-York last night with a garbage scow in tow, ran on the Romer Shoals about 2 o'clock this morning, filled with water, and sank shortly afterward.

There was a heavy mist, and the buoy lights could not be seen. The crew—nine men—of the Vosburg hoisted signals of distress on the tug, and then went aboard the scow. Only the smokestack and pilothouse of the Vosburg could be seen above the water.

The dump scow drifted about the shoals until after daylight, when the tug Carrie A. Ramsay, with a pilotboat yawl, went to the rescue. The life-saving station men had also been notified, and started for the shoals.

The Carrie A. Ramsay took the men off, and, with the scow in tow and the life-saving men on board, returned to Sandy Hook.

The observer at Sandy Hook had reported early this morning that two men were seen on the smokestack of the tug Vosburg, but the tug's crew says that they all escaped to the scow, and that none of them was on the smokestack of the sunken tug.

The tug Carrie A. Ramsay, after leaving the life-saving men at the Hook, returned to New-York.

**Killed Himself Because of Chagrin**

DULUTH, Minn., March 12.—J. F. Stocking, son of a millionaire lumberman of Eau Claire, Wis., committed suicide at his hotel last night by taking one hundred grains of morphine. Young Stocking, it is alleged, became estranged from his people about a year ago by marrying a woman from whom he recently secured a divorce in Superior. A few days ago she was arrested with a hackdriver in this city on a charge of being drunk and disorderly, and it is supposed that preyed on Mr. Stocking's mind, and led him to take his own life. He was twenty-two years old.

## A FIGHT FOLLOWS MASS

### Many Shots Are Exchanged in an Omaha Church.

### THE PRIEST SHOOTS AN ASSAILANT

**Polish Factions Riot Over the Possession of Property — Wholesale Arrests of the Belligerents.**

OMAHA, Neb., March 12.—The factional fight for possession of St. Paul's Catholic Church, (Polish,) which has been in progress for six months, culminated in a riot this morning immediately after mass.

The Rev. Stephen Kaminski, the priest in charge, had just finished the service and the congregation had left the edifice for their homes when thirty-five men approached the building. After a brief parley ten of the number entered the church and demanded that the priest deliver the keys to them. He refused and ordered them to leave the place. Instead of complying with his request, they began to threaten him with bodily harm.

Fearing that an effort would be made upon his life, the priest armed himself with a revolver and again commanded the intruders to leave. Scarcely had the priest uttered the order than several shots were directed toward him. He returned the fire, and then a running fusillade was kept up until about two dozen shots had been exchanged between the priest and the attacking parties.

Joseph Darganzewski, the leader of the faction which was trying to gain possession of the church, was standing near the stove in the middle of the church and a short distance in front of his friends. One of the shots fired by the priest struck him in the right knee and passed out. Another shot struck him in the left ankle, inflicting a severe wound. He fell upon the floor, crying: "Kill him! I am shot!" Several more shots were directed toward the priest, but he occupied a position just behind the altar and escaped unharmed. The attacking party retreated from the church.

The news of the riot quickly spread and hundreds of women and children armed themselves with clubs and revolvers and hurried to the church to avenge the wounded man. The church was surrounded and an effort made to gain admission, but the priest held the fort securely from a well-intrenched position near the altar. All the windows on the west side of the building were broken and the front doors were burst open, but no one had the courage to enter the church.

Some of the hot-headed Poles entered the churchyard, hooted and yelled, and brandished clubs and revolvers, calling others to their aid to take the priest from the building and hang him.

In another yard was a small gathering of the faithful followers of the priest, who were guarding the entrance to the rear door of the church. A woman precipitated a general fight by hurling a can at one of the mob outside the door. Rocks were thrown by the belligerents, and revolvers drawn on both sides. Detectives averted more serious trouble by arresting two men who were belaboring each other with pitchfork handles. The church yard was then cleared and the crowd gathered outside the gate.

The priest, stationed near the door leading to the side entrance to the church, shot, according to his story, in self defense, and was aided by five small boys in the sacristy, who loaded and reloaded the priest's revolvers as directed. A dozen bullet holes are in the altar, some of the bullets penetrating the image of the Virgin Mary, others entering the woodwork and plastering on the walls and ceiling near the altar door.

Father Kaminski was taken to jail, but released on bail. The trouble arose over a mistake by the assailing party. One faction was headed by the priest, a Franciscan Monk, and the other by Darganzewski. Bishop Scannell refused to recognize Kaminski, and led in the fight to oust him. Kaminski's faction secured possession of the church, and two weeks ago the District Court decided in favor of the Bishop. Pending an appeal to the Supreme Court, Kaminski and his faction remained in control. The other faction did not understand this, and under the District Court order they demanded control.

Wholesale arrests of rioters were made to-night. The portion of the city near the church is greatly excited, and more trouble is feared.

## MR. LAUTERBACH MAY RETIRE

**Talk of a Reorganization o he Republican County Committee.**

One of the stories which attracted some attention from politicians last night was to the effect that preparations were already under way for a reorganization of the Republican County Committee.

The reapportionment under which there are to be thirty-five Assembly districts in the city was one of the excuses given for this.

A part of the story was that Edward Lauterbach, the President of the organization, would retire, leaving the field open for the selection of a new President at the earliest meeting after the reapportionment. This takes effect in June. Some time will be required to adjust the scheme of management in county politics to this increase in the number of districts.

It was said that Mr. Lauterbach might retire within sixty days.

**Lieut. Gov. Wolcott Better.**

BOSTON, March 12.—Lieut. Gov. Wolcott, who has been confined to his home on Commonwealth Avenue for several days, as a result of a severe cold, which developed incipient stages of pneumonia, was reported to-day as considerably improved, and his physician stated that the danger line had been passed. The Lieutenant Governor will not, however, be able to be out and about for several weeks.

**Bruorton Declined the Office.**

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Commissioner of Patents Seymour has returned from a visit to Connecticut. While en route to Washington the Commissioner stopped over in New-York with reference to filling a vacancy in his bureau, caused by the recent changes in the examining force. He offered the position of Chief Clerk of the Patent Office to William T. Bruorton of Brooklyn, N. Y., but he would not accept the place.

**The New-Jersey Bridge Matter.**

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Secretary Lamont has referred the communication of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company asking that time be allowed it in which to file plans for the new bridge between New-York and New-Jersey to the Chief of Engineers for an opinion. Until this decision is formulated, the Secretary will take no steps in the matter.

## WILL IT BE THE GARRICK?

**General Opinion that Mr. Mansfield Ought to Call His New Theatre by His Own Name.**

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 12.—Great excitement was created in the theatrical circles of this city to-day by the statement telegraphed from New-York that the Mr. Garrick after whom Mr. Richard Mansfield intends to name his new theatre in New-York was an English actor. As is well known in the East, Columbus does not rely upon New-York for theatrical information or opinions. This is amply proved by the fact that when Miss Mamie Boggs, the "india rubber soubrette," recently played here in her comedy called "On the Half Shell," our people did not regard the performance favorably, although the bills expressly stated that the piece had "run for 100 nights to crowded houses at Daly's Theatre, in New-York."

Inquiry elicited the information that the New-York statement about Garrick was quite unfounded. No person could be found in Columbus who had ever heard of an English actor named Garrick. It was learned later that Mr. Thomas Garrick of St. Louis, Mo., used to be a well-known actor in the company of Mr. Frederick Warde, and that Mr. Mansfield had chosen to name his theatre after him, because of the love he has for St. Louis. One officious person was found who had heard of a Garrick Theatre in London, which he thought must have been named after an Englishman. But he was mistaken in his surmise. The London theatre was named after the St. Louis Garrick, who was not without honor save in his own country, where the spiteful and ill-informed Eastern newspapers combined to neglect him. So Mr. Mansfield will call his theatre the Garrick, and will hoist the American flag over its roof.

In this city Mr. Mansfield's choice of a new name for Harrigan's Theatre, which he has leased for ten years, also caused much comment. "Why Garrick?" was asked. "David was a famous actor, to be sure, and a shrewd fellow, and Henry Fielding admired him as much as Horace Walpole disliked him! But why should Mansfield name this pretty little theatre, upon which he will be expected to stamp his own strong individuality, after the great rival of Quin and Spranger Barry?

"The old theatrical traditions have gone out of the public mind. Mansfield produces new plays or revives old ones in his own twentieth-century manner. He is a man of this hour! It would be better, in his present mood of Americanism, to choose an American name if he wants to honor some old actor—a name like Warren, Wignell, Burton, Booth, Cushman, or Forrest."

"Mr. Mansfield," said a habitual theatregoer, "is the most individual actor we have. His theatre will be esteemed, above all other things, because it is his. The competition in the trade of play producing is very lively just now. A new theatre needs every bit of prestige it can have. For business reasons and, as I firmly believe, for artistic reasons, the house ought to be called Mansfield's Theatre."

And so everybody who knows believes.

## THE PRESIDENT GOING HOME

### His Duck Hunt Practically Ended—He Has Been in Excellent Health Throughout His Vacation.

CAPE HENRY, Va., March 12.—Mr. Cleveland finished his duck hunt at Cape Hatteras this evening, and is now homeward bound. The Violet left the Cape Channel about 5 o'clock and headed for Roanoke Marshes. If it shall be a good day to-morrow Mr. Cleveland probably will hunt for a few hours in the vicinity of Currituck Light, though ducks have been unusually scarce there this season.

After leaving Currituck Sound the steamer will pass through the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal into Elizabeth River. The run to Washington will be made without stop.

The report that Mr. Cleveland is suffering from a sprained knee is false. The President has been unusually well during his entire cruise in these waters.

## DR. MACDONALD'S RENOMINATION

**Efficient Service as President of the Lunacy Commission.**

ALBANY, March 12.—Science and humanity have won a great victory in the renomination by Gov. Morton for President of the Lunacy Commission of Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald of New-York. His renomination has been a foregone conclusion ever since Gov. Morton's accession to power, but recently Dr. Stephen Smith, who years ago was a member of the State Board of Charities, appeared as a candidate, groomed by a gentleman who is holding a subordinate position in one of the State departments, and who has been doing considerable lobbying, as he supposed, to Dr. MacDonald's detriment.

If anything expedited Dr. MacDonald's renomination it was the knowledge that he was opposed by this subordinate official, while the most eminent men in his own profession throughout the State, the most prominent leaders in both political parties, the most conspicuous humanitarians, male and female, who know all that he did to bring about the reform in State care for the indigent insane, and all that he has done for humanity since the law has been on the statute books, had not only advocated his retention in office, but written personal letters to the Governor urging his renomination.

Dr. MacDonald is still a comparatively young man, having been born in Ohio in 1845. As President of the Lunacy Commission since May, 1889, Dr. MacDonald has taken an active part in the movement begun by the State Charities Aid Association in 1886 to establish State care for the dependent insane. He, together with his associate Commissioners, graphically portrayed and fearlessly condemned in official reports the wretched system of county care for the insane, which has now happily been abolished in all counties of the State, save New-York and Kings.

Dr. MacDonald is a member of the American Medico-Psychological Association, the New-York State Medical Society, and the New-York County Medical Society; also of the Lotos Club, and George Washington Post, No. 103, Grand Army of the Republic, of New-York. He received the honorary degree of A. M. from Union College in 1894.

**Rapid Work on the St. Louis.**

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—Work on the International Navigation Company's new ocean flier, the St. Louis, has been pushed rapidly since the vessel was launched, early in the Winter, from the Cramps's shipyard, and the initial sailing date of the steamship from New-York for Southampton has been fixed for June 5.

The St. Paul, the sister ship of the St. Louis, is nearly ready to leave the stocks and will be launched in a few weeks. It will be impossible to complete the St. Paul in time for service this Summer, but she will be ready to begin her voyages in the Autumn.

## FIRED ON A MAIL SHIP

### Spanish Man-of-War Insults the Stars and Stripes.

### SOLID SHOT FOR ALLIANCA

### Off the Cuban Coast the Spaniard Tried to Overhaul Her.

### SHE WAS IN NEUTRAL WATERS

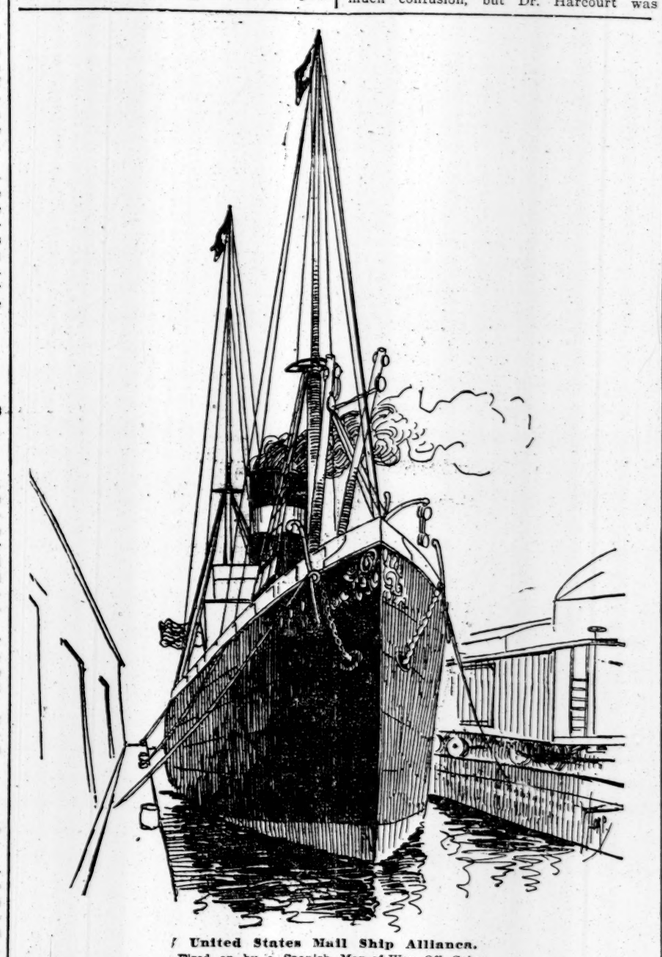
**Twice Dipped Her Flag in Salute and was Answered by Two Cannon Balls.**

### SHE WAS SPEEDY AND GOT AWAY

**Her Captain Notifies Secretary Gresham—Consul General Williams to Investigate.**

An American steamship has been fired upon on the high seas by a Spanish man-of-war.

The indignity was suffered by the Alianca, a mail steamship, owned by Messrs. Rockefeller and Pratt, of the Standard Oil Company, and plying between this port and Colon. The ship was threading her way through the Windward Passage, and, according to the statement of her commander and of all others on board, was well clear of the marine league, when a Spanish man-of-war, which was lying inshore, started in pursuit.



United States Mail Ship Alianca.
Fired on by a Spanish Man-of-War Off Cuba.

The Alianca hoisted her colors and dipped them three times as the man-of-war drew near, that being the customary salute which a merchant vessel pays to a vessel of war when meeting upon the seas.

The Spaniard's reply was a blank cartridge fired from her bow gun. Capt. Crossman of the Alianca was astonished at the act. More to direct attention to the flag he was sailing under than to pay any additional courtesy to the Spaniard, he ordered that the flag be dipped again.

The rippling emblem of the free had hardly been mastheaded again before another shot boomed from the pursuer. Capt. Crossman, then thoroughly angry, paid no attention to the shot, which was an unwarranted and arbitrary command to heave to. A few minutes later the Spaniard yawed sharply to starboard, the glint of one of his big bow guns was seen for a moment, and then the vessel was wreathed in a cloud of smoke.

Before the report was heard a heavy shot whizzed toward the American vessel, struck the water about an eighth of a mile astern, ricochetted, and disappeared after a few more splashes over the surface. Then another shot or shell, or whatever the missile was, was fired from the Spaniard and struck the water about the same distance astern of the American. Then another projectile was thrown from the Spaniard, but that also fell short of the steamship.

**PURSUED OVER TWENTY MILES.**

**Capt. Crossman's Story—The Spaniard's Poor Aim and Slow Speed.**

Capt. Crossman's indignation had not cooled when the Alianca reached this port yesterday morning.

"My ship," he said, "was pursued by the

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allowed to proceed, after being cautioned by the Bishop to keep to the question. Dr. Harcourt continued his objections to the resolution for some time, and concluded by saying that he refrained on account of the presence of ladies, from giving further unpleasant facts.

A motion to lay the matter on the table was carried—91 to 73. Later in the session it appeared again in the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we hereby declare that our action, taken this morning, with reference to the use of individual communion cups, is not to be construed as either approving or condemning this innovation.

**Specific Performance Enforced.**

ALBANY, March 12.—Judgment was affirmed, with costs, by the Court of Appeals to-day in the case of Elizur C. Webster and Cornelius S. Stryler, respondents, against the Kings County Trust Company, appellants. This was an appeal from the General Term, Second Department, which affirmed a judgment against defendant and in favor of plaintiffs for $129,261.24. It was an action for a specific performance, to compel the defendants to take titles to the building known as the Long Island Savings Bank of Brooklyn. The contract is dated Jan. 25, 1893. The consideration was $201,600. Defendant refused to accept the property on the ground that there was a defect in the titles.

**Philip J. A. Harper Better.**

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., March 12.—The condition of Philip J. A. Harper, the senior member of the firm of Harper & Brothers of New-York, who retired five years ago, and who has been seriously ill with grip and bronchitis, at his home, is greatly improved.

Dr. Louis N. Lanehart says that no serious results are likely, and that complete recovery will be but a matter of a few weeks.

**Will Close Up Urgent Business.**

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Postmaster General Bissell will return to Washington to-morrow to close up the urgent business of the department prior to his retirement, April 1. There are now about fifty Presidential Postmasters' cases awaiting his consideration, but some of them will undoubtedly be left for his successor, William L. Wilson.

## AN UPROAR OVER COMMUNION CUPS

### A Speaker in the Baltimore Conference Who Denounced Old-Fashioned Chalices Greeted with Groans.

BALTIMORE, March 12.—The question of individual communion cups was introduced at the Baltimore Methodist Conference to-day by the Rev. B. F. Clarkson in a resolution which stated that "It is the sense of this conference that the preachers in charge of the circuits and stations have neither Scriptural authority nor disciplinary right to introduce or to use individual cups in the administration of the Lord's Supper."

The Rev. Dr. Richard Harcourt, pastor of Grace Church, jumped up and asserted that there was Scriptural authority for the use of individual cups, and that there was nothing in the discipline against their use. He brought in the sanitary side of the matter, and was interrupted by Bishop Andrews with the remark: "The brother will speak to the question."

"I was just going to give the opinions of physicians in the matter," Dr. Harcourt said. "Is not that allowable?"

"I think not under the question," Bishop Andrews said.

"Mr. President," exclaimed Dr. Harcourt, more forcibly than before, "is all debate to be cut off on this question? Is not even the right of discussion to be allowed?"

"We shall perhaps allow a little latitude in the discussion," the Bishop said.

"There was a time," Dr. Harcourt resumed, "when it was said everybody had to go clean-shaven like the Bishop of this conference—when there was no dipping of the mustache into the cup, with perhaps tobacco juice on it; when there was no offensive suffering from the grip after having left the handkerchief at home. [Groans.] I tell you, Mr. President, that from these causes, at the table of the Lord and at His communion, I have administered slops."

The groans that greeted this remark rose to a tumult—entirely overcoming Dr. Harcourt's voice as he attempted to proceed. There were exclamations of "Oh!" and cries of "Stop!"

Men clamored for recognition from all parts of the conference floor. The Rev. J. A. Price was recognized and called Dr. Harcourt to order, alleging that his remarks were not to the question. There was much confusion, but Dr. Harcourt was

## HOME OF THE NEW COURT

### The Question of Having the Appellate Division Sit Up Town.

### SIMON STERNE FAVORS THE PLAN

**Some Lawyers Think All Courts Should Be Near Together—Gowns Generally Favored—Ex.-Gov. Hoadly Against Them.**

Some of the many opinions that have been expressed by prominent lawyers when speaking about the new Appellate Division of the Supreme Court have been gathered by The New-York Times.

The lawyers confined themselves to the advisability of having the court sit up town in a building that should adjoin the new one that the Bar Association is about to erect in Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, and to the question whether the Justices should wear robes while on the bench, as the Justices of many courts in this country now do. The diversity of opinions is shown by the following statements:

Simon Sterne, in speaking about the court, said: "It has been said that if the court is located up town it will greatly inconvenience the lawyers, but the inconvenience can be overcome by an intelligent disposition of the calendar by the court, so that there need not be too much unnecessary waiting. First, by not putting too many cases on the calendar, and, secondly, by an understanding among the lawyers for their mutual interests.

The court ought not to convene before 1 o'clock P. M., and it should then sit until 5 o'clock P. M., without an intermission, so that the lawyers can have the mornings for their other business at the courts down town. After the sessions of the court up town they could go directly home. Such an arrangement would reduce the inconvenience to a minimum and raise the efficiency of the court to a maximum, and would largely overcome the objection of having the court so far away from the lawyers' offices.

"The advantage of having the Appellate Court up town would be that it would be physically removed from the trial courts and still further removed from the commercial atmosphere. It is a good idea to remove the Appellate Justices from the trial Justices, mainly for the reason that while the trial Justice is forbidden to sit in review of his own decision there is nothing in either the law or morals to prevent him from giving his views to an Appellate Court as to the influenc that witnesses made upon him, prejudice engendered during the trial of the case, and impressions created which may have influenced him and affected his determination of the case. Every lawyer, therefore, runs the danger of having injected into his case something that does not appear on the record, from which alone the Appellate Court is supposed to get its facts; and, very naturally, a Judge of an Appellate Court will ask the trial Judge what induced him to take this or that view of the testimony, and proximity often gives such an occasion. What use, therefore, is the inhibition upon the Justice sitting in review upon his own case if at private chambers he sits next to the Justice who sits in review? There is a decided advantage in absence of physical proximity.

"I would advocate the gown for the new Appellate Court because it does add dignity to the appearance of the court and to the intercourse between the bench and the bar. No man has ever seen the United States Supreme Court or the Court of Appeals convened, quite independently from the dignity of the persons composing it, without feeling that there is an added dignity given by the dress—their insignia of office. We are outgrowing our crude notions of government which looked upon uniforms as badges of servitude. They are something wholly different—the symbol of authority."

Gen. Benjamin H. Bristow was sitting with Mr. Opdyke, his partner, when the reporter called on him. He said he had not thought of the matter sufficiently to express an opinion upon it, but said that it might be exceedingly inconvenient for lawyers who are very busy.

"What do you think of it, Mr. Opdyke?" he said, turning to his partner.

"Well," said Mr. Opdyke, laughing, "I hardly like to say, because Hamilton Odell says that those who object to the court being up town are not busy enough to have anything to attend to."

On the subject of gowns, Gen. Bristow said: "I am a great Republican, and favor simplicity in all governmental matters. It is more important to have brains than gowns."

"I have not given the matter of the location of the court much consideration," said Julien T. Davies, "but I should suppose it would be more convenient to have the court sit somewhere down about the present Court House, if not in it. It would then be more accessible for the majority of the lawyers, and that is a matter to be considered.

"I think it would be well for the Justices to wear robes. It dignifies the court and has a good influence."

Camillus G. Kidder said: "The suggestion that the Appellate Judges wear gowns is a good one, and will doubtless meet with favor. In my early days at the bar it was proposed that the Judges of the General Term of the City Court, then the Marine Court, should be so attired. One of them killed the project by annexing a rider to the bill that these gowns should be of some cheerful color, and of chintz, flowered with polka-dots. But there is sound sense in the proposition. The courts represent and symbolize the ultimate and sovereign power, and whatever lends outward dignity to judicial sittings is a help to the administration of justice.

"The suggestion that the new court shall hold its sittings up town is more doubtful. To have the Bar Association hard by is a great and an obvious convenience; but not all lawyers belong to the Bar Association, and to have the court over three miles away from most lawyers' offices will greatly add to the loss of time to lawyers waiting for the argument of a case to be reached. The aggregate inconvenience so caused will, in my judgment, outweigh the advantage of the Bar Association. All the courts should be held in places near together."

"The court should be down town, where the lawyers are," said Wheeler H. Peckham. "The lawyers are down by Wall Street, and the courts should be placed to suit their convenience. I do not believe in dividing up the courts. The lawyers have to do the walking, and they should have as little of that to do as possible.

"Gowns? Gowns? What do I think of gowns? Why, gowns don't add dignity to anything. I would just as soon see the Justices ascend the bench in their night shirts. It was a baby business for the Court of Appeals to put them on. This is

not the day for tailor-made men, what we want is brains, and not the product of the tailor."

Everett P. Wheeler said: "I consider it will be an excellent thing to place the new court up town beside the Bar Association. The court will have the advantage of a law library that is within two of being the largest and best in the country. So highly is the law library in the Post Office Building considered, and so great is the advantage to the Judges of the United States courts to have it there, that it is given room rent free.

"I think the lawyers would find it a good thing to be separated from the hurry and bustle down town, and they would not find it inconvenient to go up town to argue their cases. It is no great inconvenience today to go to Albany to argue a case. It is very important, in my opinion, for the court to have only one session a day, and then be where the Justices could have a consultation while the facts and arguments are fresh in their minds. The United States Supreme Court and the United States Circuit Court of Appeals do this, and it is of the utmost importance to the litigants. The Justices should consult and decide while the arguments are fresh in their minds.

"The members of the court should wear robes, as they will add dignity to their bearing and increase the respect for the court."

Charles Coudert said: "There is a great deal to be said pro and con upon the subject of the location of the court, and my first impression is that it should be down town with the other courts. I do not like the idea of having to take the elevated trains to reach a court in this city. To any one whose practice is entirely in the General Term it would make no difference, but I am inclined to favor its being down town.

"I am strongly in favor of the Justices wearing robes. They will lend dignity and majesty to the court. The court is our King in this country, and I think we ought to dress him up decently."

Ex-Gov. George Hoadly said: "If the court sits up town it will be exceedingly inconvenient to most, if not to all, the lawyers. I think it should be down town with the other courts. I know that there has been a lot said about the influence of 'buzzing,' and that it would be likely to affect the opinions of the Appellate Justices, because no trial Justice likes to be reversed. The 'buzzing' by the trial Justices could be done just as well if the courts were two miles apart as it could if they were together, for it is not now done in business hours, when it is done at all. I sat on an appellate bench with two other Judges, and we overruled each other's decisions with the utmost equanimity. It will not benefit the court to have it away from the others.

"I would put robes or dresses on the Justices if I wished to make old women of them, but not otherwise. It is more a question of brains than it is of dress. It was suggested to me to wear a robe when I was on the bench, but I never felt sufficiently old womanish to do so."

## WHAT NEWFOUNDLAND WILL ASK

### Terms on Which She Will Consent to Union with Canada—Distribution of Food in St. John's.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 12.—A northwest hurricane has been raging here for two days and has prevented the steamer Grand Lake, in which the delegation to Ottawa is to sail, from leaving port. Premier Whiteway had a relapse to-day and is now in a critical condition. He will not be able to accompany the delegation.

Newfoundland will ask Canada to grant the following terms: Nine hundred thousand dollars for a mail service, the administration of justice, interest on the public debt, &c., $1,000,000 for the use of the Local Government and civil service departments, Newfoundland to provide for any deficit by local taxation, the income on property, and import taxes, Canada to send a commission to examine the affairs and curtail the civil service.

If the terms shall be conceded by Canada, Newfoundland will vote on confederation at the next election.

Gov. Sir Terrence O'Brien received complete returns this morning from all available sources in regard to the suffering in St. John's, and his report to the Home Office in London will show 50 per cent. of the entire population of the city to be either receiving or in need of assistance to keep starvation from their doors.

The work of relieving the poor is being pushed in a manner that has never before been known on this island. This is possible through the donation of goods sent from Boston. Twenty-five hundred families, or 15,000 men, women, and children, received donations to-night. Many of the people had been fasting from forty-eight to sixty-two hours.

The scenes at the distributing stations were most affecting. Men used to the work of relief hardly could restrain their tears as women and children, fathers, gray-haired and feeble, and sturdy sons, anxious for work that was not forthcoming, showered "God bless yous!" on the assistants who gave out meat, flour, tea, and molasses.

### Mrs. Meinecke Warned by a Justice.

Mrs. Jessie Meinecke, of 49 Columbus Avenue, who was held in the Tombs Police Court on Monday for an attempted assault on Ella Lawler, an employe in the C. W. Meinecke Company, 257 Greenwich Street, was discharged yesterday by Justice McMahon.

Miss Lawler declined to press the complaint. She showed the Court a threatening telegram she had received from Mrs. Meinecke.

"You must not annoy this young woman," said Justice McMahon to Mrs. Meinecke, "and if you are arrested again I shall deal severely with you."

### Mayor Strong's Course Approved.

A resolution heartily indorsing the administration of Mayor Strong, and especially commending the appointment of William Brookfield as Commissioner of Public Works, was unanimously adopted last evening by the members of the Patriotic Republican Club, at its headquarters, 248 East Seventy-eighth Street.

Mr. Benjamin Oppenheim, who was in the chair, made a motion, which was also adopted, that the first anniversary of the club's incorporation should be celebrated on or about May 28, with appropriate festivities.

The meeting was adjourned, after the initiation of thirty-five new members.

### His Friends Suspect Foul Play.

The friends of Henry Clesky, a hostler, who lived at 107 Second Street, notified the Coroners yesterday that they suspected that he had been murdered.

Clesky worked in Sleven's livery stable, at 25 Spring Street. Two weeks ago he had a fight, while drunk, with Henry Mooney of 117 Cedar Street. It was said at the time that he fell and fractured his skull. He died in St. Vincent's Hospital. His friends now claim that he must have been struck on the head.

### Returned Blows for Treatment.

Abraham Friedman, forty years old, of 272 Delancey Street, hurt his right thumb in a machine yesterday morning, and went to Dr. Markiewicz of 95 Stanton Street to have it treated.

He refused to pay the doctor, and struck him when asked for payment. He was so disorderly that the doctor caused his arrest. In the Essex Market Police Court Justice Burke fined Friedman $5.

## Honest Gratitude

FOR

**What Hood's Sarsaparilla Did.**

"It is with pleasure and a grateful heart that I write these few lines. I am very sorry that I cannot tell all I feel in regard to Hood's Sarsaparilla, Hood's Ointment, and Hood's Pills. They have done so

**Much Good in My Family**

I cannot do without any of them. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla after the grip, when I was so weak and good for nothing that it tired me to see any one move. It made me well and strong as ever. My little daughter, 18 months old, had a bad swelling

**On Each Side of Her Throat.**

I began giving her Hood's Sarsaparilla and rubbing the swelling with Hood's Olive Ointment. In a short time one swelling broke and discharged, and both healed

**Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures**

and disappeared. I am no story writer, so I hope you will take this as honest gratitude to Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. B. F. NASH, Duxbury's Mass.

**Hood's Pills** act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.


### ISSUES OF CITY STOCKS AND BONDS

**Money for Mulberry Bend Park, Croton Watershed, and a Schoolhouse.**

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment at its meeting yesterday in the Mayor's office adopted resolutions authorizing the Controller to issue $1,534,371 of the consolidated stock of the City of New-York to pay the award for the property taken for Mulberry Bend Park. The property owners have been trying to get their money for several years, but have been unable to do so, as a law that was recently appealed provided that only $1,000,000 could be paid for the property.

The Controller was authorized to issue $500,000 additional water stock to pay for the property taken and the buildings torn down by Public Works Commissioner Daly when he was purifying the Croton watershed several years ago. The Controller was also authorized to issue $250,000 Croton water stock, which is done annually.

A communication was received from the Health Department asking for a transfer of $513 to pay the cost of appeal in the cases against the Trinity Corporation.

The Controller received authority to issue school bonds to the amount of $134,000 for the erection of a schoolhouse at Eighty-eighth Street and Third Avenue.

A letter from G. M. Van Hoesen, received by the Mayor, was read. It suggested that a new market be established on the Harlem River. The suggestion was referred to the Controller.

**Administrator, Pending Contest.**

Charles Coster was appointed yesterday administrator of the estate of the late James Hood Wright, the banker, pending the contest over Mr. Wright's will which has been instituted by the two sons of his deceased half-brother, William. The administrator is required to give a bond for $100,000. Surrogate Fitzgerald made the appointment.

### *THEATRICAL GOSSIP.*

—Jerome Eddy's Concert.—The concert to be given by Jerome Eddy at the Bijou next Sunday night promises to be an interesting event. Camille D'Arville will sing for the first time in French a new Trilby song, called "Au Clair de la Lune"; Chauncey Olcott, the Irish comedian, will come from Philadelphia to sing some of his popular songs, and Mlle. Carre Roma, prima donna of the United States Marine Band, will make her New-York début on this occasion. Clara Lane will sing an operatic selection, and Lillian Sturges, a clever mimic, will give imitations of Richard Harlow and other stage favorites. Nearly every important member of Canary & Lederer's "The Passing Show" company will also appear. The sale of seats will begin at the Bijou to-morrow.

—Going to See Crane.—The "Thirteen Friday Card Club" will give a theatre party Saturday evening, going in a body to see William H. Crane, in "His Wife's Father," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The club is composed of thirteen members, who meet every Friday evening at different houses. The names of these card players who defy the superstition of numbers and days are Mr. and Mrs. William H. Seaich, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Oakley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mooney, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Kursheedt, Joseph Remlinger, Mrs. D. M. Johnson, Frank MacKelvey, and Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Cohen. After the theatre party, the club will have a supper at Delmonico's, followed by an impromptu musicale.

—Mr. Harrigan Gone South.—After arranging for the lease of his theatre to Richard Mansfield on Monday, Edward Harrigan, accompanied by Mrs. Harrigan, started for Old Point Comfort, Va., where the comedian will spend a few days in an effort to recover his strength. He is out of all danger, but is very weak, as the result of his illness. It is his present intention to make a short tour with his company before the warm weather comes, but this will depend upon the rapidity of his recuperation. A trip to Europe will be made during the Summer, and next season he will take his company on the road, playing some of the most popular of his plays.

—Rejane in Repertory.—The last three weeks of Mme. Rejane's engagement at Abbey's Theatre will begin next Monday, with an entire change of bill. Sardou's "Sans Gêne" will be withdrawn after Saturday night, and the rest of the season will be devoted to repertory. On Monday, Meilhac's amusing comedy, "Ma Cousine," will be presented, and will be repeated Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday nights and for the Saturday matinée. For Friday and Saturday nights "La Maison de Poupée," the French version of Ibsen's "A Doll's House," will be the attraction, with Mme. Rejane as Nora. The sale of seats for next week's performances will begin at the box office to-morrow.

—Yvette Guilbert.—The managerial fight to secure Yvette Guilbert for this country has ended in a victory for Oscar Hammerstein, who announces that his agent, Mr. Rosenberg, yesterday signed a contract with the much-advertised French singer and mimic under which she will make her American début as his new Olympia Music Hall next December. Mr. Hammerstein, when asked if he agreed to the exorbitant terms of $3,000 a week originally demanded by the Frenchwoman, winked his eye and was silent.

—Will Rest Holy Week.—James Connor Roach, the author and leading actor of "Rory of the Hill," is a thoroughgoing churchman, with the courage of his convictions. He will not play during Holy Week, and the big Academy will be closed. Manager Ervin Hopkins, Jr., who respects Mr. Roach's views, paying the rental of the house. Excursion trains are now being run from every city and town in the neighborhood for the accommodation of suburban residents who wish to see "Rory of the Hill."

—"The Girl" in London.—The production of Belasco and Fyle's "The Girl I Left Behind Me" at the Adelphia Theatre, in London, will not be made by Charles Frohman, as has been announced, but by the English managers. Mr. Frohman has simply arranged to let them have the manuscript on the basis of a royalty to be paid on the receipts. The cast will be made up of English actors principally, though a few Americans may be sent over if the London managers ask for them.

—"Sans Gêne" for the Players.—Managers T. Henry French and Augustus Pitou have decided to give a professional matinée of "Madame Sans Gêne" at the Broadway Theatre next Tuesday afternoon, to enable the actors now playing in New-York to see the English version of Sardou's great play. Special invitations will be extended to Mme. Rejane and her French company, now playing at Abbey's Theatre, and they are expected to attend.

## BELIEVES IT IS UNWISE

### Commissioner Charles E. Simmons's Objections to the Pavey Bill.

### ALTOGETHER TOO EXPENSIVE A PLAN

**It Would Cost the City at Least $800,000 a Year More than It Does Now and Promises Hopeless Entanglement.**

The bill before the Legislature intended to divide the responsibility for the administration of public charity and the care of criminals in this city is not likely to pass without interesting discussion, and possibly sharp opposition.

The State Charities Aid Association is working hard for it, and so are several energetic ladies, interested in various charitable organizations that devote more or less attention to the correction of criminals. The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction have made no formal opposition to it, but it is well understood that every member of the board believes that it would be an altogether unnecessary and unwise piece of legislation.

To a reporter for The New-York Times, Commissioner Charles E. Simmons explained the objections to Mr. Pavey's bill entertained by the Charity Commissioners from a practical point of view.

"In the first place," he said, "the new plan would be altogether too expensive. Taking all things into consideration, I believe that it would cost the city at least $800,000 a year more than it does now, and I should not be surprised if the sum did not approach $1,000,000.

"There are three Commissioners now, each receiving a salary of $5,000. The two Commissioners suggested in the new bill are to receive a salary of $7,500 each, with two deputies, getting a salary of $4,000 each. There will be less work for them to do. It is proposed to transfer the insane to the care of the State. This proposition sounds all right to the taxpayer in this city, but the people up the State have a way of making us pay our full share. If something is taken off in this direction, it will surely be plastered on in some other direction.

"Under the new law, the Commissioner for Correction and his deputy would have about 3,500 people to look after, while the Commissioner for Charities would have 14,000 people to take care of, and would draw the same salary. Do you suppose they could ever agree?

"But the principal loss to the city would be in the necessity for paying people to do labor now assigned to inmates of the workhouse and the penitentiary. The Wardens of the almshouse and of the penitentiary say that they have furnished 300,000 days' labor to the city each year. This means a laborer's full day's work, to some purpose necessary for the health and interest of the city. If the new bill becomes a law it will be compulsory to employ people outside of the workhouse or the penitentiary to perform this labor.

"Suppose that you can employ people at $1 a day to do it, though I do not belive that sufficient help could be procured at the price. That would mean an expenditure of $600,000. In addition to this, it would be necessary to duplicate the administrative and the clerical force of the present department. That would be another important item of increased expense. As there is to be no commingling of criminals and charity people, it would also be necessary to run two sets of steamers and ferryboats to and from Blackwell's Island.

"These boats are now manned by inmates of the penitentiary and the workhouse, but under the new law it would be necessary to employ outsiders to do the work. That is another item of increased expense. We have all the time, on the island, an abundant supply of skilled labor. Some of the best butchers, the best bakers, and the best mechanics in this city reach us from time to time as periodicals. We utilize them to the best advantage. They repay the city tenfold for every penny spent in their support.

"We buy all our meat in bulk. The butchers we have in the penitentiary and in the workhouse cut it up and dress it for all the institutions under our control, except the insane asylum. The bakers make bread for the same institutions. Carpenters are put at work making coffins and looking after repairs required about the buildings. Shoemakers make shoes for all the institutions.

"There are about 40,000 tons of coal a year to be unloaded and distributed. This is all attended to by inmates of the workhouse and of the penitentiary. It is necessary that the yards and corridors of charity buildings should be kept clean. In fact, there is no end of work to be done, and it is all done now by people consigned to the workhouse and to the penitentiary.

"I do not think it would be possible to employ outside help to perform some of this labor at any price, particularly in the hospitals. The people who come under our care intermingle so much with one another that they do not mind it. A workhouse patient to-day is likely to be a hospital patient to-morrow. It is difficult for people not daily associated with the lives these people lead to understand the situation.

"But I have said enough about increased expenses and the necessity for employing people committed to the workhouse and to the penitentiary as they are employed now. What should we find for them to do if we did not give them this employment?

"It should be understood that under the present system there is no indiscriminate commingling of people committed to the Island for crime and people sent there for charity. Reports sent out by charitable organizations urging the passage of this bill have been exaggerated. Each institution under our control is governed by a medical board composed of gentlemen of the highest rank in their profession. There is no politics in it. Men are selected for their individual fitness for the places they occupy.

"The Commissioners of Charities endeavor to give each governing board everything that it asks for so far as it consistently can within its means. Of course, we cannot go beynod the sum allotted to us by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. And I do not see that the proposed new board would be any better off in this respect than we are. It cannot spend any more money than the Board of Estimate is willing to give, without getting into trouble.

"The new bill would inevitably lead to endless trouble in the purchase of supplies, and in various other directions. Under the existing arrangement the Commissioners of Charities and Correction are enabled to purchase supplies for all the public institutions in their charge at far less cost than would be possible if the responsibility were divided. We are larger purchasers than the State, even.

"It is not true, as alleged by some of our critics, that large sums of money have been spent in patching up old buildings, which should have been replaced by new ones, and in constructing new buildings imperfectly suited to the purposes for which they were intended. The board has been used to complaints of this nature for some years. So long as I have been connected with the board, the best possible use has been made of the money at our command.

"In conclusion, I want to say that the reforms suggested in the Pavey bill, now under consideration, may best be brought about through the existing Commissioners under the terms of the Consolidation act.


## CHINA SUCCUMBS!

So will that COUGH or COLD, as soon as you begin to tackle it with

**Riker's Expectorant,**

the only SWIFT, PLEASANT, and CERTAIN CURE for a Cough or Cold, Grippe, Bronchitis, Croup, or any other disease of Throat or Lungs.

Only 60 cts. a bottle, and your money back—if it fails—of your druggist—or at

**RIKER'S,**

6th Ave. cor. 22d St.


Most of our appropriations now are made for a spec l purpose, and money so appropriated cannot be used for any other purpose.

"If the Mayor wishes to know just how much money is spent in the maintenance of each hospital and prison under our control, let him instruct the board to account for the expenditures in each institution separately. This can easily be managed. But I do not think that it could be brought about under the Pavey bill. From my point of view, it promises nothing but hopeless entanglement."

### *THE SOCIAL WORLD.*

—The Amusement Club.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lyman Short last evening entertained the Amusement Club. The members first went to the Fifth Avenue Theatre to witness a performance of Mr. Crane in "His Wife's Father." After the play, supper was served at small tables at Mr. and Mrs. Short's home, 20 West Thirty-seventh Street. The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Westervelt, Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, Justice Ingraham, Miss Petit, Hamilton Tompkins, Miss Lily Graham, William Floyd-Jones, Dr. George Richards, Samuel Austin Chapin, Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Bowers, Mr. and Mrs. Woolsey Scarborough, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lanman Bull, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Ingersoll, Gen. and Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. Tiffany Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. George De Witt, Mr. and Mrs. Philip L. Livingston, Mrs. Joseph Drexel, Miss Westervelt, Mr. George Trotter, Eugene Louis, J. Clinton Spencer, the Misses Clark, Miss Van Duzer, Samuel Austin Chapin, Howland Robbins, and James B. Murray.

—W. H. Barber's Piano Recital.—A large number of fashionable folk filled the drawing rooms of Mrs. Muhlenberg Bailey's house, at 77 Madison Avenue, yesterday afternoon to listen to the second of William H. Barber's piano recitals. The following was the programme:

Sonate, Op. 90.....Beethoven
Pastorale, Op. 2, No. 2.....Stavenhagen
Etincelles.....Moszkowski
Impromptu in F sharp major, Etude, Prelude.....Chopin
Burlesque, Op. 71, No. 3.....H. Scholtz
Liebestraum.....Liszt
Valse in F major.....Schütt
Wiegenlied.....Grieg
Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 8.....Liszt

—Lectures on American Authors.—Miss Lalla Baldwin Morton gave the second of a course of five lectures on American authors at the Waldorf yeserday. Among the large audience were Mrs. Oliver Sumner Teall, Mrs. James W. Pinchot, Mrs. George G. Haven, Mrs. George P. Andrews, Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Mrs. Edmund C. Owen, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. William A. Perry, Mrs. George Kemp, Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. Henry Draper, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, and Mrs. Janvier Le Duc.

—The Theatre Club.—The Theatre Club attended a performance of "The Foundling" at Hoyt's Theatre last evening, and the members were afterward entertained at suppper by Mrs. Jefferson Davis at her apartments in the Gerard. Among those present were Miss Elizabeth Perkins, Miss Winnie Davis, Miss Keane, Prince Lubecki, George Trimble Davidson, Miss Maynard, Count Nasselli, Miss Helen King, Robert Stewart, Mrs. Reginald De Koven, and H. Clarence Breden.

—Social Incidents Yesterday.—The first of a series of Lenten readings on "The Renaissance" was given yesterday at the home of Mme. Helene Maigille and Mlle. Lucie de Meisson Kennedy, 321 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn. There was also an extensive musical programme. Miss Beaston gave her second lecture on French history at the home of Mrs. Egbert Guernsey, 528 Fifth Avenue. Locke Richardson read a number of selections from Dickens to a large audience at the Waldorf.

—Ladies' Day at the Grolier Club.—About 600 persons attended the ladies' day reception yesterday at the Grolier Club, 29 East Thirty-second Street. The features of the afternoon were an address on "Women Writers" by Mrs. J. Wells Champney, and an exhibition of 400 engraved portraits. The Reception Committee consisted of Mrs. William Loring Andrews, Mrs. Robert Hoe, and Mrs. James Osborne Wright.

—Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt's Dinner.—Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt of 583 Fifth Avenue gave a very pretty dinner last evening. The table was handsomely decorated with American Beauty roses, violets, and lilacs. The guests were Gen. and Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Col. and Frederick Dent Grant, Mr. and Mrs. De Witt, Mrs. Redmond, Mrs. Schuyler, and Mr. and Mrs. Brooks.

—Mrs. F. B. Keech's Luncheon.—A very pretty luncheon was given yesterday by Mrs. Frank B. Keech of 14 East Sixty-fifth Street. The table decorations were pink and white, and the guests were Miss Field, Miss Van Nest, Miss Riker, Miss Larocque, Miss Coudert, and Miss Mary Low.

—Mrs. Gerry's Sewing Class.—A meeting of the sewing class organized by Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and Miss Gerry was held yesterday afternoon at the Gerry mansion, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-first Street.

—L. B. McCagg's Newport Purchase.—Louis B. McCagg, son-in-law of Mrs. Edward King of this city has bought Ogden Hoffman Burrows's villa on Gibbs Avenue, Newport.

**Lexow Witness Applegate's Trial.**

William Applegate, the Lexow witness who told all about the methods of the "green-goods" men and the police, was placed on trial yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, before Judge Fitzgerald, charged with grand larceny.

Applegate, soon after his services to the Lexow committee, was appointed by Recorder Goff a subpoena server to the Extraordinary Grand Jury. He is charged with having stolen a fur-lined overcoat belonging to John Long. It is said he pawned the overcoat in Newark. The trial will be continued to-day.

**For More Liberal Sunday Laws.**

The Executive Committee having in charge the arrangements for to-morrow night's mass meeting at Cooper Union met at the Astor House yesterday. Dr. John Friederich presided, and twelve of the members were present.

The object of the meeting will be to advocate more liberal Sunday laws, especially in regard to the saloons.

Most of the business at yesterday's meeting was done by Otto Kempner, who seemed to direct all the arrangements.

## BACKDOWN FOR MR. PLATT

### Withdrawal of Support of Men for Places Under the Mayor.

### MR. LAUTERBACH WAS THE SPOKESMAN

**Regular Machine No Longer Stands for Messrs. Wanmaker and Hamilton—Mr. Brookfield to Look After His Friends.**

The gripsack which Thomas C. Platt sent down to the City Hall on New Year's Day has been taken away, and announcement has been made that Mr. Platt and his machine desire to secure quarters elsewhere, temporarily, at least.

The gripsack had been pushed into an uncomfortably cold corner of the apartments in which the people placed Mayor Strong and for some weeks it has been painfully apparent to the owner that the City Hall was not to be his abiding place, as he and his friends had supposed it would be.

All attempts to force Mayor Strong to allow Mr. Platt to come and share the comfortable apartments failed, and so the only thing left was to move out. This was done Monday night.

Chairman Lauterbach called on the Mayor at that time and withdrew the indorsements made by the Republican organization of all applicants for office under the Mayor's power of appointment. Those who were most prominent in the list were George W. Wanmaker for Dock Commissioner, and Thomas L. Hamilton for Commissioner of Charities and Correction.

The withdrawal of the support of the regular organization from these and other candidates was regarded by some as simply a formal acknowledgment by Mr. Platt that Mayor Strong would be allowed to conduct the affairs of his office as he pleased. This gracious condescension on the part of a "boss," who has for ten weeks been trying unsuccessfully to interfere, was, of course, duly appreciated by the public at large, which had been watching his futile attempts.

Some spoke of it as a very crafty move on the part of Mr. Platt to secure, even at this late day, some patronage for his followers, by removing the only thing which, judging from past experience, seemed likely to handicap them. Of course, this view was taken only by those cruel-minded and wicked Republicans who have no sympathy with Mr. Platt in his sorrow.

The announcement was made that the regular Republican organization did not desire to in any way hamper Mayor Strong in the administration of his office on a non-partisan basis. Chairman Lauterbach expressed some regretful thoughts that the Mayor had taken precisely the non-partisan view, which it had become evident was the case. He had hoped that Mayor Strong might, consistently with non-partisanship, give now and then an office to a machine man, and thus help build up the party. Inasmuch as the Mayor took another view of his duty Mr. Lauterbach sought to withdraw the machine's recommendations.

This action of Chairman Lauterbach was spoken of yesterday as the most flat-footed acknowledgment of defeat which the Tioga statesman has been called on to make since he left the United States Senate.

The withdrawal of the indorsement of the organization from Messrs. Wanmaker and Hamilton does not remove them from the field as applicants for the respective places. Their friends were at the City Hall yesterday, and they said the two men were as much in the field as ever. They stood on the footing of any men who asked for a job without regard to the particular organization with which they are connected. The fact that Mr. Lauterbach had asked to be released from the position of backer did not materially lessen the prominence with which their names were spoken.

There were few who were in a position to discuss Chairman Lauterbach's action. Mr. Platt was out of the city, and so was Mr. Lauterbach. Abe Gruber, the little Platt man from the Twenty-third District, was at the City Hall. He laughed, as he always does, when the subject was mentioned to him. He declared that the Republican Party breach was wide open. The fight, he said, seemed to be growing more picturesque, and with another laugh he said it would probably be made so hot that Commissioner Brookfield would be compelled to resign his present office, or the entire Republican structure in this city would go to smash.

Of course, every one knew that this was simply a Gruberism and joined in the laugh, because just now it looks as if Mr. Brookfield would do a great many things before he gives consideration to the thought of resigning. In short, Mr. Brookfield yesterday outlined some of the things he is intending to do. His programme promises to make it even more uncomfortable for Mr. Platt and his men. He announced that he proposed to give places to some of the men who have been loyal supporters of his faction of the party against Mr. Platt. Among the men named for places are Messrs. John Simpson, John Collins, and Martin Healey—all members of the Republican County Committee, who were superters of Mr. Brookfield up to the hour of his defeat by the Platt men, when Mr. Lauterbach became President of the organization.

"John Simpson, John Collins, Martin Healey, and William Henkel adhered to us through thick and thin," said Mr. Brookfield, "and I am not going back on them now. I have appointed Henkel Superintendent of the Bureau of Encumbrances, and I am going to give places to Simpson, Collins, and Healey. I don't know what places yet, but I am going to appoint them to some offices in my department.

"I know I shall be criticised, but I don't care. If it had not been for the loyalty of these men, Col. Strong would not be Mayor, and I would not be Commissioner of Public Works. When our county convention was held last Fall, a large element of it wanted a straight Republican ticket. My friends were in favor of a combination, and we would have been beaten if Simpson, Collins, Henkel, and Healey had not stood by us. They stood by us, too, when it looked as if we would lose. They defied Platt, and their action resulted in the nomination of Mr. Strong. They deserve well of their party, and I am not going to forget them now."

Mayor Strong said he did not care to discuss the withdrawal of support by Mr. Lauterbach further than to say that the indorsements given to Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Wanmaker no longer held. The Mayor was very cheerful about it.


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### HEARING ON THE EXCISE BILLS

**What the Two Measures Mean to New-York City and the State.**

ALBANY, March 12.—The story in this morning's New-York Times, exposing the danger to the bona fide social clubs of the State by the litigation now pending, which is to determine whether clubs shall take out a saloon of a hotel license, created widespread comment. Not a copy of The Times was procurable at the news stands in this city after 11 o'clock this morning. The general impression was that the only relief the clubs can obtain is through the Legislature, and it is by no means improbable that an amendment will be formulated for introduction into one of the two Excise bills now pending before the Legislature. A hearing was given on them this afternoon. Both of these measures abolish boards of excise, and bring in a system of liquor taxation. One of them is a crude form of the Ohio Dow law, and is said to have been drawn by Mr. Lauterbach, under the immediate supervision of Mr. Platt. The other is the bill introduced by the New-York Excise Reform Association, which is, comparatively speaking, a very conservative measure. John Jay Chapman, counsel for the association, said that this last bill, while abolishing the discretionary powers of boards of excise, leaves the boards now in office until the expiration of their terms, and provides that they shall be succeeded by single-headed commissions.

The control of the trade, which has hitherto been vested in the boards, who have had the sole power of enforcing the law, has led to many abuses, especially in the protection of liquor dealers who made themselves "solid" with the board. Under the Reform Association's bill, this paternal control is done away with, and power to enforce the law is placed immediately in the hands of the citizens themselves by suits for penalties, to be brought in district courts. The number of licenses is to be limited to one license to every 500 in population. Neighboring property is protected from saloon encroachment by giving every man a right to vote the grant of a license to his next-door neighbor, and providing for public notice to be posted on the outside of the premises whenever application is made for a license.

Mr. Platt's bill is also drawn with an eye to crippling Tammany Hall by breaking down its power over the liquor dealers, which has been one of its main political engines of war, but the provisions of Mr. Platt's bill are clumsy and unjust. It sweeps out of office all the Excise Commissioners in the State. It throws the liquor trade entirely open, fixing no limit to the number of licenses to be granted, which means that the liquor dealers will cut each others' throats in competition, while catering to the drinking tastes of the public. It affords no sort of protection to property, for under it a saloon may be opened on any premises whatever. It makes no discrimination between the sale of liquor and the sale of wine and beer; it provides no system under which the citizen can enforce the law, and it attacks all the charities in the State which now subsist on the moneys collected from liquor licenses, by providing that half the license money collected in all the counties in the State shall be paid into the State Treasury. This is an attack on the City of New-York to the extent of about $850,000.

The significance of these bills is that they seem to foreshadow the ultimate breakdown of the paternal system under which such abuses have been developed in this State.

Before the Senate Cities Committee, this afternoon, Capt. John P. Leo, who represented the merchant builders of New-York City, made a protest against the form in which the Tenement-House Commission bill was reported. He said the committee had agreed to amend by striking out the provision for solid partitions, and to change from 70 to 78 per cent. the lot space to be occupied. This had not been done. The committee agreed to make these amendments or to refer the bill back for another hearing should there be objections.

The committee heard Dr. W. H. Pinder of Brooklyn and Dr. Johnson of the New-York City Health Board in favor of Senator Smelzer's bill appropriating $250,000 to eradicate tuberculosis among domestic animals. It was shown that 7 per cent. of all cattle are infected, and that one death in every seven in New-York City is due to tuberculosis. The committee asked many questions, but apparently regarded the tuberculosis test and the sudden activity against the disease as a fad. No action was taken on the bill.

George S. Greene, Jr., and H. F. Dimock appeared before the Assembly Cities Committee in opposition to the Lawson Dock bill, whose defects have been exposed by The New-York Times and exploited by Mr. Dimock at previous meetings of the committee.

**Post Light No. 18 Destroyed.**

TOMPKINSVILLE, S. I., March 12.—The following notice to mariners has been issued by the Lighthouse establishment, Third District:

The structure of piles supporting the fixed red light at Burnt House Pier Post Light, No. 18, on the east side of the channel at the end of Burnt House Pier, Thames River, Connecticut, has been carried away by ice, and the light will not be exhibited till further notice. Repairs will be made as soon as possible.

**Leaky Cabin May Cost $10,000.**

A verdict for $10,000 damages was yesterday awarded to George Barker against the Cunard Steamship Company in the Supreme Court, before Justice Beekman.

Barker was a second-class passenger on one of the company's vessels, and alleged that his health was ruined by reason of the defective construction of his cabin, which admitted the sea water.

**Rich Spring Millinery and Gowns.**

The great annual exhibitions to which every one has a free pass, the window displays made by the dry goods firms of New-York every Spring, have begun again.

The windows of the establishment of H. O'Neill & Co., Sixth Avenue and Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets, which are always among the most beautiful in the city, are now resplendent with bright hues and bold combinations of color. The windows at the Twenty-first Street corner contain a millinery display. The foreground is banked with masses of the flowers that are to be most popular this Spring. Roses, cowslips, violets, and orchids are there in profusion. Beyond the wall of flowers are the hats themselves, not less bright and dainty, arranged among great sprays of white and purple lilacs and jars of lilies of the valley.

The window at the Twentieth Street corner is filled with the latest importations of capes, cloaks, and gowns, which are almost as brilliant in effect as the millinery and flowers.

One of the handsome driving hats shown is of jet, ornamented by black plumes at each side. The plumes are fastened by rhinestone ornaments set with pearls. Another handsome hat has a fancy straw crown, with a scalloped brim made of yellow chiffon and black lace. There is a broad trimming in fan effect of black thread lace, with rosettes of green leaves, yellow cowslips, and rhinestone and pearl ornaments. There is a band of green leaves and bunches of cowslips to rest on the hair. Beautiful English walking hats, sailor and picture hats are among the other tasteful styles.

The velvet capes by Panga and other Parisian makers are among the handsomest ever displayed in New-York. One of them is of violet-colored velvet, with a narrow pleating of violet satin ribbon around the lower edge. There is a garniture of finely-cut jet about the shoulders. The collar is finished with large butterfly bows at the front and back.

Among the handsome gowns are elaborate reception dresses by Rodnitz and by Beer of Paris.


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DR. A. B. JAMISON, 43 West 45th St., N. Y. City.


### THE DOCTOR WAS INDICTED BY MISTAKE

**Now the Governor is Trying to Have His Extradition Set Aside.**

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 12.—The case against Dr. George E. Whitten of Auburndale, Mass., under indictment here with Dr. J. E. Lee, for murder in the second degree in having caused the death of Maggie Schloss, has taken a remarkable turn.

Dr. Whitten was indicted in January and brought here from Massachusetts on extradition papers granted by Gov. Greenhalge. Dr. Whitten pleaded not guilty and was released on $10,000 bonds. After his release the eighteen Grand Jurors signed a statement to the Superior Court saying that they did not find a true bill against Dr. Whitten, but only against Dr. J. E. Lee, who was charged with him. Yesterday Dr. Whitten appeared before Gov. Coffin at Hartford and presented a request from Gov. Greenhalge asking that Dr. Whitten be restored to the State of Massachusetts as a free man. The request was backed by a long statement of the law by the Attorney General of Massachusetts, who

# FIRED ON A MAIL SHIP

Continued from Page 1.

Spaniard for a distance of between twenty and twenty-five miles. She was six miles astern of us when she abandoned the chase. There was no reason and no warrant for commanding us to heave to in the way she did.

"Had she spoken us through the medium of the International Signal Code I would have stopped my ship, had she so requested it by that means. But when she started her communication with powder and then with shotted guns I decided that she would have to catch us before she could find out what she wanted to know.

"Besides, I have very little time in this business to idle away on foreign men-of-war, and especially when they demand that I should do so with powder and shot.

"If they thought that would scare me into stopping my vessel they made a mistake. I have seen powder and shot before and plenty of both.

"Had I been within the marine league, in Spanish waters, and within the jurisdiction of that Government, I would have slowed

Capt. James A. Crossman.
Commander of the Allianca.

my vessel and asked the Spaniard what he wanted. But I was not within the marine league and the Captain of that vessel knew that I was not.

"Moreover, any experienced naval officer with half an eye could have seen that the Allianca was not a vessel engaged in filibustering. We were flying the American flag, and carried the United States mail flag in addition. Awnings were spread and no one could have mistaken us for anything but what we were, a peaceful vessel engaged in carrying mails and passengers from one neutral port to another.

"Now, about the distance off the land the Allianca was then fired upon. It had been my custom to skirt the Cuban coast line very closely, approaching within a mile and a half sometimes of Cape Maysi, on the eastern end of the island. But I did not on this trip, and I will tell you why.

"Before sailing from Colon I noticed in The Panama Star and Herald a dispatch, dated at Paris, reproducing what purported to be a dispatch from Madrid. It read:

It is known that a considerable force of troops has been sent to disturbed provinces in Cuba, and gunboats are cruising along the eastern coast of Cuba, in order to prevent landing of filibusters.

"To avoid any trouble with either, I resolved to keep as far away from the island as the nature of the passage would permit. The ship skirted the Cuban coast line at a distance of between six and seven miles, and was never at any time nearer than four and a half miles to any of the headlands. We passed closer to Cape Maysi than we did to any other point. That was bearing west between four and a half and five miles distant, when the war vessel which was lying inshore started in pursuit of us. The time was 6:30 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 8."

"What do you suppose was the reason the vessel fired at you?" the Captain was asked.

"I have not the slightest idea," was his reply. "Maybe they did it for gun practice, and thought that we would make a good target.

"Upon abandoning the chase—we were the faster of the two, and they had to, you know—the Spaniard hoisted a string of signals. I do not know what they meant, as the ships were then too far apart to distinguish the signals.

"Perhaps they conveyed an apology for the insult offered, but I don't belive they did."

## SECRETARY GRESHAM NOTIFIED.

### Capt. Crossman Asks Whether the Spaniard Had a Right to Fire.

Here is Capt. Crossman's official report of the affair to the Secretary of State:

To the Hon. Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: The American mail steamship Allianca, under my command, while on her homeward-bound voyage from Colon, R. C., to New-York, was, on the morning of March 8, off the east end of Cuba.

At 6:30 o'clock a barkentine-rigged steamer was sighted under the land, steering directly for us. At 7:55 she set her colors, proving to be a Spanish gunboat. I immediately ordered the American ensign hoisted on the Allianca and saluted the Spaniard, which salute was duly returned by her. I then saluted once more, and supposed the matter was at an end.

But about five minutes later the Spaniard fired a blank cartridge, and a few moments later another one, followed shortly afterward by three solid shots, all of which fell short of the Allianca, but showing very conclusively that the Spaniard was firing at us. I, being fully six miles off shore, and on the high seas, paid no further attention to the Spaniard, but kept my course; the Spaniard kept up the chase, although gradually dropping astern, for fully twenty-five miles.

I desire to know if the Spaniard had any right to fire on my ship, with the possible chance of endangering the lives of the passengers and crew under my charge, or to compel me to heave to, as he probably intended.

I respectfully ask for information on that subject, as I did not and do not propose to heave to, thereby losing time on my voyage, to oblige the Spanish gunboats or any others, except in cases of distress. Respectfully,

JAMES A. CROSSMAN, Commander.
New-York, March 12.

## OUR CONSUL TO INVESTIGATE.

### Instructions Sent to Mr. Williams at Havana—The Law on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The only information possessed by the State Department outside of the newspaper reports relative to the firing upon the American steamer Allianca by a Spanish war ship on the eastern coast of Cuba came in the form of a dispatch from Capt. Crossman, the commander of the Allianca, announcing that he had forwarded to the Secretary of State a complete statement of the conduct of the Spanish vessel. Capt. Crossman's account will be laid before Secretary Gresham tomorrow.

Mr. Gresham, while much better than he has been in several days, was unable to receive callers to-night.

Consul General Williams, at Havana, has been instructed to make an investigation of the matter and report at the earliest opportunity. Should he find the facts to be as stated in the communication made by Capt. Crossman this Government would naturally call upon the Spanish Government for an explanation. Although it is generally known that Spain is having trouble with insurgents in Cuba this Government has not been officially notified of an insurrection.

The idea prevails here that the Spanish vessel intended to stop and search the Allianca, but the method adopted by the Spaniard is severely criticised. There is nothing in international law which recognizes the right of a war ship in time of peace to deliberately fire at a strange vessel to induce the latter to heave to.

In Wharton's digest occurs this paragraph:

A cruiser of one nation has a right to know the national character of any strange ship he may meet at sea, but this right is not a perfect one, and the violation of it cannot be punished by capture and condemnation, nor even by detention. The party making the inquiry must put up his own colors or in some other way make himself fully known before he can lawfully demand such knowledge from the other vessel. If this be refused, the inquiring vessel may fire a blank shot, and, in case of further delay, a shotted gun may be fired across the bows of the delinquent by way of positive summons. Any measures beyond the summoning shot which the commander of an armed ship may take for the purpose of ascertaining the nationality of another vessel must be at his peril, for the right of a ship to pass unmolested depends upon her actual character, and not upon that which was erroneously attributed to her, even though her own conduct may have caused the mistake. The latter may affect the amount of reparation, but not the lawfulness of the act.

Another paragraph in the same publication says:

"The right of a public ship to hail or speak with a stranger must be exercised within the same limits as that of any other authorized armed vessel. When a vessel thus interrogated answers either in words or by hoisting her flag the response must be taken for true, and she must be allowed to keep her way. But this right of inquiring must be exercised only on the high seas, and is limited to time of peace."

The fact that Spain has not yet notified the United States that she is engaged in putting down a fresh outbreak in Cuba makes the following extract from Wharton interesting:

"To detain for examination is a right which a belligerent may exercise over every vessel not a national vessel that he meets with on the ocean."

Spain is not a belligerent in the accepted sense of the term. Those who have studied the question since reading the statement of the Captain of the Allianca say that Spain unquestionably will have to make amends for the action of the commander of her war vessel. According to the American Captain, the Spaniard made no attempt to follow the usual course, but banged away at the Allianca until the latter got out of range.

The Navy Department has not received any information bearing on the matter.

## FOUR PASSENGERS ON ALLIANCA.

### Nothing Suspicious in These, the Crew, or the Cargo.

Whatever suspicions the Spaniard might have had concerning the Allianca there was absolutely no cause for any, either in the vessel itself, her crew, cargo, or passengers.

The latter consisted of four persons only, and were second-cabin voyagers. The quartet were M. Cardoza, who had arrived at Panama as a stowaway from San Francisco, had taken passage at Colon, and was bound for his home in New-Bedford, Mass.; W. M. Craddick, who had also arrived in Panama as a stowaway from San Francisco and had taken second-cabin passage to New-York; S. C. Coogins, who was returning to his home in Maine, and François Hobkirk, a Frenchman, who recently became stranded in Peru and who is making his way home.

The Allianca's cargo consisted of 2,700 barrels of wine, 100 tons of bananas, a quantity of rubber, mustard seed, hides, and cocoa.

The vessel's last trip out from this port was on Feb. 20. She arrived Feb. 27, and commenced her homeward trip March 5. On her outward voyage the ship took a cargo of general merchandise. One of the items was 100 cases of cartridges consigned to the Government of Peru.

The Allianca formerly belonged to the United States and Brazil Steamship Company, and was built for that line by the Roach Shipbuilding Company at Chester, Penn. When the Brazil Line went out of service, the vessel was bought by the Standard Oil Company and placed on the New-York and Colon route.

She is of 2,205 tons register, measures 303 feet in length, and has a beam of 42 feet. The vessel received a subsidy from the Government when she was on the Brazil Line, in return for which she was liable at any time for duty as a subsidized vessel.

The officers are: Captain—James A. Crossman; First Officer—Benjamin Corning; Second Officer—F. W. Russell; Third Officer—N. W. Marbury; Purser—W. H. Churchill; Assistant Purser—A. S. Jansen; Chief Engineer—W. A. Moriarty; Steward—C. L. Packard, and Surgeon—E. L. Kingman.

## MEADE'S SQUADRON AVAILABLE.

### Seven Ships Could be Sent to Cuba Immediately—Others Almost Ready.

The most immediately available squadron which can be sent to Cuba to enforce, if necessary, such demands as the State Department may make is Admiral Meade's fine squadron, which was due to arrive at Curacao yesterday.

The squadron, as constituted, consists of the New-York, flagship; the cruiser Cincinnati, and the commerce destroyer Minneapolis.

With little detriment to public service it can be joined almost immediately by the cruiser Raleigh, now at Colon; the Montgomery, off the Mosquito coast; the Atlanta, at Boca del Toro, in Colombia, and the commerce destroyer Columbia, now in the North River, making preparations to sail for the West Indies.

The Chicago, homeward bound from Europe and daily expected to arrive at this port, can also be counted as available. To this list can be added the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, which is now at the New-York Navy Yard and ready for service.

Under pressure of war demands, when workmen would be worked night and day, it is estimated by officers at the navy yard that the following formidable fleet could be assembled within a very short time:

MIANTONOMOH, double-turreted monitor, four twelve-inch rifles; at Philadelphia; can be made ready for service in one week.

MAINE, second-class battle ship, under construction at New-York Navy Yard; armor in place and guns ready for mounting; can be made ready in six weeks.

PURITAN, coast-defense monitor; all armor in place; two ten-inch rifles mounted and two twelve-inch ready for mounting; can be made ready in six weeks; at New-York Navy Yard.

AMPHITRITE, double-turreted monitor of Miantonomoh class; ready for commissioning; at Norfolk.

TERROR, double-turreted monitor; armor and guns in place; at New-York Navy Yard; can be made ready in two weeks.

LANCASTER, cruiser, wood, out of commission, at New-York Navy Yard; being fitted with modern battery of rapid-fire breech-loading cannon of 6 and 5 inch calibre; can be made ready for service in six weeks.

Concerning the latter vessel, navy officers says that she can render as efficient service as any of the modern steel cruisers. She can mount a formidable array of guns, her engines are good, and full sail power will enable her to keep the seas independent of machinery. The vessel recently returned from China, where she did duty as flagship of that station.

It was the opinion expressed yesterday that Admiral Meade would be delegated to conduct operations in event of Spain not acceding to demands for reparation and apology. That such demand would be made, and without delay, seemed to be a foregone conclusion.

Meade has the authoritative rank and the required reputation for the work. He is known throughout the navy as being as much of a fighter as is "Fighting Bob Evans," the comamnder of his flagship, the New-York, and his chief of staff.

The only officers who are senior to him are Rear Admiral George Brown, now at Norfolk; Rear Admiral John G. Walker, on shore duty, and Rear Admiral F. M. Ramsay, Chief of Bureau of Navigation.

The navy of Spain is not so strong as that of her European neighbors, but she possesses a number of formidable war ships, and she particularly excels in fast unarmored cruisers.

Her chief battle ships are twenty-knot vessels ranging in tonnage from 7,000 to 9,235.

Spain's most formidable vessel is the battle ship Infanta Maria Teresa, which on a recent trial trip made a record under forced draught of 20.24 knots per hour.

The armament consists of two eleven-inch breech-loading rifles, ten fourteen-centimetre rapid-fire guns; and an effective secondary battery.

## PURSER CHURCHILL'S STORY.

### He Wrote It as Soon as the Spanish Man-of-War Vanished Astern.

This account was written by Purser Churchill just after the Spanish gunboat vanished astern:

The American mail steamship Allianca, while proceeding from Colon to New-York on the morning of the 8th inst., sighted a barkentine-rigged vessel off Maysi, the eastern end of Cuba, which headed directly toward her. At 7 o'clock A. M., when about two and one-half miles distant, she hoisted the Spanish flag, which was saluted by raising the American ensign and dipped it, which act of courtesy was answered by the Spaniard.

At 7:15 she fired a blank cartridge to leeward, which was soon followed by another. The American flag was again hoisted, and again dipped, but the course and speed of the ship were not changed.

No hostile demonstration was anticipated, as the Allianca was more than six miles off the land at the time. The Spanish man-of-war, however, was not satisfied with even the double salute given to her flag, but proceeded to chase the American ship at full speed, judging from the amount of smoke that came from her funnel. Seeing that the Allianca was drawing away, she yawed to bring her guns to bear, and fired a solid shot, which struck the water less than an eighth of a mile away from the ship and directly in line.

This was followed by two more solid shots, which, fortunately, did not reach their mark, though they struck the water in plain sight of the ship. At each shot the Spaniard yawed to get the range of the American ship before firing on her.

Capt. Crossman, knowing he was on the high seas and more than two leagues from land, did not consider it his duty to detain his ship to find out the reason for such an outrage, even for such a summary demand, and so ordered extra steam and gradually drew out of range.

The chase was kept up for more than twenty-five miles before it was abandoned. If the Spaniard had had more speed and her gunners had been better marksmen, the incident, do doubt, would not have ended so fortunately. This outrage will be reported to the United States Government by Capt. Crossman, and no doubt a prompt demand will be made on the Spanish Government for the insult, and a reason required for the attempt made to stop an American mail ship on the high seas in time of peace.

Second Officer F. W. Russell, who was on the bridge in charge of the ship at the time she was fired upon, said that, acting under orders, he had steered the ship off the coast soon after land had been made. He saw the Spaniard lying close in-shore, and supposed that she had been stationed there to intercept filibustering expeditions from Haiti.

The vessel he described as being barkentine-rigged and painted black. From the color of her hull, he concluded that she had not been on the West Indian station very long, as it is the practice to paint the hulls of ships on that station white.

After the first two shots had been fired he noticed a cloud of black smoke pouring from the funnel of the man-of-war, and from the mass of foam which rolled from her bow he judged that she was making every effort to overtake the American.


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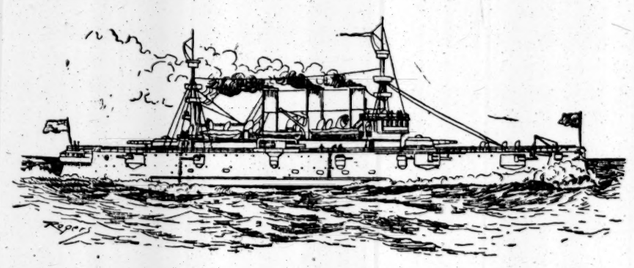
United States and Brazil Company's ships were sold.

When the Britannia, afterward named the America, was purchased by the Brazilian Government at the time of the late insurrection in Brazil, Capt. Crossman was placed in command of her, to deliver her at Rio to the Brazilian Government. When off Martinique, where the America was to meet the Nictheroy, Capt. Crossman slipped from the bridge ladder and broke some of the small bones in his left leg, and had to leave his vessel and return to New-York. When the Allianca was chartered by the Columbian Line (the Panama Railroad Company) last Spring, he was placed in command of her and is now the senior Captain of that line.

He is a man of commanding presence, fine physique, and affable manners. He is a strict disciplinarian, when at sea, but always has the respect and affection of his crew.



The United States Cruiser New-York.
Flagship of Admiral Meade's Squadron.

## MR. BALDASANO'S SUPPOSITION.

### Allianca May Have Refused to Obey the Spaniard's Commands.

Arturo Baldasano, Consul General of Spain, whose office is at 2 Stone Street, said yesterday that he had not heard of the firing upon the Allianca by a Spanish gunboat, so he was not in a position to make a statement.

He supposed, however, that the Allianca, sailing in Cuban waters, refused to obey the commands of the gunboat, and was fired upon in consequence.

"I do not believe," he added, "that any Spanish commander would do anything not warranted by law."

Newton Drake, Secretary of the Panama Railroad Company, which controls and operates the line on which the Allianca is plying, said that the Directors had held a meeting soon after Capt. Crossman had made his report and had decided to take no action until the State Department had been heard from in reply to Capt. Crossman's letter.

## THE NEWS AT THE NAVY YARD

### Officers, Old and Young, Say the Act of the Spaniard Was Indefensible.

When information of the Allianca having been fired upon by a Spanish man-of-war reached the navy yard yesterday, the older officers were first incredulous, and then looked grave when informed by a reporter for The New-York Times of the detailed and straightforward statement of the affair which Capt. Crossman had made.

In the quarters of the younger officers the news was like a missile thrown into a hornets' nest. With them, as with their elders, the sting of that Virginius affair still rankles.

The officers, both old and young, however, remembered a certain clause in naval regulations prohibiting indiscreet comments from those in the naval service, and, having been promised that their names would not be used, gave their private and individual opinions of the affair, which were unanimous in referring to the affair as an outrage upon the flag.

Said one gallant veteran, whose name would carry much weight if it were permissible to use it:

"If the Allianca was outside of the marine league, as you tell me her commander claims she was, the act of firing upon her is indefensible. Being a neutral vessel in the Cuban disturbance and on the high seas, going from one neutral port to another neutral port, there is, so far as I am acquainted with international law, absolutely no warrant for the act. The action of the Spaniards seems to indicate that they wished to put in operation the right of search. That right this country has never recognized.

"England insisted upon enforcing it, and the war of 1812 was the result. Even had the Allianca had insurgents on board, had she been laden with arms and ammunition, traveling as she was from one neutral port to another and flying a neutral flag, no vessel, whatever her nationality, had any right to interfere with her so long as she did not invade the waters of a belligerent.

"The Cuban insurgents have not been recognized as belligerents, and I very much doubt if any warrant for the proceeding could be found even if the Allianca had traversed Spanish waters while making her way to this port, and even if the Spanish authorities had known that she had munitions of war on board.

"Neutral vessels can carry from one neutral port to another such cargoes as they choose, and ships of a belligerent power have no right to interfere with them. Briefly, the right of belligerents cannot in this instance be exercised over neutrals.

"It seems to me that the mere attempt to overhaul the Allianca was in itself an act sufficient to warrant a demand for an apology from Spain to this Government.

"The amazing affrontery in firing upon an American mail steamship for no ascertainable cause, at least for no cause that can be justified by law or precedent, seems to me to call for—well, I had better not say any more. There are plenty of people in Washington fully capable of dealing with the subject, and you had better ask them what they are going to do about it."

Another officer, who was present, a graybeard, said:

"In the light of some past experience of American ships with Spanish vessels of war, one cannot blame the Captain of the Allianca for refusing to stop. Again, I must ask you not to quote me as saying this. But I am forced to believe that had he stopped and permitted the Spaniard to board him, and should the boarding officer have discovered that there were arms on board the vessel, no matter where they were consigned, the chances are that the ship would have been placed under arrest and taken to Havana.

"The Virginius was, you know. Well, history has told what befell a portion of her crew. I don't mean to say that the same thing would have happened to the crew of the Allianca, as you tell me the Captain says there were no arms or munitions of war of any description on board."

Then the officers fell to discussing Havana and its defenses. These, it was said, were very strong, particularly the shore batteries guarding the entrance to the harbor.

The group of officers—and there were some strategists in it—decided that if force had to be resorted to to compel an apology from Spain, it would take the direction of a landing force on some part of the island other than Havana.

## CROSSMAN AN ABLE CAPTAIN.

### He Commanded the America When She Went to the Brazilian War.

Capt. James A. Crossman of the Allianca is one of the few remaining sailor men in this country who was brought up before the mast and is thoroughly competent in every particular to command any vessel afloat.

He was born in New-Jersey, and has followed the sea since he first shipped on board a sailing vessel when he was but twelve years old. He received his master's certificate when he was seventeen years old, and from that time until the civil war commanded a vessel in the merchant marine. He then volunteered in the United States Navy, and at the close of the war, having risen to a Lieutenancy, resigned and received an honorable discharge.

He re-entered the merchant service, and, having accumulated sufficient money, built himself a ship. She was lost in a storm, but he saved her crew. He then joined the Old Dominion Steamship Company's service, and after remaining there for some years, went into the service of the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company. He was put in command of the Vigilancia, now of the Ward Line of steamships, and remained in command of her until the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# BROOKLYN DAY AT ALBANY

## Mayor Schieren Gets What the Platt Men Call Two "Rebukes."

## AN EXCITING SCENE IN THE SENATE

### Mr. O'Connor Repudiates the Idea that He Wears a "Collar" and Threatens to Expose Lobbyists.

ALBANY, March 12.—The Legislature today surrendered its prerogatives in both houses to ex-Senator Jacob Worth, the Republican boss of Brooklyn, at the expense of Mayor Schieren. In the Assembly the question was one of personal patronage in favor of the ex-Senator, and in the Senate one of patronage on a larger scale.

While the debate was under way in both houses, the most active lobbying of the session was done on the floor, so openly, brazenly, and defiantly as to bring from Senator O'Connor a flood of denunciation that was accompanied with a threat of mentioning the names of the offending parties. The entire Republican outfit seemed determined to cast the gauntlet of defiance at Brooklyn's reform Mayor. "As Republicans, we can get nothing from him, and we don't propose that a Republican Legislature shall extend his power," seemed to be the sentiment.

The first shot against Mayor Schieren was the bill of F. F. Shulz, (Rep., Kings,) known as Assembly 1,200. This bill legislates the present Commissioners of Charities and Correction of Kings out of office June 1, 1895. In their stead it establishes the Department of Charities and Correction of Kings, to consist of a single Commissioner, who shall be appointed by the Supervisor at Large, the County Clerk, and the Sheriff, and who shall hold office for five years and draw a salary of $8,000 a year.

It is believed here that the new single-headed Commissioner will be ex-Senator Jacob Worth or some one that he will name. The patronage that goes with the billet is enormous, over 700 positions alone going with the bill.

Some emphasis was given to the situation by a letter from Mayor Schieren, which was read by Mr. Brush, (Rep., Kings,) protesting against the bill because it was bad legislation.

Mr. Shulz, the introducer of the bill, explained that the Mayor was arrayed against the measure because it did not allow him the power of appointing the new Commissioner. It was a county bill, and should not pass without the approbation of Mayor Schieren. The bill passed both houses last year, but was vetoed by Gov. Flower, who thought it was too much of a Republican factional measure.

Mr. Brush predicted that the Democrats would win the next Mayoralty contest in Brooklyn if the bill passed. It was the independent vote which had assisted the Republicans at the last election, and that vote was opposed to this measure.

The motion to recommit, which was made practically at the suggestion of Mayor Schieren, through Dr. Brush, was overwhelmingly defeated, receiving only 15 affirmative to 72 negative votes.

Dr. Brush thereupon made another technical motion to recommit. Mr. Shulz declared Mayor Schieren opposed any motion that w asproposed by the regular Republican organization. The true inwardness of the Mayor's opposition was that he wished to have something to say about the bill and the patronage that went with it. On this motion, Dr. Brush received only six votes, his own, Clarkson and Wray, also of Kings; Fairbrother of Queens, Sanger of Oneida, and Wilds of New-York—6 to 84. The bill was then passed and sent to the Senate.

While the Assembly was in a hubbub over this bill, the Senate was also administering what many Platt Senators termed a "rebuke" to Mayor Schieren. The proceedings in the Senate were enlivened by the threat of Senator Daniel Bradley of compelling the clerks to read through every bill, no matter what its nature or importance, from this time to the end of the session. The Lieutenant Governor threw a little oil on the troubled situation, pointed out the injustice to the Senate and to the people of the State were such a course pursued, and finally persuaded the independent Senator from Kings to modify his threat.

The bill that lead to these scenes was that of Senator Bradley, providing for the election of Aldermen in Brooklyn hereafter by Assembly districts. Now, it seems that ex-Senator Worth's special protégé in the Assembly, Mr. Julius Wieman, has introduced a bill in the lower house in effect that hereafter Brooklyn Aldermen shall be elected by Senatorial districts, for the reason that under a apportionment under the new Constitution that is now operative, the Republicans are certain of electing more Aldermen by the Wieman Senatorial than by the Bradley Assembly district plan.

The Mayor of Brooklyn, the Union League Club, and the Republican Executive Committee of Brooklyn favored this measure, as they had opposed the Shulz bill in the House. But the Platt contingent proceeded to oppose the Bradley bill, as it had indorsed and supported the Assembly bill.

Senator Bradley antagonized the Platt men, and particularly his Republican colleagues from Kings, by declaring that a strong and vicious lobby had been arrayed against the bill, and by Senators who wore their collars clumsily and shamelessly.

This aroused the Republican leader, Senator O'Connor, who replied with heat. He did not propose, he said, to be frightened by remarks about collars and by demands from the Union League or any other machine or club. As to the Mayor favoring the bill, he had seen enough of the erratic action of Mayors, and there are too many in New-York setting themselves up as Czars and threatening us with whips if we don't carry out their particular ideas. He asserted that the majority was not here to take orders from anybody, and should not care what irresponsible committees or clubs say to terrorize Senators. He proposed to act without regard to Committees of Seventy or reform Mayors hereafter.

Senator Bradley said he hoped Senator O'Connor would be man enough to carry out his own assertions, and tear the collar from his neck, and act hereafter independently. As for himself, he had learned to follow the footsteps of his fellow-Senator, and was therefore glad to see him assert independence at last. He reminded Senator O'Connor that the uprising of the plain people had caused the coming into power of the Republicans. If Senator O'Connor proposed to go back on the will of the people, he proposed to give the Senator all the fight he wanted.

Senator O'Connor asserted that he had no desire to decry the influence of the people in the last election, but he repudiated all reference to collars and insisted that the Senate should act as it thought best on all legislation, without reference to outside influence to which he had already referred.

Senator Cantor complimented Senator O'Connor on his speech, but said he did not expect the assertion of manhood would be carried out. The bill was fair. It provided for getting down close to the people, and was in line with public sentiment.

Senator Lexow opposed the bill because it only gave twenty-one representatives as against twenty-eight, which the other bill will give. He scoffed at Bradley's assertions of independence, and also repudiated his reference to collars. For himself, personally, he asserted that he always acted independently. He said further that the statement that any of the Senators were influenced by outside persons was an absolute falsehood.

Senator O'Connor broke in by giving notice that unless lobbying was stopped he would mention names. He asserted that men were present who were trying to get Republican Senators to vote against each other. The vote resulted in the defeat of the measure—yeas, 9; nays, 16.

The Assembly to-day passed two of the Ainsworth bills that came in with the report of the Tenement House Commission. The first provides for the issuing of a million dollars' worth of bonds a year, to meet the expenses incurred in establishing parks and erecting buildings at Mulberry Bend, St. John's Park, in the Ninth Ward, and the East River Park, at the foot of East Eighty-sixth Street. The second bill provides that hereafter no schoolhouse shall be constructed in the City of New-York without an open-air playground attached to it.

With a lobby that put in effective work while the bill was under way, the Senate to-day passed the gigantic scheme providing that the State erect a storage dam at Mount Morris, Livingston County, on the Genesee River. The bill is supposed to be for the purpose of improving the supply of water to the Erie Canal, and of restoring to the owners of water power in the Genesee River the water diverted by the State for canal purposes.

Under this bill the Superintendent of Public Works is authorized to construct a dam in the Genesee River, 58 feet in height above the stream bed, and in such manner and of such dimensions as to be capable of being extended to a height of 130 feet. As an opening wedge, $15,000 is appropriated in this bill. The total cost of the work will run from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000, a generous slice of patronage for the Platt machine as controlled by Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge. The bill barely pulled through. It received 17 affirmative and five negative vote—Cantor, Collins, Higgins, Kilburn, and Mullin. The following Republican Senators dodged: O'Connor, who was in the Chair, and Stapleton.

Senator Guy's two bills providing for the enlargement and improvement of the buildings of the American Museum of Natural History in Central Park, New-York, were reported by the Committee on Revision as substitutes for Mr. Lawson's bills. Mr. Wilds, who opposed the bills when they were called up by Mr. Lawson on Friday last, withdrew his opposition, saying they would be disposed of when they came before the Mayor for hearing. The bills were passed. Mr. Lawson said subsequently to a reporter that Mayor Strong would investigate the rumors that had been circulated in derogation of the management of the institution.

## WORTH WINS IN BROOKLYN ALSO

### Mayor Schieren's Plans Defeated by Substantial Majorities.

The victory gained yesterday in the Legislature over Mayor Schieren by Jacob Worth and Thomas C. Platt was followed up in Brooklyn last night by an equally decisive defeat of the Mayor by the Worth-Platt faction in the Republican Kings County Committee.

On a question of adopting Mr. Schieren's plan of electing Aldermen by Assembly districts the Worth-Platt scheme of election by Senatorial districts prevailed by a vote of 89 to 56.

On a question of indorsing the legislative bill embodying the Schieren plan of appointing a charities commissioner the subject was laid on the table indefinitely by a vote of 79 to 65.

The County Committee met in the Johnston Building. Few delegates were absent, and nearly all of the prominent leaders showed their interest in the proposed test of strength by their attendance. Theodore B. Willis, John J. McGinniss, Jesse Johnson, Sheriff William J. Buttling, Congressman Israel F. Fischer, and County Clerk Henry C. Saffen were conspicuous among the delegates. Mr. McGinniss led the Schieren-anti-Worth forces. Sheriff Buttling took charge of the fight for Jacob Worth.

After a short preliminary skirmish, F. P. McColl, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the County Committee, reported that the Executive Committee had adopted a resolution recommending to the County Committee the plan of electing Aldermen by Assembly districts, and providing for notification to this effect of the Kings County Republicans in the Legislature, and to Gov. Morton.

Dr. E. B. Coombs moved, as an amendment, that the Aldermen be elected by Senatorial districts.

Samuel H. Mildenberg offered as a substitute a resolution, which, though not dealing in names, was aimed, as was well understood by all the delegates, against the legislative bill putting the appointment of the Charities Commissioners in the hands of Sheriff Buttling, County Clerk Saffen, and Supervisor at Large Fitchie. The resolution was as follows:

Inasmuch as the people of Kings County have twice expressed their conndence in the Republican Party at the polls, and placed upon it grave responsibilities which it should faithfully discharge, it is the duty of the General Committee of the Republican Party of Kings County to deprecate such legislation as it believes to be contrary to public interests and party politics.

The Chairmen of the County and Executive Committees should be authorized to state to the proper persons the sentiment of this comittee, and to make clear, as the sense of this representative body, that the Republican Party can benefit by no legislation that would alienate the respect and confidence of the people.

It should be emphasized that it is unwise, impolitic, and imprudent to pass any law that vests in any officer any power not inherent in his office, or that deprives any other officer of the rights or privileges that appertain to the position to which he was elected by the people, and that no man or set of men, except those duly selected by this body for that purpose, are authorized or should presume to speak in its name on matters touching public or party interests in Kings County.

Congressman Fischer said the Mildenberg amendment or substitute was not germane. Mr. Buttling called it a "dodge." Mr. McGuinniss wanted it put to a vote.

There were claims that the Mildenberg resolution would not properly divide the delegates on the real question at issue at that stage, and on the request of representatives of both factions it was temporarily withdrawn.

This cleared the way for the first contest, which was on the question as to how Aldermen should be elected.

Dr. E. B. Coombs defended the Worth plan. The Senatorial districts, he said, had been already marked out by the Constitutional Convention, the districts were in good shape for the Republicans to carry, and on a fair issue the party could win four, and possibly five, of the districts.

He criticised the Assembly plan as providing for only twenty-one Aldermen, and said that the great advantage of the Senatorial-district plan lay in the fact that it provided for twenty-eight Aldermen in thirty-one wards, and thus came nearest to the old and always popular sentiment in favor of an Alderman in every ward.

E. T. Everett of the Ninth Ward declared the Senatorial plan, while apparently giving nearly an allotment of an Alderman to a ward, did not guarantee that in any district the Aldermen should respectively be the choice of a majority of the delegates from the wards to which they were credited.

Ex-Supervisor S. B. Jacobs, who was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, said that under the Senatorial plan, after the Democratic independents drifted back to their party, the Republicans could not elect a majority of the Aldermen.

Mr. Jacobs denounced Mayor Schieren for having given offices to Democrats.

"We'll have no more betrayal candidates on our ticket," he said.

There were cheers and cries of "Good!" "That's a daisy!" "Give it to him!"

"The next time," continued Mr. Jacobs "we will have a man at the head of our ticket with masculine qualities."

Mr. McGinniss jumped up an hurled a question at the Worth delegates.

"If the Senatorial district plan is a sure thing," he inquired, "why does Michael J. Coffey vote for it in the Senate?"

Mr. Buttling spoke. "This committee," he said, "was organized for political purposes, pure and simple. [Here Mr. Buttling swept his arm toward the floor.] If we adopt the Assembly plan what's to prevent shoestring districts? Nothing."

There were cheers from his followers, and loud hisses from the McGinniss fold.

"Some men," pursued Mr. Buttling, "are selfish. I believe in the greatest good of the party. There can be no rump candidates by the Senatorial plan."

All further attempts to speak were drowned out by cries for a vote. The Chairman, Mr. Fuller, put the motion, which was "Yes" or "No" on the adoption of the Coombs amendment, providing for the election of Aldermen by Senatorial districts. Those in favor of the amendment voted "Aye." The vote was yeas, 89; nays, 56.

T. B. Willis and Mr. McGinniss had an animated talk after the vote was announced.

Mr. Buttling circulated among the delegates, receiving congratulations. Mr. McGinniss approached the reporters and announced that the vote was no test, and that he would win on the Mildenberg resolution.

Congressman Fischer secured quick and unanimous adoption of a resolution that no candidate for Alderman should be chosen from any ward, unless favorable to a majority of the delegates from the ward.

Mr. Mildenberg put forth anew his addenda to the report of the Executive Committee, aimed at the Worth-Platt grab at the Charities Commissionership.

Little time was wasted in debate. Mr. Extance moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Legislation. There was a brief hubbub of variegated resolutions for adjournment and other things, but the Chairman rapidly untangled the situation and snatched from the confusion a motion made by George England to lay the resolution on the table.

A roll call on the question to lay on the table was loudly demanded by both sides.

When the Secretary called the name of Mr. McGinniss, the latter made a brief speech, extolling Mr. Fitchie, the Supervisor at Large, as the "grand old man," and recalling to the delegates that when Mr. Fitchie was in the Board of Supervisors he was the only Republican who did not dicker with the Democratic ring. He appealed to the delegates not to repudiate Mr. Fitchie.

The vote was announced to be 79 in favor of laying the Mildenberg resolution on the table and 65 against.

The followers of the Platt-Worth-Buttling combination cheered.

On motion of Congressman Hurley, it was unanimously resolved to ask the Legislature to unseat Assemblyman John McKeown, in the First District, and seat Thomas H. Wagstaff in his stead.

## THE SYRACUSE INVESTIGATION

### A Preliminary Report by the Committee and a Request for More Time.

ALBANY, March 12.—The following is the preliminary report of the Syracuse investigating committee, as drafted by Assemblyman Conkling of the committee:

The commission found certain defects in the Syracuse charter, and certain methods of administration in several of the city's departments which might with advantage be changed. The committee is strongly of the opinion that a thorough investigation is desirable. Evidence was produced to the effect that some members of the Common Council were offered valuable considerations for their votes and influence. Some of the remedies that the committee will suggest are as follows:

The power of confirmation should be taken from the Common Council, and where a resolution provides for an appropriation, a three-fourths vote should be necessary to pass the resolution over the Mayor's veto.

There is no Controller and no City Auditor, and the method of paying the expenses of the city is defective.

The City Treasurer testified that there was room for improvement in his department, and that it might be well to create the offices of Controller and City Auditor.

Street railroad franchises are given away, for the car companies pay the city neither a license fee nor a percentage of their receipts. The said corporations should pay a percentage of their net earnings. The Board of Health is allowed to expend an unlimited amount of money. The officers of this board vote themselves a salary, which is not fixed by law, although salaries have thus far been nominal. The City Engineer, at the end of his term, removes from his office maps and computations, and nothing remains to show that his work has been done honestly and correctly.

The committee has found in the administration of other municipal offices defects which have been brought out by the testimony of the officials. The Mayor and the Corporation Counsel both stated to the committee that they desired to have the investigation continue, and the citizens are almost unanimous in their demands for a further investigation. The committee emphasizes the fact that this report is in the sense of this preliminary report, based upon the three hearings which have already been had, and, in order that a full report may be prepared, it is indispensable that their time should be extended. Although the committee could at this time suggest further remedies, it does not wish to propose legislation until a thorough examination of the city's affairs has been made, and accordingly the committee asks for an extension of time from March 15 to April 15, and an additional appropriation not exceeding $4,000.

The report is signed by all the members of the committee, being Messrs. Levi S. Chapman, A. R. Conkling, William Cary Sanger, Arthur J. Audett, and Benjamin Hoffman. It was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

### Sent Him His Death Notice.

A cablegram was received yesterday morning by J. M. Jackson, 3 Mercer Street, stating that Charles Spencer had died in Paris. Mr. Jackson cabled for particulars, and last ev

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## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—Madame Sans Gene.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—The Passing Show.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES, 23d St-Madison Square—9 A. M. to 6 P. M.—Art Exhibition.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Madeleine.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Two Gentlemen of Verona. Matinée, 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Miss Nellie Ganthony. Matinée.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—The Slaughtmann. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Matinée.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—2:30 P. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Exhibition of Patents and Inventions.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Primrose & West's Minstrels. Matinée, 2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—The Fatal Card.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Ohne Gelaeut.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—An Ideal Husband.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Exposition of Costumes, &c.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Siegfried.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Gossip.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION HALL, 4th Av-23d St—3:00—High Art Cookery.
333 FOURTH AV—9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.—Tiffany Chapel and Favrille Glass.

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## YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

| | 1894. | 1895. | | 1894. | 1895. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 47 | 32 | 3:30 P. M. | 53 | 36 |
| 6 A. M. | 45 | 32 | 6 P. M. | 52 | 30 |
| 9 A. M. | 47 | 32 | 9 P. M. | 47 | 37 |
| 12 M. | 50 | 33 | 12 P. M. | 45 | 37 |

Average temperature yesterday.....34¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year .....48¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....39
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

## PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Cloudy, Light Rains, Warmer.


For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 7.


## SIXTEEN PAGES


NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1895.


*The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.*

### ROBBING THE CITIES.

There is much to be said in favor of substituting for the present license system a uniform tax upon the liquor traffic, but there is nothing to be said for the scheme of robbing the cities of the State for the relief of the rural districts which is embodied in the Kern bill. The chief advantage of the tax system would be that by abolishing Boards of Excise and the power to grant licenses it would take the saloon out of politics, where it exerts a baleful influence far beyond the range of the liquor traffic. The tax, if high enough, would restrict the sale of intoxicating drinks as effectually as high license fees, while it would leave the liquor business as free as any other business from the manipulations of politicians.

But, whatever may be said for or against the proposed change, it would be an outrage to use it as a means of extracting a double portion of taxation from the cities, as provided in the Kern bill. If there is any reason for making the tax higher in cities than in country towns, and higher in cities of large population than in those of smaller population, it can only be justified if the communities in which the tax is paid get the full benefit. The bill makes the annual tax $500 in cities of the first class, $350 in cities of the second class, which includes those having from 50,000 to 250,000 inhabitants; $250 in smaller cities, and $150 in towns and villages. It is possible that such a tax would yield more revenue than is derived from the present license fees, but the object of excise legislation is not so much revenue as restriction and regulation which shall lessen the evils that the liquor traffic produces. This measure provides for practically no supervision or restraint beyond what the tax would produce in limiting sales.

This graduation of the tax according to population might not be a cause of complaint if the proposed law were one of restriction and regulation, and if the proceeds were to go to the local Treasuries, but it is, in effect, a mere revenue measure, and as such it should operate uniformly. Its outrageous feature is the provision that one-half the tax shall go to the State, which means that a man who sells liquor in New-York or Brooklyn or Buffalo shall pay $250 into the State Treasury, while one who sells liquor in Nyack or Malone shall pay only $75 to the State. In other words, the purpose and effect of the bill would be to draw the State revenues in still larger proportion from the cities, and particularly from the populous Democratic cities.

In this process of robbing the cities it is proposed to deprive a number of deserving charities of the benefit of the excise moneys which they now enjoy in order to lower the taxes of rural communities. The Pension Funds of the Police and Fire Departments and various institutions for orphans and destitute persons would suffer a loss that would never be made up by direct taxation. As a measure of regulation this bill is of doubtful merit, but as a revenue measure it is simple robbery, no more to be justified than a law would be which fixed the rate of taxation on real and personal property three times as high in cities of the first class as in country towns.

### STATE CHARITIES AND POLITICS.

This State has acquired an honorable record in recent years of keeping the management of its public charities free from partisan control, but it looks as though the present Legislature was disposed to insert the political wedge into the charitable institutions, with a view to finding place for "spoils" again.

After three years of persistent effort, the State Charities Aid Association secured action from the Legislature last year establishing the Craig colony for epileptics in Livingston County. The bill which it advocated and the passage of which, with the aid of the Commissioners in Lunacy and others interested in the work, it seemed, provided for a board of five managers. The board appointed by Gov. Flower may fairly be considered as non-partisan. Two of its members are, in fact, Republicans, two Democrats, and one a woman, who has long been connected with charitable work, and they have entered upon the task assigned to them with much zeal and with no apparent thought of politics.

But for some unknown reason a bill has been introduced in the Legislature and has been favorably reported in the Assembly incontinently turning out this Board of Managers and providing for an entirely new one, consisting of twelve members, one from each judicial district and four from the State at large, to be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. Those interested in the new institution find no reason for increasing the number of managers, much less for turning out those appointed last year, who have just fairly got to work and against whom no complaint has been brought. If there is reason for removing any of them, the Governor has the power.

The only plausible explanation of this bill, which has thus far attracted little or no attention, is a desire to get the equipment and control of this institution into the hands of politicians. The suspicion that this is the purpose is confirmed by the fact that one bill unceremoniously legislating the managers of a charitable institution out of office and providing for the appointment of a new set has already been passed, and others are pending. Among the latter is one relating to the House of Refuge for Women. No reason for these overturnings can be found except a purpose to get politics into the control of the charity institutions of the State.

We are sure that Gov. Morton cannot sympathize with any such purpose, for no one understands better the importance of non-partisanship in the management of all such institutions—a principle which even Gov. Hill and Gov. Flower were constrained to respect. Where public charities are still subject to partisan control and the offices connected with them are treated as political spoils, there is a constant scandal. This has notably been the case in Illinois and Ohio, where these scandals have contributed materially to the violent political changes that have occurred in recent years in those States. Any attempt to revert to a system of spoils or to partisanship in the management of public charities in this State should be promptly resented and resisted. A stand should be made on this Craig Colony bill, which is expected to come up in the Assembly to-morrow on its final reading.

### THE ALLIANCA CASE.

Although we can never get so well accustomed to having our merchant steamers fired on by Spanish war vessels as not to mind it, we must expect incidents of the kind from time to time so long as Cuba's relations to Spain continue to furnish an excuse for the presence of Spanish war ships in the West Indian waters, or until fortune favors us with a proper occasion for a memorable remonstrance. A uniform and the control of powder and ball transform a Spaniard into a very haughty and irresponsible being. It is his nature, as it is the nature of an American to brag and of an Englishman to bully.

No doubt the Alliança's Spanish assailant was commanded by an officer whose vanity was too much for his discretion. It is to be expected, of course, that the Government of Spain will answer our request for an explanation with a prompt disavowal of the officer's act and an offer to salute our flag by way of apology. As the act was not performed in the exercise of any right, but was wholly unwarranted, it is not to be presumed that Spain will cover it with her authority or will assume the responsibility for it.

The Secretary of State has directed our Consul General at Havana to inquire into the matter. Unless some reason not now apparent shall be discovered for doubting the trustworthiness of Capt. Crossman's statement to Secretary Gresham, an explanation will be promptly demanded and should be as promptly given. The vice that robs these little international affairs of their force as deterrent examples is the interminable palavering by which a weak and shifty nation may postpone an apology. A deal of sturdy lying is to be expected from the commander of the Spanish gunboat in this case, but as the case is on its face a fairly simple one, we might reasonably plead a lack of interest in him and press the matter at Madrid.

Some time one of these gentlemen of Spain will get into the most serious difficulty of his life through this habit of overhauling American vessels, and our first news of the affair will be that it is all settled.

### THE CARLYLE MEMORIAL.

The American committee for the purchase and preservation of Carlyle's house, in Chelsea, appeals for subscriptions to enable it to fulfill the purpose of its existence. It was tasteful and fitting of the English committee appointed for the same purpose to recognize that Carlyle belongs not to the British Islands, but to the English-reading world, and that readers of English throughout the world are its proper custodians. The memorial projects which sprang up immediately after his death languished, in view of the blow aimed at his fame by his own dead hand in the "Reminiscences" as well as by the results of the indiscretion and the maladroitness difficult to distinguish from malice of his chosen literary executor. If the work which Carlyle did in the forlorn solitude of his old age had been sympathetically edited, instead of being edited antipathetically, and the contemptuous deliverances which he permitted himself without a thought of their publication and the senile petulances had been omitted, the "Reminiscences" would not have checked even temporarily the progress of the projects for giving practical expression to the gratitude and the admiration of the readers of England and America. It was rather by the acts and omissions of Froude than by those of Carlyle himself that those projects were brought to a standstill for ten years.

At any rate, we are no longer under the influence of the natural irritation which disillusion produces, and are in a position fairly and critically to appraise Carlyle. The result of this process cannot fail to leave him in the front rank of English writers, one of the men whose works are permanent possessions to English readers. There could not be a fitter memorial to such a man than the preservation of the house in which for almost half a century he lived and worked, and in which all his famous works but the first were written. It would be a great thing for Americans as well as for Englishmen if the dwellings of the great writers who preceded him had in like manner been rescued from destruction and desecration. Happily, the sum needed for this purpose is very moderate. The actual purchase price of the house is but $8,750, and the whole sum required, including maintenance and repairs, is estimated by the committee not to exceed $20,000. There ought to be no difficulty and no delay in raising the half of this sum in the United States. Subscriptions should be sent to Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, the Treasurer of the committee, at Broad and Wall Streets.

### WHAT IS IT?

What is the superior power that occasionally controls our reform municipal administration and forces it to do just what Tammany would have done?

The first declaration of the platform of the Committee of Seventy was that "municipal government should be entirely divorced from party politics and from selfish personal ambition or gain." Inefficiency, corruption, and extravagance were denounced. A businesslike administration was promised.

In his letter of May 5 Mayor Strong accepted the platform. It "meets with my entire approval," he wrote. "I shall make all appointments without regard to party lines."

The removal of Mr. Kenney, Supervisor of The City Record, to make a place for a Republican does not square with these professions. Mr. Kenney had managed his office honestly, efficiently, and without reproach. He was a good officer. The Mayor told him so, and declared that "personally" he would have been glad to let him stay in the office.

Who compelled the Mayor to act contrary to his personal inclination, to do violence to his own sense of right?

What is it that keeps Kerwin and Murray in office and puts Mr. Kenney out? They are attending to politics. Mr. Kenney was attending to his duties—we have the Mayor's word for that. They are inefficient. He was efficient. Who can explain it?

Again, what prompts Commissioner of Public Works William Brookfield to make this amazing statement:

"John Simpson, John Collins, Martin Healey, and William Henkel adhered to us through thick and thin, and I am not going back on them now. I have appointed Henkel Superintendent of the Bureau of Incumbrances, and I am going to give places to Simpson, Collins, and Healey. I don't know what places yet, but I am going to appoint them to some offices in my department."

Simpson is a political hack. The rest are little else. They "adhered to us through thick and thin"—that is, to the Committee of Thirty, a faction of the Republican Party. But this is a non-partisan administration. It was to be "entirely divorced" from party politics. The Seventy said so and the Mayor assented.

If this is reform, then Tammany was a reform organization.

The people have seen enough of Mayor Strong to believe in him thoroughly. They credit him with an honest intention to stick to his pledges. They know he is a firm and determined man. The force that sways him must be mighty. What is it?

### EXCELLENT HOME WORK.

Mayor Strong has taken decisive action in two directions, fully sustaining the view we have advocated that, under the laws as they are, without the aid of the Legislature, and independent of its indifference or hostility, much advance can be made in securing orderly and decent government for this city.

On the one hand, the Mayor has named four members of the Board of Education. Of these the best known is Mr. C. C. Wehrum, whose zeal, energy, and practical intelligence were exerted in vain in the old board, but who will probably now be able to do good work. A second is Mr. J. J. Little of the well-known firm of printers and binders. He also has a creditable record in the board. A third is Mr. N. A. Prentiss, a lawyer who has given much time and study to educational matters. The fourth is Mr. William H. Huribut, a retired merchant of intelligence and culture. There is no room for doubt that if Mayor Strong shall proceed on the line indicated by these appointments, our school system, though it will still be greatly hampered by the confusion and imbecility of its organization, can be greatly improved.

The other step taken by the Mayor is the promulgation of a radically revised set of civil service rules. This is done on the recommendation of the new commission, approved by the State commission. The essential principle pervading the new rules is the application of the merit system consistently through all grades of the service, under the regulations of the commission, from beginning to end. From the moment the application blanks are secured to the appointment from the eligible lists, the entire process is conducted by the officers of the commission in accordance with uniform rules. The most important instance of this is in the police force. Heretofore applicants for appointment could secure blanks from the Police Board, were examined by police surgeons as to health, &c., and as to strength and agility by examiners of whom one was a police official. Under the new rules the blanks can be had only from the Civil Service Commission; the commission's surgeons make the physical examination, and all examinations are conducted by their agents.

A still more effective improvement relates to the conditions of selection. Heretofore the Police Commissioners have been allowed to make as many appointments at one time as they chose, and have been furnished from the eligible list with a little more than 50 per cent. more names than there were vacancies. Thus for 100 vacancies they had 152 names to select from. With this margin and the fact that all the men on the list had passed through the hands of their surgeons, it was not difficult for the Police Board to get the men they wanted and whom they had peculiar reasons for wanting. Under the new rules only ten vacancies can be filled on one requisition, and for these only twelve names are furnished. It must be remembered, however, in connection with this restriction that all appointments are on probation, and the appointees can be dropped after trial. Doubtless opponents of the Mayor will say that he has concentrated the control of the "patronage" of the departments by these changes in the hands of his commission. He has done nothing of the sort. The commission has no power save to see that the competition is open, fair, and thorough. Short of corruption, which would be a penal offense, they can determine or influence no candidate's chances. They are, moreover, men of established reputation, and three of the four are Democrats, while the fourth is as sure to attack any political favoritism in his own party as in the other.

### WHEAT SUPPLIES.

The reports of Bradstreet's show that the available stocks of wheat in this country and Canada have been reduced largely since the beginning of the year and that they have been reduced much more rapidly than were those of one year ago during the corresponding period. The following table shows the quantities in bushels:

| | East of Rocky Mountains. | Pacific Coast. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 1 | 113,707,000 | 13,302,000 | 127,009,000 |
| Feb. 1 | 106,917,000 | 13,118,000 | 120,035,000 |
| March 1 | 98,745,000 | 11,801,000 | 110,546,000 |

The decrease in February east of the Rocky Mountains was more than twice as large as the next largest February decrease on record. The reduction is also shown in the total of available wheat in the United States, Canada, Europe, and afloat for Europe, which was 184,753,000 bushels on Jan. 1, 181,419,000 on Feb. 1, and 170,658,000 on March 1. The world's "visible supply" has fallen, therefore, about 14,000,000 bushels since the beginning of the year. During the corresponding period in 1894 the decrease was 6,000,000, and in 1893 it was a little more than 4,000,000.

The statements given out by Cuban and Spanish authorities in regard to what is taking place in the Ever-Faithful Isle continue to be absurdly inconsistent. Another million-dollar credit voted, and 12,000 more regulars preparing for embarkation, as contrasted with forty brigands on their knees pleading for peace and pardon, present a spectacle of disproportion that would infinitely rejoice a Japanese artist, whose hatred of symmetry is racial and instinctive. For an inhabitant of the Occident, the impulse to invoke small animals of the rodent species and to ornament the name with an exclamation point, is almost irresistible whenever he hears such statements gravely made.

Though the February blizzard was of almost unprecedented severity, comparatively few of the many vessels that encountered it suffered more than trifling injury. This, of course, is due simply to the fact that the wind was off-shore. Had it been from the eastern half of the compass, instead of the western, the Atlantic coast would have been thickly strewn with wrecks, and the loss of life and property infinitely greater. Instead of thrilling experiences told by returning Captains and sailors, and stories of wild runs before the gale, with losses of sails and an occasional man from yard-arm or deck, a long and dismal record of ships dashed to pieces and whole crews engulfed would have been made. A well-built sailing vessel, properly manned and not overloaded, has little to fear, even from a hurricane, provided she has sufficient sea room.

## LENTEN TALKS ON HISTORY

### Miss Jane Meade Welch Tells Society Women About New-Jersey.

Miss Jane Meade Welch of Buffalo, the gifted lecturer on American history, whose recent introduction of that theme into the educational heart of England entitles her to an uncommon distinction, began yesterday a series of Lenten talks on the American Colonies, in this city. Her select audience assembled in Agnes Ethel's beautiful drawing room at 80 Irving Place, and her lecture on New-Jersey, which she styled "the plucky little colony," was listened to with appreciative interest. Miss Welch has achieved an international reputation as a lecturer and especially as an exponent of American history. She has been honored, as no other American woman has been, by being asked to deliver a course of lectures on American history at Cambridge, England, which she did a year ago. By invitation of Mrs. Cleveland, Miss Welch was introduced to the New-York public four years ago, when she delivered a number of lectures and awakened a revival in the social world in American history.

A large number of well-known New-York women enjoyed Miss Welch's instructive talk, among them being Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Cadwallader Adams, Mrs. John Westervelt, Mrs. Townsend Davis, Mrs. Davidge, Mrs. Sidney Cowell Le Moyne, and Mrs. Armitage.

Miss Welch's next talk will be on "New-York Under British Rule," which will be given at the same place next Friday at 11:30 A. M.

### Plunket Greene's Song Recitals.

Several hundred persons sat with their knees under their chins in an atmosphere quite unfit for human beings to breathe in Chamber Music Hall yesterday afternoon. The occasion was the second of Mr. Plunket Greene's song recitals, and he had a large share of assistance from Marie Brema of the German opera and Mr. Walter Damrosch, who played the accompaniments. Mr. Greene is extremely popular, but no doubt the presence of Miss Brema had something to do with the size of the crowd, which was enthusiastic, in spite of more discomfort than audiences usually have to endure.

Mr. Greene's numbers were two old Italian songs, "To Lucasta," "Through the Ivory Gate," and "Of All Torments," by Hubert Parry; Frederic Clay's "Sands o' Dee," and Hatton's "To Anthea." Miss Brema's were Rontani's "Se bel rio," Scarlatti's "Gia il sole dal Gange," Wagner's "Träume" and "Schmerzen," Schubert's "Erl-König," Goring Thomas's "Ai-je fait un reve?" and "A Summer Night," and Maud V. White's "The Throstle." Together the two singers sang duets by Schumann, Rubinstein, Brahms, and Goring Thomas. Mr. Greene was not in the best voice yesterday and was consequently happiest in the numbers requiring the least finesse. Miss Brema proved herself to be an excellent concert singer. She was most successful with the Wagner "Träume," which she sang dramatically, and "The Summer Night." Her reading of the "Erl-König" was excellent, but her execution was marred by her failure to achieve the effects of voice coloring at which she aimed. All of the lady's work suffers in a small room from the laborious management of her inspirations, but she sings with so much feeling and abandon that minor technical faults are forgotten.

## A CHAIR OF AMERICAN HISTORY

### Mrs. McLean Calls on Bishop Potter to Present It to Barnard College from the Daughters of the Revolution.

The large lecture room in Hamilton Hall, Columbia College, was filled yesterday with an enthusiastic audience made up of Daughters of the American Revolution from the New-York City Chapter and of students of Barnard College.

Mrs. Donald McLean, President of the chapter, in a short opening address, called on Bishop Potter to formally present to Barnard College a professorship in American history from the Daughters of the Revolution.

Dean Smith of Barnard College responded and then Bishop Potter introduced Prof. J. F. Jameson of Brown University, who delivered the first lecture of a course of six on American history.

His subject was "Whigs and Tories." He first told in a general way what classes of people belonged to either party, and their general characteristics, and then went into detail as to their numbers and influence in the individual colonies. He pointed out that it was the rich, or gentry class, that in the main constituted the Tory Party. They held positions under the King, and, like politicians nowadays, did not like to give up a good thing. It was really the restrictions on trade that was the main cause of the Revolutionary War, for that affected the merchant class. Most of the clergy were Whigs, with the exception of the Episcopalian, or Church of England.

Lawyers and doctors were mostly Tories. Out of the thirty-seven newspapers published at that time twenty-three were Whig. At the height of war the bulk of property holders were Tories. In New-York City and Westchester County, however, the Whigs predominated. In 1776 1,229 people in Queens County signed themselves "beautiful and contented subjects of the King."

The President of Columbia, or Kings, College, was a Tory, and fled to England, where he wrote, praying for the repentance of the rebels.

The success of the friends of Congress, Prof. Jameson pointed out, was due to their enthusiasm, boldness, and energy—three things always necessary to effect a civil revolution. The royalists lacked these elements and were bound to be defeated.

Prof. Jameson is an attractive speaker, and his address was listened to with great interest.

Among those present were Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, Miss Vandepoel, Miss Jane Meade Welch, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Miss Halsted, Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Mrs. George Boldt, Mrs. Hermann, Mrs. Ritchie, Mrs. Malcomb C. Peters, Miss Doremus, Mrs. Galleaher, Mrs. A. G. Mills, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Irwin Martin, Mrs. Fairman, Mrs. Woodman, and Mrs. Doane, wife of the Bishop of Albany.

## AN AWAKENING IN THE EAST

### Results That Will Follow Japan's War However It Terminates.

The manifest intention of the Japanese is not to desist till they have "crushed" China, in the full sense of the word when applied to a nation's defeat. And they have extremely good reasons for carrying out that design to the best of their ability. But what concerns us particularly is the reflection that with every week that the war continues, and with every success that the Japanese can count, that capable and most ambitious people will become more experienced in the arts of modern warfare and more confirmed in their self-confidence. On the other hand, the completeness of defeat will be the completeness of discovery for the Chinese that arm they must and drill they must if they would regain and maintain their place in the world. The awakening of Japan has preceded, but by no means prevented, the awakening of China; on the contrary, Japan having awakened to this purpose, it can hardly be but that she herself will be the means of rousing China from her lethargies and corruptions. It has been imagined by some, indeed, that the Japanese dream is to get possession of China, with intent to reorganize its Government and to reconstruct army and navy on the Japanese model. We doubt whether any such dream lasted longer than the time required for dismissing it. But if Japan is not strong enough to hold China on these terms, nor to keep its whole population in helpless serfage, it seems unlikely that the Chinese will be hindered long from putting their affairs in order according to the dire instruction which is now being forced on them. But in either case the prospect is that in China as well as in Japan there will be an "awakening," both for war and trade; and assuming the education of both, (there is no doubt whatever about natural aptitude,) and taking into account the advantage derived from laboriousness at work and ruthlessness in war, it is a prospect of some concern to western populations.—London Saturday Review.

### We Are Barbarians?

*To the Editor of The New-York Times:*

You Americans are barbarians in art. When the "poor" Ysaye plays you one of the longest and most difficult Beethoven conecrtos you expect an encore; after calling him "out," or rather in, again three or four or more times he comes without his violin to illustrate that he is tired of playing, or of you, or of both; but you hang on to him until he gives you an encore. But what must such a polite Frenchman or a Belgian think of you and of your musical thirst, which he may call "cheek"—in French they have a longer word though. Mr. Seidl may have a good influence in this respect through his imperturbable serenity and consistency in refusing to give encores, and I think immigration of such teachers of art ought to be promoted rather than restricted, even if they come under contract. I must confess the Americans spend much money to hear good music, but they squeeze every penny out of the artist.

A GERMAN.

### A New Kind of Musical Criticism.

A Michigan doctor has been testing the effect produced by music upon men in a state of hypnotic trance. In the presence of one unconscious "subject," himself a doctor forty years old and not naturally very susceptible to harmonic emotions, the experimenter caused the "Ride of the Valkyries" to be performed by an orchestra. Here is what happened:

"The subject's pulse became more rapid as soon as the music began, and soon rose to 120 per minute. Meanwhile the arterial tension was raised to a marked degree. This immediately began to decrease, but the rapidity of the heart's impulses was continued. The rate of respiration advanced from 18 to 30 per minute, the man's face expressed great agitation, and his body was covered with profuse perspiration.

"When awakened, the subject said he did not remember the music as something heard, but as a general sensation, a sort of excitation produced by a furious flight through space."

### An Ingenious Napoleon Story.

The latest theory about Napoleon, gravely set forth in a French magazine, is that Napoleon was a direct descendant of the famous "man in the iron mask." While that enigmatical personage was imprisoned on the Isle de Ste. Marguerite, so the story goes, a son was born by a woman living at Cannes, who had been allowed to visit the captive repeatedly, and in this child the Governor of the prison, M. de St. Marc, showed enough interest to send it instantly to Corsica for safe keeping. There the boy was intrusted to a reliable guardian, who knew nothing about him except that he was "de bonne parte," which phrase, in Italian, became "Buona parte."

According to this suspiciously circumstantial yarn, therefore, the Emperor was the Iron Mask's grandson, thrice removed, and his ambitious instincts and royal dignity are no longer mysterious.

### A Specimen of Pine Tree Poesy.

This adjournment of Congress
Brings both kinds of luck;
It's good for the country,
But rough on the duck.
—Lewistown Journal.

## OF INTEREST TO POLITICIANS.

United States Senators on their way to their homes and other places have been in this city in considerable numbers recently. Among them have been Bate of Tennessee, Wolcott of Colorado, Warren of Wyoming, Pettigrew of South Dakota, Cullom of Illinois, Washburn of Minnesota, and Power of Montana. The last two now write it "ex-Senator," owing to circumstances over which they had no control.

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One of them called attention to the habit which prevails in the new States of the West of sending the man who was Territorial Governor to the Senate soon after the States were admitted. This was quite the fashion. Gilbert A. Pierce, who was once Territorial Governor of Dakota, was one of the first Senators from North Dakota. Watson C. Squire was first Governor and then Senator from Washington, Senator Shoup had the same honors from Idaho, and Senator Warren the same from Wyoming. Now that Knute Nelson has succeeded Washburn from Minnesota, that State has two ex-Governors in the Senate, Mr. Davis, the senior Senator, having been Governor early in the seventies. Mr. Cullom of Illinois is also an ex-Governor of that State.

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All of the Senators who were here last week, not excepting those who are not going back, had the air of boys just out of school. Mr. Washburn is going South for a brief rest, and then proposes to go to Minnesota and engage in business in Minneapolis, where he has considerable flour interests. Mr. Power also proposes to go actively into business in Montana.

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Senator Cullom, discussing the politician in business, told his own experience as a banker the other night. He served in the lower house of Congress before he was Governor, and at about the time he was retiring from that house a proposition was made to him to establish a bank in his own town. Several well-to-do men agreed to furnish the necessary capital if he would become President. He agreed to do so, and the bank was started. "Then," said the Senator, "I found how hard it was for a politician to do business. Men came to me for loans who had been supporting me in my political contests, and I found it hard to refuse them. One man I remember in particular. He wanted $300. I told him I couldn't let him have it. He insisted that he must have the cash.

"'What security can you give?' I asked."

"'Security,' said he, 'why, Shelby, you don't want any security. I've always voted for you.'

"I believe he got the money. The result of this was that in about a year I had acquired a quantity of notes, which were worth, on a liberal estimate, a cent a bushel. However, I managed to make the business a successful one, and then got out of it. I had been too long in politics to make banking a comfortable business."

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Senator Cullom said it was his opinion that the Republican Party would go West for a candidate for 1896. He mentioned no names.

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Ex-Gov. Foraker of Ohio has been in the city for a day or two, and one of the politicians told this incident to show that Senator Sherman of Ohio is a practical, matter-of-fact man, who is so absorbed in his thoughts on financial questions that he either does not appreciate a joke or is absentminded: "One day, in the Senate Chamber, Senator Davis had a newspaper containing an article on Gov. Foraker, which was headed 'Fire-Alarm Foraker,' referring to the well-known incidents of three or four years ago, in which fire alarms cut such a figure. Senator Davis passed the paper to Senator Sherman, pointing to the headline, and said, 'Is this a new name for the ex-Governor of your State?'

"Senator Sherman adjusted his glasses, read the headline, and for a moment was evidently in deep thought. Then he said, as if he had settled some important question: 'The paper is mistaken. The ex-Governor's name is Joseph Benson Foraker. The editor should have known the Governor's name was not Fire Alarms.'"

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Senator Don Cameron of Pennsylvania has also been in this city since Congress adjourned. He was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel when some of the others were there. It was his presence as much as that of any of the Western men that gave rise to the rumor that the free-silver Senators were here to acquire a newspaper organ in this city—a thing which several of the Senators took occasion to deny when questioned on the subject.

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Local politicians say they would not be surprised to see Joseph H. Manley, Republican member of the National Committee and custodian of the Presidential boom belonging to ex-Speaker Reed, put in an appearance in this State at any day, to see if the Maine man is actually threatened by the talk of "Morton for 1896."

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There is some guessing going as to whether Chairman Thomas H. Carter of the Republican National Committee will continue in that position, now that he is elected a Senator from Montana. He may have occasion to vote for a free-silver proposition before the next convention, and, in view of the talk of an offshoot from the Republicans, to form a silver party, it would be interesting to know if Mr. Carter, Chairman of the regular Republican organization, would look at the situation in such a way as would please that organization. Perhaps Mr. Carter would not care much whether he did so or not.

### American Rejoicings Echoed Abroad.

From The London Saturday Review.

At noon on Monday next the Fifty-third Congress of the United States will end its existence. Really, the event warrants an international celebration. It is no new thing for American citizens of all parties to find themselves grinning with joy around the deathbed of one of their Congresses; but it is not often that other nations have so clear a title to

# CUBA'S NOISY INSURGENTS

## Various Bands Are Dispersed and Others Surrender or Fall.

## REBELS ARE BRAVER IN KEY WEST

### Severe Criticism of the Agitators in America by an Authoritative Official—Gen. Sanchez's Volunteers.

HAVANA, March 12.—A dispatch from Guantanamo says it is reported there that the Government troops have overtaken and, after a sharp engagement, dispersed the band of revolutionists led by Pedro Perez. Several persons on both sides were wounded. The Government force captured all the arms and ammunition of the revolutionists.

The Baire band of rebels, in its last fight at Los Negros, had several of its members killed and a large number wounded. Among the killed were one Major and three officers. Gen. Lachambre reports increasing confidence in the province of Santiago de Cuba.

The Mayor of Manzanillo reports to the Captain General that, March 9, Estaban Tamayo, Belisario Ramirez, and Damain Caballero, the principal instigators and leaders of bands of insurgents in the Manzanillo district, have surrendered to the authorities, and their declarations of allegiance have had a good effect.

All reports agree that there are growing dissensions among the rebels. It is reported from Holguin that the rebel leaders Varona, father and son, have surrendered. The troops yesterday killed another bandit belonging to Mataga's band and captured four horses.

A commission from Manzanillo arrived here last evening to offer to the Captain General the services of themselves and of those they represented. The commission was composed of Sebastian Comas, Eduardo Camino, Valdomir Angel, Villavilla Ricardo, R. Cespedes, Antonio Billo, Juan E. Ramirez, Eduardo Colas, Carlos Castillo, and José and Alonzo Rivero.

The last six were conspicuous leaders in the last revolution. They now protest against any actual seditious movement, and heartily support the authorities in suppressing the present revolt. The commission conferred with the Captain General until 10 o'clock last night. The result of the conference is not yet known.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Spanish Minister, Señor Muruaga, has received within the past few days several threatening letters from manufacturers of high explosives in this country. The writers have asked him to purchase these explosives for use against the Cuban insurgents, and have said that in the event of his refusal to do so they will be sent gratuitously to the rebels, to be used by them in the destruction of the Spanish troops and Spanish property in the island. The letters have been thown into the waste basket, and have received no further consideration from the Minister.

A high official authority in Washington states that the so-called revolution in Cuba is really a "tempest in a teapot." This gentleman says that the alleged insurgents do not exceed in the aggregate 1,000 men; that they are not patriots, as the term is understood here, but separate bands of roving banditti, who have combined for unlawful purposes, and who are endeavoring to give a political color to their action by posing as native Cubans desirous of throwing off the yoke of Spain.

The same authority says that the present troubles are fomented by certain Cuban adventurers in the United States, who are using their followers in Cuba as a means to collect money in the United States, the most of which finds its way into their own pockets.

It is asserted that the 20,000 Cuban cigarmakers in this country are contributing $12 each from their monthly wages in support of the revolution. It is claimed that through various sources upward of $60,000 have been contributed by Cuban sympathizers here, and that while some of this money has been expended for arms and munitions of war, most of it will be converted to the personal use of the men who are instrumental in collecting it.

An unqualified denial is given to the report that the Governor General of Cuba, Señor Callega, is to be recalled, and his office filled by a practical dictator. Señor Callega has, it is said, given entire satisfaction to the Spanish Cabinet, and there is not the slightest probability that he will be removed.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 12.—A letter received by Manuel Garcia from his nephew at Matanzas last night, per steamer Mascotte, says that there was an engagement between Spanish troops and insurgents on March 7, near Matanzas, in which the former were defeated. The Cubans here are highly elated over the news.

Gen. Sanchez, who is here, has 300 picked volunteers to fight for Cuba's freedom. They are ready to proceed as soon as ordered from headquarters. It is known that these men are provided with Winchester magazine rifles. There is good reason to believe that an expedition will leave here or the vicinity at an early date.

The sailing orders of the Spanish war ship have been countermanded. She remains here. Capt. Willey of the McLane, the Spanish Consul, and Collector of Customs held a conference on board the Infanta Isabelle with Capt. Durance to-day. The revenue cutter Morrill has been ordered here and is expected to-morrow. News by telegraph favorable to the insurgent cause is not permitted by the Spanish authorities.

It is reported that the revolutionists in the Province of Santiago de Cuba were led by the instigators of the revolt to give no credence to the statements that the rebellion has been suppressed in the Provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara, but that now, having learned the truth, they will also surrender to the authorities.

Juan Gualberto Gomez, another of the rebel leaders, also believes that the revolutionists have been deceived and considers the surrender of the chiefs a shameful one. The entire force of revolutionists in the Province of Santiago de Cuba is estimated at 700, two-thirds of whom are colored. The rebels are armed with weapons of different kinds, and are entirely without organization or discipline.

### DIFFICULTIES OF VENEZUELA.

**The Minneapolis Ordered to La Guayra by Admiral Meade.**

WASHINGTON, March 12.—A telegram received from Admiral Meade this morning reported that to-morrow he would send the Minneapolis to La Guayra, Venezuela. He is reported to have been informed, probably from Washington, that France threatens to take action with reference to the expulsion of the French and Belgian Ministers from Venezuela, and that Germany has ordered two war ships to La Guayra to enforce the payment of a German loan.

Admiral Meade's fleet was last heard from at Trinidad, West Indies, a few days ago. It consists of the New-York, the Minneapolis, and the Cincinnati, and will be augmented soon by the Columbia, now at New-York, making active preparations for departure. The Alert arrived at Panama and the Raleigh at Colon yesterday. The Atlanta is already at Colon.

The action of the French Government in presenting passports to Dr. J. Gil Fortoul, the Venezuelan Chargé d'Affaires at Paris, is the concluding chapter in a bit of interesting diplomatic history.

Two years ago Gen. Crespo, who had headed a successful revolution in Venezuela, entered the City of Caracas and was at once made President of the republic. Within a few days after his successful entry and while the domestic affairs of the country were in an unsettled condition, a conference was held, consisting of the French, Belgian, Spanish, and German Ministers, to decide what action they should take regarding the damages which the citizens of their several countries had sustained as a result of the revolution.

The Italian Minister was asked to be present, but declined to attend. The conference was secret. It was decided that, as the representatives of the foregoing countries, they should call upon the President of the new republic, Gen. Crespo, to submit the claims of their citizens to an international commission. This conclusion was not in keeping with the Venezuelan law, which recognizes the general principles of international law that a country shall not be responsible for losses sustained by foreigners residing within its boundaries which have resulted from a revolution.

The minutes of the conference showed that the diplomatic quartet which composed it had indulged in strong criticism of Venezuela and that its strictures upon the domestic and foreign policy of the Government were very severe.

A copy of the proceedings was furnished to the Italian Minister, who at once forwarded it to Rome. Meanwhile, Gen. Crespo, after order had been restored, took up the claims of the citizens of these countries and promptly adjudicated them. He knew, it is said, nothing of the diplomatic conference, of its conclusions, or of its sharp criticism upon his country. His action was the result of a sincere desire to indemnify the foreigners in Venezuela for the losses suffered by them, and to express his friendly interest in the Governments which they represented.

In January last the minutes of the conference above referred to were published in the Italian Green Book. A copy of the book was forwarded to Caracas. President Crespo was indignant at the comments made at the conference, and he immediately ordered that the French and Belgian Ministers, who were the only two of the original quartet then residing in Venezuela, should be expelled.

Dispatches contain the intelligence that a French man-of-war has been ordered to La Guayra to receive the French Minister, Mr. Ripert Mont Clair. The Belgian Minister, Mr. Levegganck, will doubtless accompany his French colleague. The French Government, in retaliation for the dismissal of Mr. Mont Clair, Saturday last, sent Dr. Fortoul his passports.

Dr. Fortoul is also the Venezuelan representative in Switzerland. He is now at Berne, whither he was called some time ago to represent the interests of Venezuela in a claim for damages which the President of the Swiss Republic is arbitrating. He will probably remain at Berne until diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela have been restored.

How long the entente cordiale will remain disturbed is a question which no one at this point can satisfactorily answer. The dismissal of the diplomatic representatives from the two countries cannot result in war or trouble of a serious nature, inasmuch as all Governments reserve the right to rid themselves of any diplomatic representative of another Government who is persona non grata.

### COUNTY COUNCIL CHAIRMAN.

**Arthur Arnold, Progressist, Elected by a Majority of Nine Votes.**

LONDON, March 12.—The London County Council, at its meeting to-day, elected Arthur Arnold, Progressist, Chairman, by a majority of 9 over the Duke of Norfolk, the vote standing: Mr. Arnold, 66; the Duke of Norfolk, 57.

Arthur Arnold, born May 28, 1833, was elected a County Alderman for the double term of six years at the formation of the London Council in 1889. His first experience in public life was at the passing of the Public Works act of 1863 to meet the necessities of the cotton famine, when he was appointed Assistant Commissioner. His duty called him to Lancashire, where he staid until 1866. He wrote in this period "The History of the Cotton Famine." He became, after travels in Europe and Africa, the editor of The Echo, was returned to Parliament for Salford in 1880, and attained distinction as Chairman of the Greek Committee, which was actively promoting the enlargement of the Hellenic kingdom in accordance with the suggestions of the treaty of Berlin. In 1885 he established and was elected President of the Free Land League. The following year he contested unsuccessfully the election for Parliament in the Northern Division of Salford.

### ACCIDENTS TO VESSELS AT SEA.

**Steamship Olga Comes into Collision with Steamer Cadoxton.**

LONDON, March 12.—The steamship Queen Olga, from Hamburg, and the steamer Cadoxton, from Smyrna for London, came into collision last night four miles off Beachy Head. The Queen Olga towed the Cadoxton ashore and grounded her. Her crew were landed. Subsequently the Cadoxton was towed to New-Haven Harbor by two tugs. The Cadoxton has a large hole in her port side amidships, and has two feet of water on her deck.

The Italian bark Mou, Capt. Peragallo, from Pensacola Jan. 19 for Genoa, has put into Gibraltar with her bulwarks damaged and minus her sails. She is leaking at the rate of six inches an hour.

The Italian bark Navigatore, Capt. Gamboni, from Savannah for Odessa, has put into Gibraltar, having lost her sails, foremast, bowsprit, boat, and sustained other damage. There is four feet of water in her hold.

The British steamer Wellfield, Capt. Urquhart, which arrived at Dublin to-day from Port Tampa and Norfolk, collided during a fog, while entering the harbor, with a dredge and dredger. She had two plates broken, but the damage sustained is slight.

### ITALIAN COAST IN A GALE.

**The Augusta Victoria Broke from Her Moorings at Naples.**

ROME, March 12.—A heavy southerly gale prevails along the Italian coast in the vicinity of Naples, and many coasting vessels have been sunk or driven ashore.

The Hamburg-American steamer Augusta Victoria, from New-York Jan. 22, with a party of excursionists on board, which was lying at Naples, broke from her moorings and went adrift.

### NAVAL REFORMS IN FRANCE.

**Vice Admiral Besnard Replies to the Attacks of Lockroy and Others.**

PARIS, March 12.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Vice Admiral Besnard, Minister of Marine, in replying to M. Lockroy and other critics of the Government, declared that their strictures were exaggerated and unpatriotic. The superiority of the French engines of destruction, he asserted, had been proved; but, despite that fact, reforms were necessary.

These reforms, however, must be studied seriously. The Baltic and North Sea Canal, when opened, would enable Germany to mobilize her entire navy in the North Sea, and France must likewise be able to mobilize her vessels in the North Sea and in the Channel. France must build more iron-clads of greater speed and more easily manoeuvred, which would be used to watch the monster war ships of the navies of other nations.

M. Besnard said he relied upon the patriotism of the Chamber to assist in the task of increasing France's naval powers. The Minister's remarks were received with applause.

### LI HUNG CHANG'S MISSION.

**Questions Other than Peace to be Settled by the Commissioners.**

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Information which reaches here through private but entirely trustworthy sources is to the effect that Li Hung Chang's peace mission to Japan will probably look to other matters than an amicable settlement of hostilities between China and Japan.

The existing commercial treaty between the two countries has been set aside by the war, and it is understood that a new treaty will be formed. In this new treaty, it is asserted, Japan will insist that her Consular officers in China shall have jurisdiction over all matters connected with the subjects of Japan who may be living in China.

Japan, it is said, looks with as much disfavor upon an unchecked immigration of Chinese to her shores as do the United States or any of the other countries which have restricted Chinese immigration. It is believed that the new treaty with China will contain a provision which will not permit Chinese subjects to enter the interior of Japan, but will limit their residence wholly to the seacoast cities.

So far as a treaty of peace is concerned, it is claimed that Japan will insist upon an indemnity sufficient to cover the expense of the war. It is estimated that this sum will reach $150,000,000.

The radical war party in Japan is also urging that all that part of the province of Manchuria which is now occupied by Japanese troops shall be ceded to Japan, and that the latter Government be also placed in control of Port Arthur and Wei-Hai-Wei. It is also understood that Japan will, above everything else, claim the Island of Formosa, where the rich sugar plantations of the Orient are situated.

Secretary Herbert to-day issued an order for the release from the Naval Academy of Takasaki, the Japanese cadet who desires to engage in the war with China, and, incidentally, to get the benefit of the rapid promotion now taking place in the Japanese Navy. If Takasaki returns to the United States within a reasonable time he will probably be allowed to resume his present status at the academy and continue his studies there.

### AMERICAN CATTLE ABROAD.

**Statistics and Opinions of Experts on German Conditions.**

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Boyser and Vollers, men of good repute in their profession as veterinarians in Germany, protest against representations that tuberculosis exists in cattle in America to an enormous degree; that pleuro-pneumonia is still more prevalent, and that the American stock raisers are forced on this account to ship their cattle to Europe at a merely nominal price.

In German cities, since 1889, there have been slaughtered 8,022 head of imported cattle, of which all but 918 were killed in Hamburg. Not a case of pleuro-pneumonia was found in all this number, and but four cases of tuberculosis. Only one-twentieth of 1 per cent. of the American cattle slaughtered were tuberculous, while in the German cattle slaughtered in Hamburg this condition was found to exist in 8 per cent. These veterinarians declare the condition of the American cattle to be fully equal to that of the stock raised on German meadow lands.

### A LEGACY FOR HENRY GEORGE.

**S. M. Burroughs of Medina Left £4,000 to the Single Taxer.**

LONDON, March 12.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that the will of S. M. Burroughs, who died at Monte Carlo, Feb. 6, bequeaths £4,000 to Henry George.

Mr. Burroughs was born in Medina, N. Y., and was senior patner in the firm of Burroughs & Wellcome, wholesale pharmaceutists in London.

Mr. Henry George has no direct report of this legacy. He said to a reporter that he knew Mr. Burroughs, and hoped that the news was true.

### SENTENCE OF LILIUOKALANI.

**Leading Royalists Organising for Honolulu's Annexation.**

VICTORIA, B. C., March 12.—To-day's advices from Honolulu confirm the previous reports that the ex-Queen has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

Leading royalists are organizing solidly for annexation.

The Military Commission has disposed of all cases to come before it, and there has been a general release of unconvicted prisoners. Martial law has been relaxed and will soon be declared at an end.

**Rosebery Presided Over the Cabinet.**

LONDON, March 12.—Lord Rosebery presided over the Cabinet Council, which was held in his private residence to-day. The meeting lasted an hour. The principal question discussed was that of the Speakership, in view of the early retirement of the Right Hon. Arthur Wellesley Peel from that office. It was decided to confer with the leaders of the Opposition in the matter. Lord Rosebery has gone to Epsom for his health.

**Death of the Earl of Bessborough.**

LONDON, March 12.—Frederick George Brabazon Ponsonby, sixth Earl of Bessborough, died this morning. He was eighty years of age.

The Earl of Bessborough was born in 1815, and succeeded to his title in 1880. He was educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the Bar in 1840. He was a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for County Kilkenny, Ireland.

**French Transports at Majunga.**

PARIS, March 12.—Advices received here state that the first two of the transports having on board the advance guard of the French expedition to Madagascar have arrived at Majunga, on the southwest coast of the island.

**Appointment of Count Bismarck.**

BERLIN, March 12.—The Berliner Correspondenz states that Count William Bismarck, son of the ex-Chancellor, has been appointed to succeed Count Stolberg-Wernigerode as President of the Province of East Prussia.

**All Quiet at Bocas del Toro.**

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Secretary Herbert to-day received a cable dispatch from Capt. Cromwell, commanding the Atlanta, stating that all was quiet at Bocas del Toro and all well on board his vessel. The dispatch was dated Colon, March 11.

**Waldeck-Rousseau Will Be Premier.**

PARIS, March 12.—The Figaro says it is generally believed in political circles that M. Waldeck-Rousseau will shortly become Premier.

**Von Wissmann, East Africa Governor.**

BERLIN, March 12.—The Tage-Zeitung announces that Baron von Wissmann, the African explorer, has been appointed Governor of East Africa.

# IDEALITY AT THE LYCEUM

## But It Is of the Oscar Wilde Kind, and Not Enervating.

## MR. KELCEY AS A SMART IDIOT

### A Facile and Agreeable Performance, with Fine Scenic Pictures, of a Comedy by the Lesser Congreve.

"An Ideal Husband," by Oscar Wilde, produced in a sumptuous manner by Mr. Daniel Frohman at the Lyceum Theatre last evening, in presence of the usual sympathetic audience of a Lyceum "first night," is not the latest play of that prodigious and productive genius. It is only a few months old, but he has written another since. It is, however, the best piece we have yet seen from his whimsical and impudent pen. Until the third of its four acts is reached it is reasonably logical, which is rare for Oscar, and even then it is diverting. It is a fragile thing, of course, for Oscar loves fragility as he loves violets and the sound of his own voice, but it is full of that fluent talk that is a very clever imitation of wit, and has made Mr. Wilde the little Congreve of the present hour.

The paradoxes and aphorisms, the inverted proverbs and epigrams are sprinkled so thickly in the text that the middle-aged and hopelessly commonplace person in the audience—and it is as well to admit that many of us are middle-aged and hopelessly commonplace—soon tires of them, especially as there is not a saying in them all that one can remember afterward, or quote unless he has taken shorthand notes. And shorthand notes of an Oscar Wilde play would be about as entertaining and as useful, as a sample of its quality, as a Muybridge photograph of a racing horse in motion. No human eye ever saw the horse as Muybridge sees him with his machine. No human ear ever conveyed to its owner's mind the impression that would be made upon it by a printed assortment of the presumably smart sayings in one of Wilde's comedies. Doubtless the shorthand notes, if carefully preserved from the destroying influence of oxygen, would be useful to future scientists and moralists who may study the social conditions of this era, and make our successful public entertainments a part of the study.

But Wilde's dialogue is, at least, unconventional, thus far, though his imitators, with their Rochefoucaulds, Congreves, Wycherleys, and Voltaires spread open before them, are rapidly striving to make it conventional. It is a relief to old playgoers to sit through a new piece in which the heroine never says "My G——!" What shall I do?"; in which she does not also exclaim: "He is false to me, but I—I [with a rising inflection on the second "I"] love him still"; in which one of the characters does not enter a vacant room and exclaim: "Ha! No one here? Then I will wait!"

The scene of "An Ideal Husband" is London, and the time is now. A great deal of Mr. Wilde's easy wit is expended on the House of Commons, the manners of London social life, and prevalent English fads, and some of it misses here. But enough is doubtless appreciable. He gives good measure. The moral seems to be that wives ought not to think too much of their husbands. The young wife of Sir Robert Chiltern, an Under Secretary of State, who is very rich, and very able, thinks so much of his morality and his nobility, that when he finds himself in the toils of an adventuress, who possesses proofs of his single misdeed in life, (that, by the way, which gave him fortune,) he is afraid to tell the truth to the one person in the world who ought to be his confidant. He promises to speak in favor of a rascally scheme, and when his wife remonstrates with him he promises not to. Then when the adventuress keeps her promise and tells his wife about his misdoing in the Suez Canal matter, and the stricken young woman appeals tearfully to him for a denial, he opens fire upon her, accuses her of placing him on a pedestal, and making his life a lie.

A deus ex machina is needed to straighten things; to secure the incriminating document and burn it; to silence the adventuress; to tell the wife what to do, and advise the husband not to be a fool if he can help it. This is the principal rôle, Mr. Kelcey's, and it is characteristic of Wilde. Lord Goring in his daily life is an idiot. He devotes hours to the discussion of buttonhole bouquets. He never says what he means, but, though all talk bores him, he talks incessantly, and his talk is vapid, artificial, impertinent. Yet he meets the difficult problem that confronts him with supreme skill. He makes only one mistake, and that for the sake of theatrical effect.

When Sir Robert Chiltern calls at his house, Goring thinks Lady Chiltern is waiting in the next room. Instead of exclaiming, "Ah, Bob, old boy, I'm glad you've come, Your wife is here, and now we can talk over things together," he conceals the supposed presence of the wife from the husband. All the incidents growing out of this and the stolen pink letter are juvenile and preposterous. They are based on the idea that a devoted husband would suspect wrongdoing if he knew his estimable wife had called upon their closest friend in her hour of trouble.

Otherwise the play is expert and effective. The richness of the setting has not been surpassed even at the Lyceum, and the ladies' dresses are marvels, object lessons in the extreme styles of the day. The acting is, as usual, well-intentioned, smooth, and graceful in every particular. Mr. Kelcey easily leads all the others with a portrayal as consistent with human nature as Mr. Wilde's text would permit, as easy, dextrous, and forcible as could be required. Mr. Le Moyne's sketch of this middle-aged youth's father, an old-fashioned British statesman, who resembles a whole line of Cabinet Ministers, is very susceptible to draughts, and believes that his son ought to marry as this life was not given to us for happiness alone, is delightful. Mr. Tarleton is equally felicitous, in his smaller way, as a knowing butler. Mrs. Walcot treats, with the skill of ripe experience, the rôle of a voluble social oracle. Miss Tyree and Mrs. Whiffen give distinction to very small parts.

Mr. Grattan and Miss Irving act the trying characters of the husband and wife with much zeal, both being seemingly conscious that they are very young, and anxious to overcome as far as possible that pleasant deficiency. Miss Florence is an up-to-date girl whose ingenuousness is most audacious, while her audacity is delightfully innocent; and Miss Cameron is showy and effective in the easy and grateful rôle of the adventuress.

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|---|---|
| Lord Goring | Herbert Kelcey |
| Sir Robert Chiltern | Stephen Grattan |
| The Earl of Caversham | W. J. Le Moyne |
| Viscomte de Nanjac | David Elmer |
| Mr. Montford | Frank Short |
| Phipps | Ernest Tarleton |
| Mason | Charles A. Goettler |
| Lady Chiltern | Isabel Irving |
| Mabel Chiltern | Katharine Florence |
| Lady Markby | Mrs. Walcot |
| Lady Basildon | Bessie Tyree |
| Mrs. Marchmont | Mrs. Whiffen |
| Mrs. Cheveley | Rhoda Cameron |

**Dinner of the Quill Club.**

The members of the Quill Club, to the number of seventy, met at the St. Denis Hotel last night for their regular monthly dinner. Some of the members present were Gen. I. J. Morgan, Dr. W. C. Phillips, the Rev. Dr. George F. Birch, Prof A. C. McGiffert, the Rev. Dr. J. W. Chambers, Dr. J. E. Nichols, and Marshall L. Bacon.

### TO REVISE THE CIVIL CODE.

**Resolution to that Effect Adopted by the Bar Association, Though Not Without Opposition.**

The New-York Bar Association, at its quarterly meeting last night, adopted a resolution looking to a revision of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Joseph Larocque presided. After the reading of the quarterly statements showing 1,308 members in the association and $35,000 in the treasury, Charles B. Hubbell, as Chairman of the Committee on Legislation, offered a report without any recommendations.

Cephas Brainerd then moved to adopt the report in the form of a resolution:

Resolved, That the Association of the Bar of the City of New-York recommend the passage of an act by the present Legislature authorizing the appointment by the Governor of three lawyers, who are to serve without compensation, and to be empowered to consider and report at the next session of the Legislature upon the advisability of condensing and simplifying the Code of Civil Procedure," with recommendations as to the respect in which the code should be revised.

Hamilton Odell said: "I am opposed to any such revision and do not think there should be any more tinkering with the code. It is bad enough as it is. I would be in favor of a committee to report the thing out of existence."

Herbert B. Turner also opposed the resolution.

"I believe in letting the code alone," he said. "We are working well under it at present. Should we change all this for the benefit of a committee of three lawyers?"

Mr. Brainerd defended the necessity of the resolution.

"I think it a proper question for inquiry," he said. "Three men should be selected from different parts of the State, who would examine the question fairly and justly. There is certainly no money, or any glory, for such work. It will confer lasting benefit on the profession by taking this preliminary step."

The resolution was then carried.

A memorial on Alfred Taylor, who died Dec. 9, 1894, was read.

## TO MAKE THE CITY BEAUTIFUL

### *SUGGESTIONS MADE BEFORE THE NINETEENTH CENTURY CLUB.*

**Addresses by H. R. Marshall and Mrs. Candace Wheeler—The Harbor and River Views Should be Preserved.**

There was a large attendance of the members of the Nineteenth Century Club at Sherry's last night, the occasion being the last of a series of discussions on municipal topics.

The subject last night was, "How We May Make New-York a Beautiful City."

Henry Rutgers Marshall, the writer and architect, said that he thought the club had conferred a service on the people at large by devoting itself to civic matters. He argued that certain parts of New-York might be made beautiful, but there are many difficulties to deal with. One obstacle is the fact that the art of sight is being dealth with, which has less inherent force than the art of sound. Another difficulty is the impatience of the artist because he is unable to produce as marked effects as the great masters, and is not content with modest success, and the impatience of the public, which demands American art, and says: "We, by our energy, have developed this magnificent country; why should you not show equal energy, and give us a distinctly American art?" Mr. Marshall continued:

We hear nowadays many complaints concerning the ugliness of our tall buildings. The capitalist is half to blame for this, as he gives us architects a new aesthetic problem which should have years of consideration and asks us to decide upon its design in a few weeks.

One of the few artists to whom I have spoken on the subject suggested that we clean our streets. It seems probable that our friend Col. Waring, if he be backed up by the public, will be able to do something in that direction, and it will surely be a great step in the right direction if we can eliminate this source of ugliness.

We might arrange the statues in the public places. It were well if we could destroy some of them, but if that be impossible, at least we can rearrange them. We might cover the railroad which disturbs our comfort on the Riverside Drive. We should make every effort to preserve our harbor view, and should, above all things, preserve our river view.

I believe that, through a joint commission appointed by the Legislatures of New-York and New-Jersey, we could protect the Palisades from Hoboken to Sneden's Landing, opposite Dobbs Ferry.

Mr. Marshall spoke in support of the proposed affiliation of the principal artistic societies.

He condemned the present system of permitting uneducated boys to become architects, and advocated the passage of some bill by the Legislature to compel the licensing of architects.

Mrs. Candace Wheeler said that a perfect city is made up of everything that attracts humanity, and said that Chicago at the time of the World's Fair was an ideal city. She did not approve of a municipal art society without authority, and advocated a board of municipal art, composed not of men whose early occupation was that of hod carrier, but a board of men educated in all means of art.

Mrs. Blishfield said: "Let our architects consult together, and cease to shock us by incongruous architectural juxtapositions. Let a block or a square show in its buildings a certain unity of purpose and of effect. Let the law which limits the height of an edifice extend to other details of construction. We have in America one city that is beautifully planned and laid out; that is Washington, the work of a French engineer."

Among those present were William T. Jerome, J. Augustus Johnson, Percival Knauth, Mrs. Robert Abbe, Dwight H. Olmstead, the Rev. Theodore C. Williams, Mrs. H. J. Hayden, Daniel G. Thompson, Mrs. Edward Mitchell, Miss Purdy, George C. Barrett, Horace J. Deming, Miss Nevins, Mrs. Horace Porter, Dorman B. Eaton, Mrs. Arthur Brooks, Mrs. Custer, Henry A. Oakley, Edmund Wetmore, Anson Phelps Stokes, Miss Amy Townsend, and Mrs. Henry Draper.

**D. G. Harriman to Succeed Quigley.**

Daniel G. Harriman, President of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, was appointed yesterday as a Police Justice, to succeed James F. Quigley, who was removed from office last week by the Supreme Court General Term in Brooklyn. Justice Harriman's term will expire in May, 1897.

Mayor Schieren nominated Mr. Harriman, and City Auditor Sutton voted with the Mayor for him.

Controller Palmer's candidate was Andrew Lemon of the Twenty-sixth Ward, and he refused to make the selection of Justice Harriman unanimous.

### *OBITUARY NOTES.*

—Isaiah Anderson, an old resident of Yonkers, died at his home there this morning. He was born in New-Rochelle and was seventy-four years old. He went to Yonkers in 1846 and engaged in the harness-making business. A widow and six children survive him. Mr. Anderson was a member of the Warburton Avenue Baptist Church and was active in starting the Nepperhan Avenue Baptist Church.

—James Rutherford, eighty years old, who was formerly a well-known business man in this city, died yesterday at an up-town hotel. Mr. Rutherford retired from active business life ten years ago. He was born in Scotland. He owned considerable real estate at Rutherford, N. J.

—George W. Raynor, President of the New-York Bottling Company, died at Orange, N. J., yesterday. He was fifty-three years old.

—E. Frank Fisher, Vice President of the Bridgeton (N. J.) Board of Trade, died yesterday. He was forty-one years of age.

# DR. PARKHURST SUMMONED

## A Witness Before the Extraordinary Grand Jury.

## A STARTLING PRESENTMENT EXPECTED

### The Reformer Almost Runs Into Superintendent Byrnes's Arms Commissioner Martin Before the Jury.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst and Superintendent Byrnes had an unexpected meeting yesterday.

They almost ran into each other's arms in the Criminal Courts Building. For a moment the two stared at one another. Then Superintendent Byrnes, who was on his way to the District Attorney's office, "moved on," and Dr. Parkhurst, who was talking to a reporter, looked after him with interest. As his eyes followed the receding form of the head of New-York's police force, he said, in an interested tone:

"And so that is Superintendent Byrnes?"

"Didn't you know him?" asked the reporter.

"I never met the Superintendent to speak to him in my life," was the answer.

Dr. Parkhurst's appearance at the Court House had caused a commotion among the people there, even before he ran upon Superintendent Byrnes. He made no secret of the cause of his presence. He was there to appear before the Oyer and Terminer Extraordinary Grand Jury, which is investigating the police corruption.

The doctor was evidently expected. The attendant at the Grand Jury room door ushered him in as soon as he appeared, and for over an hour the doctor was closeted with the members of the jury. When he left the room, he was bright and smiling, and when asked by the reporters who had been loking for him how he happened to go before the Grand Jury, he said:

"I was subpoenaed to appear. The summons was somewhat unexpected by me, though not entirely so."

"When were you subpoenaed?" the doctor was asked.

"The subpoena was left at my house last night."

"Had you any intimation at all that you would be called before that body?"

"I cannot speak as to that. I had been told that the Grand Jury might have some questions to ask me."

"Did they relate to Superintendent Byrnes?"

"Of that I cannot talk. You know it is against the law to reveal anything that transpires in the Grand Jury room."

Superintendent Byrnes, in the meantime, had been in consultation with Assistant District Attorney Lindsay. He remained nearly two hours, and when he left, some time after Dr. Parkhurst's departure, he said that he had not been before the Extraordinary Grand Jury, and that his visit related purely to "personal business."

Scarcely had the excitement caused by Dr. Parkhurst's and Superintendent Byrnes's visits subsided, when there was another flutter.

President Martin of the Police Board suddenly appeared and made his way to the Grand Jury room. He was conducted secretely by a back way, and when he left the jury room he went to the office of Asisstant District Attorney Osborne. He refused absolutely to disclose the nature of his business, as did Mr. Osborne.

Altogther, it was a very active "Grand Jury" day, for besides Dr. Parkhurst and Mr. Martin, a number of other witnesses were examined.

It is not expected that the Grand Jury will make its long-delayed report before the end of the week, but a sensation of the biggest kind may be most certainly looked for when the report is made. The presentment and list of indictments will, it is said, be the most important ever brought into court since the day when Tweed's indictment was handed up after the exposures made by The New-York Times.

Justice Ingraham convened the Court of Oyer and Terminer as usual, but, after a long consultation with Assistant District Attorney Lindsay, who told him that the Grand Jury was not yet ready to come in, he adjourned the court until to-day.

When Mr. Lindsay hastened to his office from the courtroom, he had a talk with a German who formerly kept a disorderly house at 28 Bayard Street. The man had called to tell about his having paid the police money for protection.

When seen by reporters, the man declined to give his name, but admitted he had kept a disorderly house at the Bayard Street place, and alleged he had paid money to Police Captains Cross, Devery, and Doherty, as well as to Inspector McLaughlin. When asked about the latter, he replied that he had paid him money in person to keep from being raided or closed up.

After Dr. Parkhurst left the Criminal Courts Building he made his way to Mulberry Street, appearing in front of the Police Headquarters building shortly before 1 o'clock.

His presence created considerable conjecture among the occupants of the Central Office. His visit was not to Police Headquarters, however. He was in quest of a newspaper reporter whose office is directly opposite Headquarters. The newspaper man was absent when his visitor called, so the latter decided to wait for his return.

He sat reading a paper by a window directly opposite Superintendent Byrnes's office, and immediately became the centre of observation. Heads appeared at nearly every window in Police Headquarters, while the curious gaze of the owners was directed toward the window where the great reformer sat. There was scarcely a person in the building who did not leave his desk or duty for an instant to take a glance at the silent man in the window. The latter was apparently altogether unmindful of the excitement his presence had created. He never once glanced across the street, but kept his eyes bent upon the paper he held in his hands until the man he desired to see made his appearance.

**Brooklyn's 103d Trolley Victim.**

Anthony Donavino, thirty-three years old, of 20 President Street, Brooklyn, was struck by two trolley cars of the Atlantic Avenue system yesterday afternoon and received injuries from which he died in the hospital last evening. His death swells the list of trolley fatalities to 103.

**Democrats Make Gains.**

MEDINA, N. Y., March 12.—For the first time in the history of the Town of Yates the Democrats elected their Collector. The remainder of the Republican ticket was victorious.

In Shelby the entire Democratic ticket was elected.

### *YESTERDAY'S FIRES.*

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

4:50 A. M.—13 Bond Street; New-York and Brooklyn Casket Company; damage, $1,000.

12:20 P. M.—1,685 First Avenue; Mary Prior; dwelling; damage, $50.

3 P. M.—192 Worth Street; dwelling; Giuseppi Guerrilo; damage, $150.

5:45 P. M.—411 East Eleventh Street; W. Franks; damage, $50.

5:45 P. M.—326 East One Hundred and Ninth Street; Matthew Coogan; damage trifling.

**THE AEOLIAN ORGAN COMPANY,** 18 West 23d St., New-York, is to have an automatic electric elevator of the A. B. See Manufacturing Company of Brooklyn, N. Y.—Adv.

**Fell Overboard While Drunk.**

A well-dressed man, who said he was Dr. George Archibold, forty-five years old, an analytical chemist of 37 Prospect Place, fell into the East River at the foot of East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street last night, while intoxicated, and narrowly escaped drowning.

His cries for assistance were heard by a policeman of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station, who rescued him with a rope and took him to the station house. Dr. Garvey of Harlem Hospital said he was on the verge of delirium tremens. He was taken to Harlem Hospital.

**Hats!**—Burke's Spring styles gentlemen's hats ready; popular prices. 210 Broadway.

**"Chacaqua." E. & W. "Chacaqua."** A NEW COLLAR.

## DIED.

ABBOTT.—In Providence, R. I., March 10, 1895, Abby Francis Woods, wife of S. A. B. Abbott, and only daughter of Marshall and Anne Brown Francis Woods, and only granddaughter of the late Gov. John Brown Francis of Warwick, R. I., in the 46th year of her age.

ALLEN.—On Monday, March 11, Phoebe B., wife of the late Jonathan W. Allen.

Funeral services at her late residence, 18 East 42d St., on Thursday, March 14, at 10 A. M.

ALVORD.—On March 12, Frances M., daughter of the late Gaines and Eunice Alvord, in her 73d year.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited at attend her funeral from The Home, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Thursday, March 14, at 11 A. M.

BLACKHAM.—On March 11, Eliza Dorms, beloved wife of J. W. Blackham, and the loving mother of Mrs. William Down and W. J. Blackham.

Funeral services Thursday, 2:30 P. M., at 37 5th Av., Brooklyn. Please omit flowers.

London (England) papers please copy.

BLISS.—In New-York City, March 11, Margaret Chapin, wife of William Bliss of Boston, Mass.

EDGAR.—At her residence in New-York City, Jane Emmet, widow of Robert W. Edgar and daughter of the late William H. Le Roy.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, Pelham, N. Y., on the arrival of the 10:06 A. M. train from Grand Central Deopt on Thursday, March 14, 1895. Carriages will be in waiting.

LEECH.—On the 12th inst., at 2:45 P. M., Daniel Leech, aged 54 years.

Washington (D. C.) papers please copy.

LETSON.—At Stelton, N. J., on Monday, 11th inst., Robert S. Letson, in the 88th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, at Stelton, on Thursday, at 1:30 P. M. Train leaving New-York by Pennsylvania Railroad at 11. Carriages will be in attendance.

NORMAN.—At Arlington, N. J., Monday, March 11, Nellie M. Grafton, wife of Frank L. Norman, in the 28th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, Midland and Schuyler Avs., Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment on Thursday at the convenience of the family.

PERLEE.—On Sunday, March 10, 1895, at 150 Lexington Av., New-York, Sarah Mather

# A POPULAR LENTEN SPORT

## Cycling Is Now Society Folks' Favorite Pastime.

## BIG CROWDS AT THE MICHAUX RIDES

### The Cycle Club of Brooklyn's Unique Entertainments in the Clermont Avenue Rink—Costume Ride Planned.

The Lenten season has resulted in a great boom to cycling, for society folks in this city and Brooklyn have taken up the pastime as if it were the only thing to do. A visit to Bowman's Academy, in Broadway, near Fifty-third Street, or to the Clermont Avenue Rink, in Brooklyn, will convince one of this statement.

The former place is headquarters for the members of the Michaux Cycle Club, an organization composed of well-known society people of the metropolis. It is also open to the public during certain hours. The Cycle Club of Brooklyn is similar in many respects to the Michaux Club. Its members form Brooklyn's most exclusive social set. They have leased the Clermont Rink outright and the general public is not admitted.

Tuesday and Friday evenings and Wednesday and Thursday afternoons the Michaux members have Bowman's Academy to themselves. They have plain and fancy riding, and generally turn out in large numbers. Last evening the floor was crowded, and so was the spectators' gallery. Tea is served at the afternoon sessions, and thus far these meetings have proved exceptionally popular.

During the afternoon yesterday the attendance was very large. Despite the fact that it was not a Michaux session, there were many members of the club present. They took their turns in getting wheels with the general public. Some who needed the aid of instructors had to wait more than an hour before they could be accommodated. There were old men and young men there, struggling to learn to ride, and pretty girls and matronly ladies, some of whom could ride most gracefully. Then there were little boys, hardly knee high, who circled around the spacious floor as if they and the machine were one animate being.

It was noticeable that there were few falls, and Mr. Bowman prides himself on the fact that nobody has yet had a serious accident at his academy.

The Clermont Avenue Rink is admirably adapted to cycling. Its floor surface is as large, if not larger, than that of any other academy in Greater New-York, and this fact is greatly appreciated by the members of the Cycle Club. There were many ladies riding there yesterday afternoon, and last evening there was a large attendance to witness the music ride and class drill of the younger members of the club. This afternoon there will be a tea and music ride from 3 to 6 o'clock.

For next Monday evening the most elaborate programme of the Winter has been arranged. It will embrace a costume ride and entertainment for the benefit of the Home for Friendless Women and Children.

Manager William A. Webster has general charge of the affair, and, acting on the suggestions of some of the leading society cycling women of Brooklyn, has arranged a programme which will interest every member of the club and many others as well. First there will be a general ride by members in costume, and for originality in dress prizes will be awarded as follows:

First Prize—To the wittiest.
Second Prize—To the prettiest.
Third Prize—To the one we love best.

Mrs. George E. Fahys, Mrs. James M. Fuller, and Mrs. William C. Wallace will be the judges.

Following this novel contest will come some fancy and trick riding by Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Kilpatrick. He is the one-legged rider who performs astonishing feats on the cycle. Mrs. Kilpatrick is a most graceful rider, and her exhibition is said to be very interesting.

A brownie drill, by club members, comes next on the programme, and then the Bosco brothers of Italy will do their monkey and bear trick act.

The patronesses of the entertainment are Mrs. Alfred C. Barnes, Mrs. Tunis G. Bergen, Mrs. Flamen B. Candler, Mrs. George W. Chauncey, Mrs. Carll H. De Silver, Mrs. George E. Fahys, Mrs. E. H. Dickerson, Mrs. John Gibb, Mrs. Francis E. Dodge, Mrs. James L. Morgan, Jr., Mrs. Carroll J. Post, Mrs. William C. Wallace, Mrs. William W. Rossiter, Mrs. Frederick B. Pratt, Mrs. Henry T. Richardson, and Mrs. Robert B. Woodward.

Associated with Manager Webster on the Committee of Arrangements are W. E. O. Bebee, A. D. Byrnes, Arthur P. Clapp, George E. Fahys, William V. Hester, Frank P. McColl, Dr. Leonard C. McPhail, Alfred Norris, Andrew Peters, Carroll J. Post, Jr., C. J. Turner, Jr., Frank D. Tuttle, and William C. Wallace.

The Cycle Club's first outdoor run will take place on Saturday afternoon, perhaps to Coney Island.

## PIQUA CLUB RESPONSIBLE.

### It Assumes All Debts of New Manhattan, Says President Van Cott.

The suit pending against the New Manhattan Athletic Club to recover a bill for whisky sold by F. S. Glover & Son of 39 Peck Slip caused no end of excitement yesterday, and there were many rumors as a result of the publicity of the claim. The rumors, rolled into one, had it that the club would shortly explode, much after the same fashion in which the old Cherry Diamond organization gave up the ghost.

A reporter for the New-York Times saw President Cornelius Van Cott at the clubhouse last evening and asked him about the rumors, and also concerning the Glover claim. Mr. Van Cott said:

"I am at a loss to account for these rumors, for the club has been successful far beyond the expectations of its promoters. It has money on hand sufficient to settle any outstanding claim, and such being the case I don't see why it should go to pieces, as these stories predict. I believe the club has good cause to refuse to settle the Glover claim in full. I understand the goods were not as represented, and were gallons short of the amount ordered. Whether or not the club is in the right will be determined at the hearing in the City Court before Judge Newburger to-morrow.

"I know of no other claim against the club, and I feel sure that the public settlement of the Glover case will result in our favor. No member of the New Manhattan is liable in any way for the debts contracted under its name. The Piqua Club Association assumes that responsibility. Both clubs are regularly incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York. J. Grattan McMahon, a Brooklyn lawyer, is the Piqua's President, and Henry Edwards is the Treasurer. I can't recall just now who the other officers are. The club has something like 4,300 members, and more are coming in every day."

"Mr. McMahon will attend the hearing to-morrow, I understand. I presume he will personally look after the club's interest in the matter."

As stated in The Times of yesterday, the claim was sold to Charles Griffin of North Hempstead by the Glovers, after an unsuccessful attempt to secure the payment of the balance due. Lawyer W. F. Severance is the attorney for Griffin. On one bill for whisky there is a balance of $711.69 unpaid, and on the other $1,164.50 is the amount for goods sold on Jan. 29. The first-mentioned bill of goods was sold on Dec. 13, 1894.

## SCHOOLBOYS' ATHLETIC GAMES.

### Dates Arranged for Interscholastic League's Principal Events.

A meeting of the New-York Interscholastic Athletic Association was held at Harvard School yesterday afternoon to listen to reports of the Athletic, Baseball, and Interleague Committees. In his report of the Athletic Committee Mr. Fischer stated that May 11 was the date upon which the Spring games of the association would take place at Berkeley Oval.

Mr. Fowler of the Baseball Committee announced the following school teams as competitors for the championship trophy: Berkeley, Harvard, Collegiate, Woodbridge, Columbia Grammar, Barnard, De La Salle, Hamilton, Columbia Institute, Condon, Cutler, and Drisler. The first six of the teams will comprise the first section of the league, the remaining teams the second section. In the first section the ball games will begin on April 23 and in the second section on April 26. The games will continue on every Tuesday and Friday. Monday and Wednesday, being alternate days, until the winners are decided upon. Saturday morning, June 8, at Eastern Park, the interleague championship of the New-York and Long Island Interscholastic Athletic Associations will be definitely decided.

Mr. Sykes told those present that the interleague relay race would take place at the Wilson & Kellogg games on Saturday, April 27, and that the interleague athletic contests would be run off at Berkeley Oval on May 18—that is, one week after the interscholastic games.

After the reports had been made the association resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider Mr. Alexandre's motion that the association should decide the protest filed by Harvard School after the Berkeley games on March 2. The complaint was that Powell of Cutler's School was fouled by Thompson of Moore's School while rounding one of the curves. A Harvard man finished second to Thompson, who won the race. Harvard already had 9 points, and if they had won this race would have had 5 more, making a total of 14 points. These would have gained the cup for them and deprived Barnard School of it, since Barnard only obtained 13 points. As Mr. Thompson was not present to defend himself, after a great deal of talk the committee adjourned until next Wednesday, when it will meet at Wilson & Kellogg's school.

It was announced that the Trinity games would take place at the Berkeley Oval on April 18.

## YACHTS ON GRAVESEND BEACH.

### Many Being Overhauled Ready for an Early Season.

The small yacht owners who make their headquarters on the shores of Gravesend Bay are taking advantage of the fine weather and getting their boats ready for the season. At Whitman's shops work has been commenced on several boats, and they will be ready for use early in April. Among these are H. A. Harper's Jewell, Mr. Adam's Lorna, Dr. John C. McEvitt's Tabitha, D. A. Ball's Mascot, Miles J. Doyle's Mink, R. S. Austin's Aimee, William Richard's Theresa, and C. H. Humphries's Adele.

C. N. Solheim has started a yard on the beach and has a marine railway for hauling boats out to repair. He is now at work on a Cape Cod catboat which, when completed, will be 26 feet over all, 22 feet on the water line, 11 feet 4 inches beam, and 2 feet 4 inches draught. He is also putting a new cabin on E. H. Chandler's sloop Iroquois.

Among the boats which are being overhauled are W. J. G. Bearns's twenty-five-foot catboat Josephine, L. J. Behringer's twenty-six-foot Cape Cod catboat Buster, R. J. Falco's twenty-five-foot catboat Wanda, G. W. Brown's twenty-four-foot keel catboat Gracie, W. E. Doggett's twenty-seven-foot keel yawl Alper, E. S. Anderson's eighteen-foot catboat Addie, H. H. Morton's twenty-three-foot catboat Whileaway, and E. G. Davis's twenty-five-foot catboat Rosamond.

### Two Cups Given by the German Emperor.

The Emperor of Germany has given two cups to be sailed for at the Royal Yacht Squadron regatta this year. The Emperor's Cup will be open to all schooners and yawls of forty tons, Thames measurement, and upward, built in Europe, and belonging to any recognized European yacht club, being bona fide cruisers, and not for yachts which generally race in handicap races. Yacht Racing Association rules, with this variation, that the Sailing Committee will handicap (without appeal) the vessels entered as they shall deem just. Yachts to sail in cruising trim, but sails to be limited to ordinary cruising canvas; no balloon sails allowed, except one spinnaker, one small jib topsail, and small main topmast staysail for schooners; old Queen's course (revised); three yachts to start or no race.

The Meteor Challenge Shield will be open to all yachts of any rig built in Europe and belonging to any recognized European yacht club, exceeding 100 rating; Yacht Racing Association rules, time scale, and rig allowances; yachts to sail in cruising trim; course, round the Isle of Wight; three yachts to start or no race. The shield to go to the owner of the winning yacht, who has to defend it in the following year at the Royal Yacht Squadron regatta. If won twice by the same owner it remains in his possession.

## MORE HITTING THAN SCIENCE.

### Boxing Bout at New Manhattan A. C. of "Slugging" Order.

The boxing bouts at the New Manhattan Athletic Club last night were of the "slugging" order. Little or no science was displayed, the contestants depending on their strength and staying powers to gain a decision. The best contest of the evening was between "Al" O'Brien of Philadelphia and "Pepper" Griffin of Cincinnati. The latter is a colored man. Early in the contest Griffin looked like a winner, but toward the close O'Brien proved the cleverer, and by several well-directed blows floored his opponent.

What was advertised as "the event of the evening" was between "Paddy" Burke of Hoboken and Fred Morris, a darky, from Washington. This lasted about half a round. Morris by a swinging blow landed his arm against Burke's throat, and the latter fell prostrate to the floor. Some of the unsympathetic onlookers claimed that he feigned insensibility, and they left the hall in an unhappy frame of mind. At any rate, Morris was given the decision, and Burke slowly wended his way to the dressing room amid groans and hisses. The results of the bouts follow:

100 pounds, 6 rounds; M. O'Brien of Ridgewood vs. Frank Gaffney of Paterson. Gaffney won.
128 pounds, 8 rounds; J. Korske of Newark vs. J. Dana of New-Zealand. Korske won.
130 pounds, 6 rounds; John Young of Brooklyn vs. Maurice Hagerstrom of Providence. Young won.
130 pounds, 6 rounds; Charley Barnett of New-York vs. Mike Leonard. Draw.
133 pounds; Charley Parker of New-Jersey vs. Tom Frazer of Brooklyn. Draw.
133 pounds, 6 rounds; "Al" O'Brien of Philadelphia vs. "Pepper" Griffin of Cincinnati. O'Brien won.
154 pounds, 6 rounds; "Paddy" Burke of Hoboken vs. Fred Morris of Washington. Morris won in one round.

## NEWS OF YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN

—The London Field says: "The experiences of Mr. Herreshoff and Mr. Iselin last season in yacht racing in British waters appears to have led them to the conclusion that a keel boat of seventeen foot or seventeen-foot draught of water, is, taken all round a more effective craft for racing than any kind of centreboard craft. At any rate, it is announced that the cup defender which the Cup Committee is about building is to be a fixed keel craft of over seventeen-foot draught of water; it is also said that this keel is to weigh close upon seventy tons, which is much the same weight as the lead keel of the Herreshoff craft building for the Iselin syndicate. This yacht is also credited with seventeen-foot draught of water. This is a come round the whole sweep of the circle to British ideas. The latest announcement in connection with the America's Cup is that the number of crew or persons on board is to be limited to three for every five feet of corrected racing length. This appears to be an absurdly liberal allowance, as it is estimated it will allow the new Valkyrie to have sixty-two persons on board." The Field evidently thinks that two cup defenders are being built.

—John Duthie, the foreman at Herreshoff's, was so favorably impressed with the plans of the Vigilant that a short time ago he decided to build a small boat on the same model. He accordingly procured a lot of material, drew up the plans, and commenced setting up the frames, which are of steel, in the cellar of his house, on Union Street, Bristol. He is plating her with three-sixteenth-inch galvanized iron sheeting. The boat is all set up in frame and part of the garboard plates are riveted. She will be named "Young Vigilant," and will be ready for launching early in the Spring. She is 18 feet in length on the water line, with overhangs consistent with the plans of the Vigilant. Mr. Duthie works on the boat at odd times when he is not at the Herreshoff shops. It was intended to keep the matter quiet until the boat was ready for launching, but in some way the news leaked out the first week, since which considerable interest has been taken in the Young Vigilant.

—At the meeting of the Solent yacht clubs held recently Mr. Ranwell proposed that, as the crews of the other classes were limited, they should also limit the crews of the twenty-raters to ten paid hands. He however withdrew the resolution on a proposition by Mr. Glennie that seven paid hands, a pilot, and four amateurs—not more than twelve—be allowed. Col. Moreton, in face of the proposed visit of the American boat, thought it would be unfair to limit the crew. As an amendment he proposed "that no limit be made this year." Three delegates only voted for the amendment, and thirteen against.

—Work on the one-hundred-foot steam yacht for H. W. Converse of Malden, which is being built at the Atlantic Works, in East Boston, has so far progressed that she will be ready for launching in a week or ten days. Nearly all her machinery is ready to be placed in position.

—Ben Parker of Itchen Ferry has been selected to sail the forty-rater building on the Clyde for Major Walker, who has already got together a picked crew from Itchen Ferry. Parker last year sailed the Asphodel, Prince Henry of Battenberg's twenty-rater.

—The ice floes in Hempstead Harbor have carried away nearly all of the new dock built by the Sea Cliff Yacht Club. Only a small portion of the pier remains. The club will rebuild as soon as the weather will permit.

—No. 15 of The Burgee and Pennant has been issued. It is full of interesting matter to yachtsmen and naval militiamen.

—J. J. McCue of the Williamsburg Yacht Club has sold the sloop Cricket and purchased the sixty-foot cutter Isis.

—The Brooklyn Yacht Club will meet to-night. The dates for the regattas will be selected.

—The Gravesend Bay Yacht Club will meet on March 18 to elect officers.

## CRICKET ASSOCIATION OFFICERS.

### The Rev. Dr. Rainsford Elected President—Better Facilities in the Park.

The New-York Cricket Association held its first annual meeting on Monday night at the St. George's Athletic Club, the following delegates being in attendance; Harlem, G. Hake, F. J. Loughlin, and W. S. Bourne; Columbia, A. F. Harding and J. L. Evans; Kings County St. George, C. T. Toddings and G. W. Barnes; St. George's Athletic Club, F. J. Davidson, F. J. Chadwick, and G. Covert; Metropolitan Insurance Athletic Association, H. A. Young, H. E. Williams, and A. T. Hughes; New-Jersey Athletic Club, G. R. Cooper.

Before the election of officers took place the New-Jersey Athletic Club and Paterson Cricket Club were admitted to membership. The officers elected were: The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, President; H. A. Young, Vice President; G. Hake, 46 Wall Street, New-York, Secretary and Treasurer. The Executive Committee was not fully made up, but the following were elected regular delegates: G. Hake, Harlem; G. W. Barnes, Kings County St. George; F. J. Davidson, St. George's Athletic Club; J. L. Evans, Columbia, and H. E. Williams, Metropolitan Insurance Athletic Association.

A long discussion took place regarding debarring players of the Metropolitan District League taking part in the championship games of the association. No action was taken, however, in the matter, but it will again be taken up at the next meeting. Some of the delegates appeared to think that the gifts made by the Metropolitan League should not be accepted, and they made an effort to have the offer of the league's assistance refused. On the motion being put the delegates voted, 9 to 4, that it be accepted, with thanks.

The association will make a strong effort to obtain better facilities in Central Park for the pursuit of the game, and a committee was appointed to wait upon the Park Commissioners regarding this. Last season there were several accidents in Central Park owing to the lumpy state of the ground. The cricketers would be glad to meet any extra expense which this might entail, for they find it difficult to make any one unacquainted with the game understand that it requires a perfectly level ground to play it properly.

### New-York Cricket Club Meeting.

The New-York Cricket Club held a large and enthusiastic meeting at 208 Third Avenue on Monday night. The club has decided to remain with the Metropolitan District Cricket League, arrangements having been made to play all its games on the grounds of its opponents should it be unable to provide a better wicket than Central Park, to which grounds the first-class clubs of New-York have a distinct objection. Officers were elected at the meeting as follows: President—J. Shortall; Vice President—A. C. Dacre; Secretary—E. A. Smith, 263 West Twenty-third Street; Treasurer—W. Hammond; Captain—J. E. Roberts; Vice Captain—A. C. Dacre; Captain Second Eleven—W. Burrows; Vice Captain—J. M. Parks; Executive Committee—C. H. Hornby, F. W. Stratford, E. A. Skyne, W. Burrows, and J. D. Rourke; Delegates to Metropolitan League—E. A. Smith, E. A. Skyne, and C. H. Hornby.

### Morris Heights Cricketers Disband.

The Morris Heights Cricket Club held its annual meeting on Monday night at the Cricketers' Club, there being a small attendance of the members. The reports made by the Secretary and Treasurer showed a very unsatisfactory state of affairs. The membership of the club last season was very small, and the prospects for the coming year being no brighter, it was decided to disband. An effort was made some time ago to obtain the grounds of the St. George Cricket Club, Hoboken, but the rental asked was altogether too much, although the Victoria Cricket Club offered to amalgamate. In disbanding no action was taken binding the members to join any particular club, and they are free to follow their own bent in this respect. The club had last season three or four men who would strengthen any team in New-York.

### Kentucky Association's Meeting.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 12.—At a meeting of the Kentucky Association here this afternoon a programme consisting of five races each for eight days was agreed upon. James F. Caldwell was employed to handle the flag. The financial standing of the association was found to be the best for years, and the fact that there is no clash with any other meeting causes the managers to believe the best meeting for years will be the result. Col. E. F. Clay and J. N. Camden were selected as delegates to the convention at Cleveland, Ohio, April 9, to organize a sporting league.

## HORSES AND THEIR OWNERS.

—Speculation on the choice that the Coney Island Jockey Club will make for a President to succeed J. G. K. Lawrence seems to be quite unnecessary. The names of J. H. Bradford and Cornelius Pelletes have been mentioned as probabilities for the position in the event of Mr. Lawrence being unable to resume his leadership. A member who is thoroughly in touch with the affairs of the club said in this connection: "This gossip about a new President has evidently come from outside. When Mr. Lawrence went abroad last November, Col. Lawrence Kip, who is Vice President, was made acting President. In the event of its being necessary to appoint a new President, Col. Kip would naturally be the man. He has conducted the affairs of the club in a most satisfactory manner, and in the natural order of things has the right of seniority when it becomes necessary to elect a successor to Mr. Lawrence, whose failing health is much to be deplored."

—H. T. Dykman of White Plains has leased his farm to J. Dickman Brown, the New-York dealer who makes a specialty of Morgan-bred stock. The immediate reason why Mr. Dykman rented this well-known property is the continued ill health of his wife and the doctor's recommendation for a change of scene. Knowing that Mr. Brown wanted such a place to prepare his horses for the metropolitan market, Mr. Dykman let him have a farm which he values at $50,000 at an annual rental of $800. Brown, who is a partner of Frank Ferguson, the stable keeper of Fifty-second Street, had thirty horses on the way from Vermont, and to further accommodate him Mr. Dykman arranged for them to be taken directly to White Plains.

—Among the numerous events for the Summer circuits that closed recently is the Merchants and Manufacturers' Purse of $10,000, which is the leading feature of the July meeting at Detroit. It is open to trotters eligible to the 2:24 class, and fourteen breeders and owners have subscribed to it this year. Such big trotting nurseries as Sam Mastic, Pleasanton, Ketcham, Village, Allen, and Riverside farms have secured nominations. Ex-Congressman Charles M. Reed of Erie is among the owners who have paid the first installment of the entrance fee to this classical purse, the struggle for which has always furnished high-class sport.

—The illness of Secretary E. S. Hedges will doubtless delay making up the list of those who have made the second payment to the Fleetwood purses. Those were due last Saturday, and it is known that a large percentage of the original nominators have sent the second installment, which is $25, on the four fast classes for trotters, and $10 on the three pacing classes, and those for two and three-year-old trotters, respectively. The six purses that were closed for Belmont Park, Philadelphia, on the same dates as the Fleetwood contests, have also been well supported in the first two payments.

—A correspondent of The Boston Globe went to Waterville, Me., a few days ago and had a merry sleighride behind the famous Nelson, the fastest trotter ever reared in the North. The ex-champion among stallions is a veritable whirlwind on the snow, and at the age of thirteen is still kept in active road service. His dam, Gretchen, is now twenty-eight years old, and, according to The Globe man, acted like a filly when harnessed and driven for the first time in four years.

—The owner of the fast pacer Guinette has engaged the Kentucky trainer "Joe" Rea to handle the gelding this season. He gave Guinette his first lessons, and drove him till he was sold to a Boston turfman. Rea will be at Mystic Park by April 1, and make Boston his headquarters. Besides his old pupil, he will have Barney, 2:08¾, pacing, and a four-year-old trotter said to be very promising. For several seasons this veteran reinsman has been at Danville, Ky., where he brought out many race winners for Cecil Brothers, who have a large breeding establishment there.

—Responses to the call sent out for the convention to be held at Cleveland April 9 for the organization of the turf and other sporting interests in a league, show that there is likely to be a large and representative attendance. Many trotting associations and driving clubs have followed the example of Fleetwood Park and the Kentucky Breeders' Association in selecting delegates to represent them at the Cleveland convention.

—Of the important events that are still to be considered by trotting trufites, Kentucky's Futurity is the most valuable. It is guaranteed at $16,000, open to foals of 1895, which are to compete at Lexington during the October meetings of 1897 and 1898. Entries for this close next Friday.

—The American Trotting Association, which has been in existence for about nine years, has over 800 members. Last season the tracks under its jurisdiction gave 2,744 days of harness racing, at which $1,904,125 was paid out in premiums.

—San Francisco is to have another horse show at an early date. This time it is for charity, the proceeds going to a local hospital. The promoters have already secured Directum and Ormonde for the exhibit.

## Turf Too Slippery for Hunting.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., March 12.—The hunting season which was to have commenced with the Meadowbrook Hunt Club to-day with a cross-country run across the Hempstead Plains has been postponed until the last of the month on account of the frozen and exceedingly slippery condition of the turf. The golf greens belonging to the club, which were partly washed away by recent freshets, are being rapidly put in condition for playing, and as soon as the weather permits several contests for cups will be played.

## TENNIS SCHEDULE ARRANGED.

### Tournaments Where the Experts Will Be Seen This Season.

The tennis men who make a point of playing in all the big tennis tournaments of the year will have to divide themselves into sections if the schedule decided upon by the Executive Committee last night remains unchanged. West Newton, Orange, and the ladies' championships are thrown into one week, the Saratoga and Southampton tournament dates conflict, and there is a clash of dates between the Essex and Morris Park invitation events.

The committee met at the Waldorf, the business meeting being prefaced by a good dinner and closed by a reunion of past and present masters of the game. Among those present were Clarence Hobart, Richard Stevens, H. W. Slocum, O. S. Campbell, Valentine G. Hall, Joseph S. Clark, and Joseph T. Whittelsey. Dr. Dwight, the Nestor of American tennis, was in the chair.

The only business of importance was the arrangement of the schedule. Some of the dates for the minor tournaments were not decided upon, and two big events were also placed on the unfinished-business calendar. The Western and Southern championships were the victims. The first will probably be played in Chicago early in July, and the second will take place on May 20, but Baltimore, Washington, and Wilmington are contesting for the event, and the matter may be left to the Southern Association to decide.

The schedule follows:

March 27—Tropical championship, St. Augustine, Fla.
May 4—Harvard interscholastic championship, at Cambridge; Yale interscholastic championship, at New-Haven; Columbia interscholastic championship, at New-York; Princeton interscholastic championship, at Princeton.
May 28—New-England championship, at New-Haven.
June 10—West Side Tennis Club open tournament, at New-York.
June 15—Massachusetts State championship, at Longwood, Mass.
June 17—Crescent Athletic Club open tournament, at Brooklyn, N. Y.; New-Jersey State championship, at Hohokus Valley Tennis Club, Ridgewood, N. J.; Pennsylvania State championship, at Merion Cricket Club grounds, Philadelphia.
June 19—Kings County Tennis Club open tournament, at Brooklyn, N. Y.
June 26—Middle States championship, at Orange, N. J.; ladies' championships, at Philadelphia Cricket Club courts, Philadelphia; Neighborhood Club invitation tournament, at West Newton, Mass.
July 1—Tuxedo Club invitation tournament, at Tuxedo.
July 8—Morris Park Tennis Club, invitation tournament, at Morris Park, N. Y.; Essex County Country Club, at Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass.
July 15—Seabright Tennis Club, open tournament, Seabright, N. J.
July 22—Longwood Tennis Club, open tournament, at Longwood, Mass.
July 29—Long Island championships, at Southampton, L. I.; New-York State championship, at Saratoga.
Aug. 5—Norwood invitation tournament, Norwood Park, N. J.
Aug. 12—Eastern doubles championship and East vs. West doubles, at Narragansett Pier, R. I.
Aug. 21—United States championships, singles and final doubles and final interscholastic tournament, Newport, R. I.
Sept. 2—Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association championship, at Yonkers, N. Y.
Oct. 1—Intercollegiate championships, at New-Haven, Conn.

## FOR THE BOWLING CHAMPIONSHIP

### Capt. Chamberlain a Probable Starter in the Individual Tourney.

Bowlers from far and near witnessed the opening games in the Thum individual championship tournament of America at the Germania Alleys last night. This is the sixth time this tournament has been held in this city, and in none of the previous tournaments were so many crack bowlers entered as this year. In all, fifteen of the leading bowlers in this city, Brooklyn, and New-Jersey are entered. This is the limit.

The only doubtful starter at present is Nick Thyne of the Apollo Club of Brooklyn. At present he is sick in bed. Should he be unable to take part in his opening game, March 19, his place will be filled by Capt. Chamberlain of the Union County Roadsters.

The honor of rolling the opening games fell to "Dave" Shiman of the Washington Club of Harlem, E. E. Barnes of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, and C. Starr of the Golden Rod Club of this city. Each series, according to the rules of the tournament, consists of best-three-out-of-five games. Shiman only had to roll three games to defeat Barnes in the first. Shiman's work at times was phenomenal. He started off with 217, followed it with 202, and ended with 172 pins, making an average of 197 pins per game.

Five games were rolled in the second series, after which Barnes was declared the winner. The third series went to Starr. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

| Name. | Waterville. | Spares. | Breaks. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shiman | 6 | 3 | 1 | 217 |
| Barnes | 5 | 3 | 2 | 194 |

SECOND GAME.

| Name. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shiman | 3 | 7 | 0 | 202 |
| Barnes | 3 | 4 | 3 | 168 |

THIRD GAME.

| Name. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shiman | 2 | 6 | 2 | 192 |
| Barnes | 2 | 3 | 5 | 145 |

FIRST GAME.

| Name. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barnes | 4 | 4 | 2 | 193 |
| Starr | 2 | 7 | 1 | 182 |

SECOND GAME.

| Name. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barnes | 5 | 4 | 1 | 192 |
| Starr | 2 | 8 | 0 | 191 |

THIRD GAME.

| Name. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barnes | 3 | 4 | 3 | 165 |
| Starr | 5 | 6 | 1 | 183 |

FIRST GAME.

| Name. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Starr | 4 | 5 | 1 | 192 |
| Shiman | 4 | 6 | 0 | 202 |

SECOND GAME.

| Name. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Starr | 3 | 8 | 3 | 181 |
| Shiman | 0 | 7 | 3 | 157 |

THIRD GAME.

| Name. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Starr | 3 | 6 | 1 | 188 |
| Shiman | 3 | 5 | 2 | 170 |

## INTERCLUB TOURNEY ENDS.

### Oxfords Win the Championship—Second Place Still in Doubt.

The Montauk, Hanover, Lincoln, Midwood, Columbian, Aurora Grata, Union League, and Knickerbocker teams rolled their last round of games in the Interclub Bowling League of Brooklyn last night. The Oxford and Carleton Club games were postponed until Saturday night owing to the election of officers of the Oxford Club.

More than usual interest was manifested in the games of the Montauk, Hanover, and Lincoln teams. Each club had the same chance of either winning or rolling a tie for second place.

A large and enthusiastic crowd of "rooters" attended the two games at the Columbian Club alleys, where the home team had the Aurora Grata five for guests. The Columbian boys did not roll up to their standard form, and lost the first game by the score of 812 to 745. The second game was full of excitement throughout, and could not be decided until the last ball was rolled. The Columbian players won by 1 pin.

The Midwood and Lincoln teams won and lost at the latter's alleys. Midwood defeated Lincoln in the first game by 39 pins. Midwood lost the second game by 90 pins.

The Hanover five, by winning two games from the Montauk five, put themselves in second place, and a tie results for fourth place between the Lincoln and Montauk teams.

The Knickerbockers lost two games to the Union League team on the Union League alleys. The Carleton five must win their two games Saturday night to carry off second prize honors. To break even would be a tie for second place with the Hanovers, and to lose two games would tie the Lincolns and Montauks for third prize.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.
COLUMBIAN.

| Names. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| O'Connor | 1 | 3 | 6 | 129 |
| Wilson | 2 | 4 | 4 | 154 |
| Skelly | 4 | 2 | 4 | 157 |
| York | 0 | 5 | 5 | 130 |
| Judge | 5 | 2 | 3 | 175 |
| Total | 12 | 16 | 22 | 745 |

AURORA GRATA.

| Names. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gooderson | 2 | 4 | 4 | 154 |
| Holste | 3 | 6 | 1 | 187 |
| Schoefield | 5 | 3 | 2 | 180 |
| McClement | 4 | 4 | 2 | 179 |
| Morse | 0 | 2 | 8 | 112 |
| Total | 14 | 19 | 17 | 812 |

SECOND GAME.
COLUMBIAN.

| Names. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| O'Connor | 3 | 4 | 3 | 167 |
| Wilson | 2 | 3 | 5 | 132 |
| Skelly | 0 | 6 | 4 | 136 |
| York | 2 | 2 | 6 | 133 |
| Judge | 3 | 3 | 4 | 152 |
| Total | 10 | 18 | 22 | 720 |

AURORA GRATA.

| Names. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gooderson | 3 | 1 | 6 | 140 |
| Holste | 3 | 2 | 5 | 140 |
| Schoefield | 4 | 1 | 5 | 140 |
| McClement | 3 | 3 | 4 | 153 |
| Morse | 4 | 1 | 5 | 148 |
| Total | 17 | 8 | 25 | 721 |

FIRST GAME.
LINCOLN.

| Names. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Riggs | 1 | 2 | 7 | 119 |
| Purdy | 3 | 3 | 4 | 164 |
| Sweeny | 3 | 4 | 3 | 166 |
| Olmstead | 1 | 3 | 6 | 130 |
| Bannister | 2 | 6 | 2 | 172 |
| Total | 10 | 18 | 22 | 751 |

MIDWOOD.

| Names. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Steinbugler | 4 | 2 | 4 | 174 |
| Hubbard | 3 | 5 | 2 | 174 |
| Matthews | 1 | 2 | 7 | 120 |
| Johnson | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2002 |
| De Selding | 1 | 2 | 7 | 120 |
| Total | 14 | 15 | 21 | 790 |

SECOND GAME.
LINCOLN.

| Names. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Riggs | 1 | 3 | 6 | 133 |
| Purdy | 5 | 2 | 3 | 198 |
| Sweeny | 4 | 4 | 2 | 178 |
| Olmstead | 1 | 6 | 3 | 167 |
| Bannister | 2 | 6 | 2 | 168 |
| Total | 14 | 21 | 16 | 834 |

MIDWOOD.

| Names. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Steinbugler | 3 | 4 | 3 | 175 |
| Hubbard | 1 | 1 | 8 | 112 |
| Matthews | 0 | 6 | 4 | 144 |
| Johnson | 1 | 4 | 5 | 139 |
| De Selding | 2 | 6 | 2 | 174 |
| Total | 7 | 21 | 22 | 744 |

FIRST GAME.
HANOVER.

| Name. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grosch | 3 | 4 | 3 | 161 |
| Young | 5 | 3 | 2 | 191 |
| Ketching | 2 | 3 | 5 | 136 |
| Naul | 0 | 5 | 5 | 136 |
| Peterkin | 3 | 3 | 4 | 155 |
| Total | 13 | 18 | 19 | 779 |

MONTAUK.

| Name. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Callaghan | 4 | 4 | 2 | 183 |
| Allen | 3 | 1 | 6 | 127 |
| Willits | 1 | 6 | 3 | 158 |
| Swan | 2 | 3 | 5 | 150 |
| Hoyt | 1 | 4 | 5 | 140 |
| Total | 11 | 18 | 21 | 758 |

SECOND GAME.
HANOVER.

| Name. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grosch | 3 | 3 | 4 | 148 |
| Young | 1 | 5 | 4 | 143 |
| Ketching | 3 | 6 | 1 | 182 |
| Naul | 1 | 6 | 3 | 158 |
| Peterkin | 4 | 6 | 0 | 211 |
| Total | 12 | 26 | 12 | 842 |

MONTAUK.

| Name. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Callaghan | 6 | 1 | 3 | 204 |
| Allen | 3 | 5 | 2 | 168 |
| Willits | 1 | 5 | 4 | 143 |
| Swan | 2 | 4 | 4 | 160 |
| Hoyt | 2 | 4 | 4 | 157 |
| Total | 14 | 19 | 17 | 832 |

FIRST GAME.
UNION LEAGUE.

| Name. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lounsbury | 3 | 1 | 6 | 141 |
| James | 4 | 6 | 0 | 197 |
| Jones | 3 | 2 | 5 | 152 |
| Robbins | 3 | 2 | 5 | 146 |
| Miller | 3 | 5 | 2 | 182 |
| Total | 16 | 16 | 18 | 818 |

KNICKERBOCKER.

| Name. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Webster | 4 | 1 | 5 | 151 |
| Boocock | 1 | 2 | 7 | 130 |
| Maynard | 2 | 3 | 5 | 141 |
| Bollinger | 4 | 2 | 4 | 164 |
| Remsen | 3 | 4 | 3 | 178 |
| Total | 14 | 12 | 24 | 764 |

SECOND GAME.
UNION LEAGUE.

| Name. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lounsbury | 3 | 4 | 3 | 167 |
| James | 2 | 6 | 2 | 164 |
| Jones | 2 | 2 | 6 | 132 |
| Robbins | 3 | 3 | 4 | 150 |
| Miller | 1 | 8 | 1 | 181 |
|

# NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

## Annual Report of the Business of the Missouri Pacific System.

### PRESIDENT G. J. GOULD'S COMMENTS

**Failure to Legalize Pooling Bound to Result in Railway Wreckage—The Missouri Pacific in Friendly Hands.**

George J. Gould, President of the Missouri Pacific Railroad system, submitted an elaborate report concerning the condition and the business of that company at the annual meeting of the stockholders in St. Louis yesterday. This report, which forms a pamphlet of 108 pages, encompasses the events of the recent calendar year.

In the beginning, President Gould recites the adverse conditions against which the company has had to contend. The business and industrial depression which began in 1893 was continued. "The exhaustion of old supplies of corn was followed by the severe failure of the crops in Kansas and Nebraska, and in April the strike of coal miners all over the United States caused the mines on the lines of the Missouri Pacific to be closed for an extended period. The strike of the American Railway Union further interfered with the interchange of traffic by the company, even though its employes remained loyal. When this unusual combination of disasters is considered the results of the company's operations do not appear so unfavorable as they look on the surface."

With regard to the failure of Congress to pass the Patterson Pooling bill, Mr. Gould says: "It is difficult to see how the railway problem can be solved without some such legislation. Without it financial wreck will probably follow wreck, until the whole financial structure of the railways has been pulled down. It is difficult to see how prosperity can return to the country with these conditions prevailing."

The floating debt of the Missouri Pacific system is referred to as follows: "The deficiencies in the company's revenues have been met by advances by your Directors. The floating debt of the company, which is plainly stated in tabulated form in the report, and which has accumulated for a number of years, is entirely concentrated in the hands of a few of our Directors. There is no floating debt in the West. • • • It is gratifying to your management to be able to announce the practical conclusion of arrangements under which the entire floating indebtedness of both companies, which has heretofore been carried subject to the call of the holders, will be funded into ten-year 5 per cent. notes of the company, secured by the deposit, as collateral under a funding trust indenture, of miscellaneous securities held in the treasuries of these companies. It is believed that this funding plan will not only put the finances of the company upon a very satisfactory basis, but will admit of adequate provisions for any future corporate requirements which may arise, should depressed conditions prevail for a more extended period."

The aggregate floating debt of the entire system amounts to $12,544,020, but there are available offsets that make the net floating debt $8,812,756. The total floating debt includes $8,760,521, "cash advanced by Directors." The Directors who advanced this cash are chiefly the Goulds and Russell Sage.

The income account of the Missouri Pacific system (including both the Missouri Pacific and the Iron Mountain and their branches) for the year 1894, compared with 1893, is as follows:

| | 1894. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross earnings.. | $21,800,646 | ..... | $2,217,092 |
| Op. expenses.... | 16,482,476 | ..... | 1,773,692 |
| Net earnings.... | 5,317,170 | ..... | 444,000 |
| Other income.... | 741,439 | ..... | 802,272 |
| Total income.... | 6,058,609 | ..... | 1,246,272 |
| Charges ..... | 10,840,117 | $3,644,040 | ..... |
| Deficit ..... | 4,781,508 | ..... | 4,860,313 |
| Previous surplus. | 8,218,582 | 108,805 | ..... |
| Present surplus.. | 3,437,074 | ..... | 4,781,508 |

The following extraordinary reductions of expenses were accomplished: Conducting transportation, $888,415; motive power, $711,107; maintenance of way, $168,947; general expenses, $53,851; a total of $1,822,320; expense of maintenance of cars was increased $48,628; net decrease in expenses, $1,773,692.

### PENNSYLVANIA'S ANNUAL MEETING

**President Roberts's Policy Is Indorsed and He Makes a Short Speech.**

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held this morning in Musical Fund Hall, and, as has been the case for a number of years, William E. Lockwood appeared in the rôle of objector. Lockwood offered amendments to every resolution introduced, but, as in former years, his efforts were futile. Aside from the almost continuous endeavors of Mr. Lockwood, a verbal statement by President Roberts of the company's prospects was the feature.

Ex-Congressman Richard Vaux of Philadelphia acted as Chairman. When Lewis Elkins moved that the annual report of adopted, and that the President and Directors be thanked by the stockholders for their services, Mr. Lockwood asked that President Roberts take the platform "to answer the questions of any stockholder," but the President did not accede to the request. The next move of Mr. Lockwood was to amend the resolution of Mr. Elkins by referring the report to a committee of seven, who shall make an appraisment of the property, &c., but this also went by the board, and Mr. Elkins's resolution prevailed.

When N. Hutchinson moved that Mr. Roberts take the platform for the purpose of giving the shareholders any information upon the condition of the property, Mr. Lockwood sought to have the meeting adjourn, inasmuch as his previous motion to a similar effect had been voted down. The motion to adjourn was lost, and Mr. Roberts made an impromptu address. He spoke of the business depression which has affected all industries of the country, and "which has reflected with extraordinary severity upon your company."

Mr. Roberts stated that none of the other railroad lines depend so much upon the mining, manufacturing, and iron industries for success as does the Pennsylvania Road, and, as the depression has greatly affected these industries, the Pennsylvania Railroad has been a sufferer. The President expressed a hope, however, for an early resumption of trade. But he said: "Should the business of the present year be worse than the past year, conservative management of your property will meet the depression and maintain the high condition of the road."

### ANTHRACITE COAL SITUATION.

**A Sub-Committee Has a Report to Submit to the Presidents.**

A further meeting of the general committee of the sales agents and the freight agents of the anthracite coal companies was held in the rooms of the Trunk Line Association yesterday. The sub-committee which had been tabulating statistics of coal production and distribution submitted its report. The report will be handed to the General Committee of Presidents of the interested roads.

The meeting, however, resolved that each member of the General Committee shall make his individual report to his President. A meeting of the Presidents will be held very soon.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Directors, held to-day, the action taken by the officials of that company in regard to the withdrawal of through rates on shipments of anthracite coal via the Reading was approved without discussion. The meeting was very brief, and business of a routine character only was discused.

The status of the fight between the Reading and Lehigh Valley and Jersey Central Companies remains unchanged. It is possible that the trouble will have some bearing upon the action to be taken at the coming meeting of the Presidents of the coal roads, which wlill be called in pursuance of the decision reached at to-day's meeting of the General Coal Committee in New-York.

### NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND.

**The Old Board of Directors Re-elected in Boston Yesterday.**

BOSTON, March 12.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-York and New-England Railroad Company was called to order at 11 A. M. to-day by Vice President Odell. About twenty-six persons were present at the opening, including Receivers Platt and Perry and Directors T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., and B. F. Plume. The old Board of Directors was re-elected. The vote cast aggregated 43,648 shares. The reorganization Committee has 213,259 shares, but the by-laws of the company permit one person to vote no more than one-tenth of the capital. The reorganization company and Gordon Abbott each voted a part.

Mr. Coolidge of the Reorganization Committee said that there was nothing to report but progress. The necessary legislation had passed in Connecticut, and when the Rhode Island Legislautre meets in April it should also be passed there. The progress of the reorganization had been all that any one with knowledge of the details of law and legislation had reason to expect. Less than 3,000 shares of common stock remained unassented, and less than 500 shares of preferred stock.

**Western Freight Pool in Danger.**

CHICAGO, March 12.—The Western freight pool, which was formed about six months ago and which has never operated to the entire satisfaction of the lines composing it, is in danger of dissolution unless the demands of three roads are complied with at once. By the terms of the pool an agreement was entered into whereby there was to be a division of traffic between Chicago and Missouri River points, and a fixed basis for such a division was put into effect. The Burlington, Chicago, Great Western, and Missouri Pacific, all of which roads joined the pool early in its formation, now want the terms of division changed so they can get a larger share of the business than is now allotted to them. They claim that they are originating more than enough business to warrant them in making this demand, and do not like to see roads which are not originating their share of the business take traffic which they have not really earned.

A committee considered the matter all day to-day and will report to Traffic Manager A. C. Bird, who was Chairman of the meeting at which the complaint was made. As the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul had no direct interest in the discussion, he was thought to be a proper official to name the committee.

**Earnings of Brooklyn Roads.**

ALBANY, March 12. — The following Brooklyn railroads filed reports to-day with the State Railroad Commission for the quarter ended Dec. 31 last:

The Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company—Gross earnings from operation, $244,462; operating expenses, $161,935; net earnings, $82,527; other income, $27,857; gross income, $110,384; fixed charges, $66,067; net income, $42,317; cash on hand, $56,486; profit and loss, (surplus,) $104,676. The net income for the corresponding quarter of the year previous was $31,753.

Brooklyn, Bath and West End Railroad Company—Gross earnings from operation, $15,908; operating expenses, $13,665; net earnings, $2,243; other income, $685; gross income, $2,928; fixed charges, $15,232; net loss, $12,303; cash on hand, $50; profit and loss, (deficiency,) $114,426. The net loss for the corresponding quarter last year was $16,199.

**At Work on Train Rules.**

Sessions of the Committee on Train Rules of the American Railway Association have been held at 24 Park Place, in this city, for the past two days. The work of this committee is of a technical character, and it has an important bearing on the movement of trains. Within the past few years the rules governing the moving and stopping of trains have been greatly simplified and improved. Safety and expedition are the two basic factors of the modern train rules.

The present committee is composed as follows: J. C. Morehead, General Superintendent of the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, Chairman; J. T. Harahan, C. W. Bradley, T. E. Clarke, J. R. Kenly, W. C. Brown, R. Pitcairn, W. H. Canniff, and W. D. Ewing.

**General Passenger Agents.**

An important convention of the American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents will be held at the Murray Hill Hotel, in this city, on next Tuesday. George H. Daniels of the New-York Central will deliver the annual address. The resolution presented at the last meeting by C. P. Atmore, relating to an effort to control, or rather restrain, the issuance of through tickets by unreliable parties, and which was referred to a special committee of seven, viz., Messrs. Atmore, Roberts, Flanders, Heafford, Thrall, McNicoll, and Turk, will receive attention, with possibly final action.

**Trolleys in Newark.**

NEWARK, N. J., March 12.—To-morrow fires will be built under the new boilers of the new power house of the Consolidated Traction Company on River Street, and there will be 1,000 horse power ready to be carried to the different trolley car divisions. Preparations have been made for the Mulberry Street surface car division, and as soon as sufficient power is secure, the old line will be furnished with new elctric cars.

### RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Forty-second Street and Grand Street Surface Railroad was held yesterday afternoon in the Cable Building, and Directors were elected as follows: H. H. Vreeland, H. S. Beattie, Francis L. Stetson, F. H. Smith, J. P. O'Brien, C. P. Emmons, R. J. Jacobs, D. B. Hasbrouck, C. E. Warren, H. A. Robinson, R. L. Anderton, Jr., F. D. Rounds, and D. M. Jacobs.

—In consequence of the proposed foreclosure of the Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul Railroad, under the consolidated mortgage, holders of a large amount of the income bonds and preferred and common stocks of that company have requested Messrs. John I. Waterbury, President of the Manhattan Trust Company; Edwin S. Hooley of Rolston & Bass, and Meyer Lehman of Lehman Brothers, to act as a committee to protect their interests.

—Stockholders of the Elmira, Cortland and Northern Railroad met yesterday in this city and elected the following Board of Directors: J. R. Maxwell, J. D. Campbell, John Sherwood, Charles M. Reynolds, William J. Hehre, A. N. Hehre, Frederick Cook, E. R. Reynolds, George S. Edgell, H. W. Maxwell, W. G. Boswirth, W. J. Kelly, and Austin Corbin.

—As an outcome of the Jersey Central, Lehigh Valley and Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Companies' coal fight, it is rumored that the Central Railroad of New-Jersey is after the lease of the North Penn Branch of the Philadelphia and Reading, which runs from Bethlehem to Philadelphia.

—A dispatch from St. Louis says that the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern has withdrawn from the Presidents' agreement that went into effect Jan. 1,for the maintenance of passenger rates.

—The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company yesterday declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on its preferred stock, payable April 4.

# NO PENSION FOR BRADY

## New-York Police Board Is Not Bound as to Retirements.

### COURT OF APPEALS SO DECIDES

**Twenty Years' Service Not a Bar to Dismissal—The Ruling Saves Police Pension Fund from Wreck.**

ALBANY, March 12.—The Court of Appeals to-day affirmed the decision of the Court of Common Pleas, General Term, which denied the application of ex-Policeman Michael Brady of New-York, who asked that the Police Commissioners be compelled to place him on the pension list of the Police Department.

The opinion is written by Judge Peckham, all the other Judges concurring. It reads:

By Section 307 of Chapter 410 of the Laws of 1882, commonly called the Consolidation act relating to the City of New-York, it was provided that any member of the police force who had performed duty for a period of twenty years or upward might, "in the discretion of the Board of Police, by resolution, unanimously adopted by a full board, be retired from service and placed upon the police pension roll."

This provision, of course, manifestly and in terms vested a discretion in the Board of Police in regard to the adoption of the resolution. The law stood in that condition until 1885, when, by Chapter 304 of the laws of that year the section was amended so as to privide that any member of the police force who has performed duty therein for a period of twenty years or upward, upon his own application in writing, shall, by resolution adopted by a majority vote of the full board, be relieved and dismissed from such force and service, and placed on the roll of the Police Pension Fund, and awarded and granted, to be paid from said pension fund an annual pension during his lifetime of a sum of not less than one-half the full salary or compensation of such member so retired, provided, however, that no pension granted under the provisions of this section shall exceed the sum of $1,000 per annum.

The question for our determination is whether, by this amendment, all discretion was taken from the Board of Police, and that upon an application of a member of the police force who had served for twenty years the board was bound, under all circumstances, to adopt a resolution dismissing him from the force, and placing him upon the pension roll.

We think that by the amendment the members of the Police Board were not entirely divested of all discretion in regard to the adoption of the resolution retiring the applicant, and that the board was not bound to grant the application upon the mere fact that he had served twenty years upon the force. The effect of the amendment was to eliminate the necessity of a unanimous vote of the full board for the adoption of a resolution retiring the applicant.

From the very language of the section it seems to us that some discretion is vested in the members of the board. If the Legislature intended otherwise, and that the resolution should be passed at all events when the fact of the twenty years' service was ascertained, it seems to us clear, that other and different and plainer language would have been employed. The board has been invested with authority to retire the applicant by a majority vote of the full board, but as no direction has been given requiring the members to vote for the adoption of the resolution, it follows that they must be at liberty to vote in favor of or against such application.

We do not mean by this construction of the act to say that there is in all cases an unlimited and unreviewable discretion vested in the members of the Board of Police to act in an arbitrary or wholly unjustifiable manner in refusing to adopt the resolution, being guided by their own arbitrary will and discretion. The discretion is a judicial one, to be exercised reasonably and fairly upon the application of the policeman for retirement. Generally it would appear to be the duty of the board to grant such application when the facts upon which the right of the policeman depended to make it were made reasonably clear.

But where grave charges of misconduct have been preferred immediately after the application for retirement has been made, and before it has been acted upon by the board, we think the board has the right, before proceeding to act upon the application, to investigate such charges, and if it appears upon such investigation that the charges are not simply the result of malice and are not stale, and are true in fact, and are also of such a nature as would authorize the board, upon conviction, to dismiss the offender from the force, then such board would be entirely justified in convicting and dismissing him and the dismissal would furnish a conclusive reason for the denial of the application to place the officer upon the pension roll.

It would be the duty of the board to act with reasonable promptness upon the charges preferred against an applicant, and it must be assumed it would also act upon them in entire good faith and with a desire to honestly discharge its official duty.

### THE PENSION FUND SAVED.

**Had Brady Won, Hundreds of Policemen Would Have to be Retired.**

The decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of ex-Policeman Michael Brady saves the Police Pension Fund from being practically wiped out of existence.

Brady had served twenty years in the department, and shortly before his dismissal applied for retirement under the twenty-year law. Charges had been made against him before the Lexow committee for receiving a sum of money, in consideration of which he agreed to secure the appointment of a man on the police force. The Commissioners refused to retire him, and he was dismissed after a trial.

Louis J. Grant argued his case in the Court of Appeals a fortnight ago. He contended that under the law it was mandatory upon the Commissioners to retire members of the force who served twenty years and over on their own application.

Until last Summer, when the Lexow committee exposed corruption in the department, the Police Commissioners looked upon the law as mandatory, and all applicants for retirement were so retired and placed upon the pension roll. Since the exposures, however, they have refused to obey the law, and only in a few instances have any retirements been made. The result is that at present there are pending before the board 109 applications for retirement, and 200 more applications would have been put in had the decision been in favor of Brady. Besides, there are six members of the department who are sixty years old and not veterans of the war.

There should also be retired under the sixty-year-limit law Police Surgeon Phelps, who has reached the age of sixty. Among those who are seeking retirement are Capt. Creeden of the Morrisania station, who confessed before the Lexow committee that he paid $15,000 for his appointment as Captain; Capt. Reilly of East Fifty-first Street, several Sergeants, Detective Sergeants, and Roundsmen, and the rest patrolmen. Capt. Ryan of the High Bridge command was sixty years old in 1893.

Had the Commissioners been forced to retire all these applicants, the pension fund would have been wrecked, as there would have been a sudden draft of about $300,000 a year on it. Now the twenty-year men must serve until they can show physical disability, or the Commissioners, by a majority vote, choose to retire them.

**Fight Among Glassmakers in France.**

LONDON, March 12.—The Standard publishes a dispatch from Paris on the authority of the Exchange Telegraph Company saying that a desperate fight has taken place on the River Gers, in Southeastern France, between German and French glassmakers, in which a number of the latter were wounded. The dispatch says the Germans were the aggressors.

**Cornelius Herz Summoned in Paris.**

PARIS, March 12.—The Public Prosecutor has summoned Dr. Cornelius Herz of Panama Canal notoriety, to appear in court in Paris and support his appeal against the sentence of five years' imprisonment and 3,000f. fine imposed upon him for blackmailing Baron Reinach.

# LAST VIEWS IN THE ORANGES

**There Are Fifteen Groups of Residents and No One Regards Consolidation Like the Other Fourteen.**

ORANGE, N. J., March 12.—Since The New-York Times gave prominence to the discussion of a Greater Orange, there have been all sorts and kinds of views advanced on the subject. A careful canvass among all classes shows that there are at least fifteen distinct groups of residents, each thinking differently on this question from the other fourteen. These groups are:

First—Those citizens who favor consolidation of the Oranges, because they believe it would benefit this entire community, taken as a whole.

Second—Those who want consolidation because they think it would benefit the particular Orange in which they live.

Third—Those who talk consolidation because they believe it easier of accomplishment than union with Newark, which, they say, would be of greater benefit to this locality.

Fourth—Those who prefer a consolidation of the Oranges as a means of preventing annexation to Newark, which they think is otherwise bound to come.

Fifth—The people who desire consolidation in order to postpone the inevitable union with Newark.

Sixth—Those who desire a union of the Oranges as a means of hastening consolidation with Newark by enabling the latter to swallow them at one gulp.

Seventh—Residents who favor consolidation of the Oranges because they believe it inevitable, and think it might as well be consummated now as later.

Eighth—The opponents of consolidation, who thing the Oranges can thrive best separately.

Ninth—Those who oppose consolidation, because they believe it impossible of accomplishment.

Tenth—Those who think union with Newark will soon come in any event, and that an agitation of the Greater Orange scheme is only a waste of time.

Eleventh—Those who want consolidation with Newark, and believe a consolidation of the Oranges would impede this desideratum.

Twelfth—Residents who want the Oranges kept separate, so that a new county may be formed of the Essex towns, with Orange as the county seat.

Thirteenth—Those who, on general principles, want no change of any kind, if it can possibly be prevented.

Fourteenth—People who think that the Oranges would not be appreciably affected by consolidation, either with themselves or with Newark, and so treat the matter indifferently.

Fifteenth—Those who shun the question as they do politics, and say it does not matter to them which side wins—their individual existence will be undisturbed.

With all these various views in the community, it is not surprising that discussion is very interesting and sometimes heated. Each resident seems to feel it to be his duty to the town to convert his neighbors to his views, and, curiously enough, the neighbors have the same benevolent intentions toward him. And so argument continues unabated.


**For** I vote for a Greater Orange.

Signed .....

Address .....

.....

Fill out one of these blanks and mail to The New-York Times, New-York.

**Against** I vote against a Greater Orange.

Signed .....

Address .....

.....


### THREE WOMEN ACCUSED OF SHOPLIFTING

**A Woman Detective in a Fourteenth Street Store Saw Them at Work.**

Three women, declared to be shoplifters, were arrested yesterday afternoon in R. H. Macy & Co.'s store.

They were Mrs. Anna Ellenberg, forty years old, and Mrs. Nina Belmar, forty years old, both of 30 Henry Street, and Mrs. Sarah Koplin, eighteen years old, who says she lives in Philadelphia, and has been visiting the others.

Miss Mary Plunkett, Macy's detective, saw Mrs. Ellenberg and Mrs. Belmar slip articles into satchels. All three were together, but Miss Plunkett did not see Mrs. Koplin steal anything.

A search revealed thirty-one yards of silk in a shoplifter's bag on Mrs. Ellenberg. Other articles found on the three women were two china baskets, worth $1.44; a pair of shoes, worth $2.19; six plates, worth 94 cents; three wine glasses, and a feather duster.

The prisoners were taken to Police Headquarters and photographed for the Rogues' Gallery.

In the Tombs Police Court yesterday they were met by their husbands, who are all cigarmakers.

Miss Plunkett said she had never seen any of the women in Macy's store before.

They were held in $1,000 bail each for examination.

# EXPLOSION DISCLOSED A STILL

**Henry Schrell Arrested by Revenue Officers for Making Whisky in His Road House at Bayside.**

BAYSIDE, L. I., March 12.—Henry Schrell's saloon and roadhouse, in Bell Avenue, was damaged by an explosion at 7:30 o'clock this morning, the report of which attracted a large crowd.

The rear of the building was blown completely out, revealing the contents of the two rear rooms on the second floor. One of the rooms was a sleeping apartment. The other, after the explosion, was empty, and Schrell and his wife and two children, Freddie, two and a half years old, and Fanny, seven and a half, were in the yard.

The father and children were terribly burned about the face and body. The children had to be removed to the Flushing Hospital, where it was said to-night that they were in a critical condition.

They had been asleep in a room adjoining that in which the explosion occurred. The mother, who was down stairs eating her breakfast, escaped injury.

Schrell was reticent when asked for information about the explosion, but he finally said he had been preparing a bath for his children with a chemical, which exploded from the heat of the stove.

There was a strong odor of new whisky about the place, and many of the people suspected that the upper room, which had been stripped of its outfit, had been an illicit distillery. Constable William Mangles found in a barn a shattered distilling outfit, secreted under blankets. It is believed that Schrell carried them there immediately after the explosion.

Mangles telephoned to revenue officers what he had discovered. When he returned the things had been removed from the barn. He found that they had been buried in the manure pile in the rear of the barn during his absence.

Revenue Officers A. H. Brooks, P. W. Smith, and John Hawkins arrived at noon. They immediately identified the outfit as what they call an old-fashioned "kocher" distillery. They took possession of the premises. They found a large quantity of newly-distilled liquor in various parts of the house and cellar.

An examination of the still showed the cause of the explosion. Schrell had been placing new washers on the tube connecting the condenser where it enters the distilling retort. He had made three of the washers out of heavy leather. The first two he made complete, but he neglected to cut the hole through the centre of the third. When this was adjusted and the fire under the boiler started there was no vent for the steam and the retort burst.

Schrell was arrested. He is a German, about forty-five years of age. He moved to Bayside from Maspeth eighteen months ago. The building, which was badly shattered, is the property of Nicholas Mynahan of New-York City.


### Horses, Carriages, &c.

**To-day, Wednesday,**

**75 HORSES**

AT

**I. H. Dahlman's**

Auction, Sale, & Commission Stables,

205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 214, 224, 226

**East 24th Street.**

WILLIAM EASTON, Auctioneer.

First regular Wednesday Sale of private and other owners; Horses, Harness, Traps, Robes, Saddles, &c.; acclimated coach horses, trotters, coupé, saddle horses, &c.

For fuller particulars see to-day's Herald. Catalogues now ready. Sale begins at 10:30 A. M.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY.

Regular sale of fresh consignments of green horses, consisting of heavy draught, cart horses, chunks, express and delivery horses, coach horses, trotters, and fancy driving horses.

For full particulars see to-morrow's Herald.

I. H. DAHLMAN, Auctioneer.

Telephone, 18th St. No. 325.

Special.—A large number of all grades always on hand at private sale.

HORSES FOR SALE.

TWO COBS, 14 HANDS; TWO PONIES, 12 HANDS, AND PAIR MATCHED SHETLAND PONIES, 41 INCHES HIGH. APPLY AT 31 EAST 32d ST.

### Medical.

A.—DR. AND MRS. REINHARD, EXPERT specialists, treat female irregularities; absolute safety guaranteed; can't fail; 30 years' experience. 436 Lexington Av., corner 44th St.

### Hotels.

GERLACH,

Family apartments and single rooms, with private bath. Moderate rates by the year. Meals American and European plan. Grand banquet hall. Special rates to clubs and societies for private dinners. C. A. GERLACH, Manager.

**THE HOFFMAN HOUSE.**

**REOPENED.**

**Madison Square, New-York.**

After most extensive alterations, this hotel is now equipped with every modern appointment and convenience for the enjoyment and comfort of guests.

ROOMS $1.50 PER DAY AND UPWARD.

Special rates for families.

J. P. CADDAGAN, Manager.

### Business Chances.

$10,000 WANTED, WITH SERVICES, for PRELIMINARY work, filling orders, &c., preparatory to organizing stock company; immense demand; good profits. Address PORTABLE HOUSES, Box 188 Times.

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SELECT FAMILY HOTEL, (fireproof,) 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

**HOTEL RENAISSANCE.**

**42d Street, Entrance 9 West.**

**NEW RESTAURANT NOW OPEN.**

Cuisine and service of the very highest order. Special facilities for large dinners. Private dining rooms. Open until 12 P. M. for the accommodation of theatre parties.

**HOTEL ARLINGTON,**

292-296 Washington St., 317-321 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

European plan. Ladies' restaurant and gentlemen's café.

Business men's lunch counter from 11 to 3. Rooms from 75c. upward.

C. A. MERRITT, Lessee and Manager.

WHEN IN BOSTON stop at the American House, the nearest of the large hotels to the New Union Station. European plan.

### Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 324 Street. Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

26 EAST 11th ST.—Large, handsome room, with connecting room, for two or three gentlemen.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; parlor dining room; references.

74th ST., WEST.—Select board in Southern family; references. CASHIER, Post Office Box 2,165.

### Furnished Rooms.

52d ST., 65 WEST.—Private family; handsomely furnished rear parlor; suitable for doctor or dentist; excellent light; also one room for gentleman.

### Winter Resorts.

**VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.**

NOW OPEN.

New hotel and cottages, and the most complete bathing establishment in America.

2,500 feet elevation, in the great Warm Springs Valley of Virginia; reached direct by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.

Magnificent mountain surroundings and incomparable climate.

Bathing attendants from the best European baths. Baths from flowing hot springs, hot vapor, hot air, hot spout, (the most curative bath known,) needle, spray, electric, massage, &c.

One night's ride from New-York via the C. and O. F. F. V. Limited. Sleepers and dining car.

Full information on application at C. and O. office, 379 Broadway, New-York, or by addressing FRED STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath County, Va.

LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.

**LAUREL HOUSE.**

Open October to June.

DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

**HOTEL BEECHWOOD**

**SUMMIT, N. J.**

500 FEET ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE SEA. Fifty minutes from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad.

Pure, balmy air, highly recommended for throat trouble. 400 feet of piazza inclosed in glass.

**INTERPINES."**

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A Beautiful, Quiet, Restful "HOME."

Particularly adapted to Chronic and Nervous Invalids of refinement who require all the appointments of an elegant modern home, together with the constant attentibn of skilled physicians and trained nurses. Address FREDERICK W. SEWARD, M. D., Resident Physician.

LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED

**PALMER HOUSE** NOW OPEN.

Select family resort at moderate terms; circulars, &c. J. R. PALMER.

THE CHALFONTE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Directly on the beach. Full ocean view. Sea-water baths in the house. Also Illustrated Booklet free. E. ROBERTS'S SONS.

THE BUCKINGHAM, Opposite Laurel House. LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY. Home comforts; moderate rates. Send for circulars.

### Excursions.

**Pennsylvania Railroad Company's**

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOURS.

**CALIFORNIA.**

Next GOLDEN GATE tour leaves New-York March 20. Round-trip rate includes every item of necessary expense during the entire time absent. Four and a half weeks in California. The finest Pullman train used for the service.

**FLORIDA.**

March 12 and 26. Round trip, $50.

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**

A series of 3-day tours will leave New-York on March 21, April 18, May 2 and 23. For itineraries and further particulars apply at Penna. R. R. Ticket Offices, or address Tourist Agent, 1,196 Broadway, N. Y.

### Country Board Wanted.

WANTED—Board at farm or country place, by respectable, capable, American man, where services will count as part or full payment. Address FREEMAN, Box 177 Times.

### Instruction—City Schools.

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Best teachers. Best method. Best books.

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EXPERIENCED PARISIAN TEACHER WISHES to exchange tuition or chaperonage of young people for room and board; highest testimonials. Address MADEMOISELLE, 201 East 14th St.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS.—By Parisienne; special method for parties going abroad. MLLE. VIDERE, 61 East 41st St.

### Miscellaneous.

PRINTING INKS—BEST IN THE WORLD. Carmines, 12½ cents an ounce; Best Job and Cut Black ever known, $1.00 a pound; best News Ink seen since the world began, 4 cents a pound. Illustrated price list free on application. Address WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Manager Printers' Ink Press, 10 Spruce St., New-York.

American Law Advice Ass'n. Write plain statement of facts, inclose with $2.00, and written opinion sent you. All subjects. Send for prospectus. Wauhope Lynn, Pres.; Henry W. Unger, Treas. 257 Broadway.

### Billiards.

THE BEST BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES. THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., Broadway, corner 17th St., (Union Square.)

### Amusements.

KOSTER & BIAL'S TO-NIGHT, MISS CISSIE LOFTUS. Cinquevalli, Frantz Family, M. & Mme. Gidon Lynnes, Daisy Mayer, Rossows, Trio Muhlemann, Electric Quartette. ORIGINAL LIVING PICTURES. EVERY SATURDAY, FAMILY MAT.

THE TIFFANY CHAPEL As exhibited at the World's Fair, at 333 4th Av. Open daily, except Sunday, from 9 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. Also, a collection of the famous Tiffany Favrille Glass.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way, cor. 41st St. Evenings at 8. Saturday Matinée at 2. MADAME SANS GENE. PRESENTED IN ENGLISH.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday. Reserved Seats, Orchestra Circle & Balcony, 50c. THE PASSING SHOW. NEXT WEEK, THE FATAL CARD.

HERALD SQUARE Broadway and 35th St. Eve. 8:15. Theatre. Sat. Mat. 2. The Whitney Opera Co. ROB ROY. Positively last two weeks.

PROCTOR'S 10 A.M. TO 10:30 P.M. Monster Vaudeville. Crowded with Fun! Gus Williams and Foreign Sensations. Sunday Sacred Concert, 2 to 10:30 P.M. Continuous

STANDARD Theatre. Ev., 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2. APRIL 11—150th Performance—SOUVENIRS. TOO MUCH JOHNSON. With Wm. Gillette and Company.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Last 4 Nights. Last Wed. and Sat. Mat. THE MASQUERADERS. NEXT MONDAY—"JOHN-A-DREAMS."

HOYT'S THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:30. Mat. Sat'y, 2:15. Hoyt & McKee, Props. THE FOUNDLING. CISSY FITZGERALD'S new dance at 9:45. Preceded by "Romeo's First Love."

5TH AV. THEATRE EVENINGS, 8:10. SAT. MAT. at 2. WM. H. CRANE HIS WIFE'S FATHER.

BIJOU. Mat. Sat. CANNOT STAY LONG. CAMILLE D'ARVILLE In the Comic Opera MADELEINE.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. EVE., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. THE FATAL CARD. ORIGINAL CAST.

14TH ST. THEATRE. Nr. 6th Av. Mts. Wd. & Sat. BIG SUCCESS—Dion Boucicault's Masterpiece, THE SHAUGHRAUN.

IRVING PL. THEATRE. Eve., 8:15. Sat. Mat. Wed'y, Thurs., and Sat'y Eve., Ohne Geheut; Friday, (pop. prices,) Othello.

### Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. WAGNER OPERA IN GERMAN, DIRECTION OF WALTER DAMROSCH. THE NIBELUNGEN TRILOGY. SIEGFRIED. To-night. Brunnhilde, Frau Sucher; Forest Bird, Miss Lindh; Erda, Frl. Maurer; Siegfried, Herr Alvary; Wanderer, Herr Schwarz; Fafner, Herr Behrens; Alberich, Herr Oberhauser; Mime, Herr Lange.

Fri. Evg., March 15, last performance of DIE GOTTERDAMMERUNG.

Sat., March 16, last matinée but one, TANNHAUSER.

Sunday., March 17, THIRD DAMROSCH SUNDAY CONCERT at CARNEGIE HALL. Soloists: FRL. BREMA, FRL. GADSKI, HERR ALVARY, MISS LINDH, FRL. SCHILLING, FRL. MAURER.

LAST WEEK OF THE OPERA. Monday Evg., March 18, DIE MEISTERSINGER. Wednesday Evg., March 20, DIE WALKURE. Friday Evg., March 22, to be announced later. Saturday Mat., March 23, TRISTAN AND ISOLDE.

The sale of seats for next week commences at Box Office TO-MORROW (Thursday) morning. Seats for the opera from $1 to $4. Admission $1 and $1.50. Boxes $20, $40, now on sale at the box office; also at Tyson's, Rullmann's, and McBride's, at box office prices.

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CARNEGIE HALL. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 14 AT 3 O'CLOCK, Grand Benefit Concert Under the Auspices of the Wagner Society in aid of the family of the late ADOLF BAUMANN, WHO WAS ENGAGED AS STAGE MANAGER FOR THE SEASON OF WAGNER OPERA, AND WHO WAS DROWNED ON THE STEAMSHIP ELBE. By all the artists of the WAGNER OPERA COMPANY, who have volunteered their services, including, among others, Rosa Sucher, Johanna Gadski, Marie Brema, Max Alvary, N. Rothmuhl, Emil Fischer, ALSO THE ENTIRE NEW-YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. WALTER DAMROSCH Conductor. Reserved seats, 50c. to $1.50. Boxes, $12, on sale now at the box office.

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# THE VERDICT IS SEVERE

## Building Officials Scored by the Orchard Street Jury.

## DEPARTMENT REORGANIZATION URGED

### Inspector Ormsby Found Guilty of Criminal Negligence, and the Contractors of Violation of the Law.

As a result of the inquiry into the Orchard Street disaster, in which four men were killed, a thorough reorganization of the Building Department was recommended last evening by the jury impaneled by Coroner O'Meagher.

In the scathing decision of the jury Guy B. Waite, Inspector, and Louis A. Hornum, Second Deputy Superintendent of the Department of Buildings, were found to have been grossly careless; First Deputy Assistant Vreeland was censured for perfunctory performance of duty, District Inspector Ormsby was found guilty of criminal negligence, and the contractors, Peter Comes and John Gleaves, were branded as having criminally violated the law with the owner of the building, William F. Lennon, the opinion of the jury being that violations so flagrant could only be carried out by collusion with the District Inspector.

The verdict is a résumé of the testimony adduced yesterday and at the other sessions of the jury. Superintendent Brady was recalled yesterday, and he said that there was a rumor that builders paid Inspectors for favors when he was an apprentice boy. He denied that his appointments were dictated by political reasons.

When Waite was recalled he examined the plans for Lennon's buildings, and was asked by a juror:

"Do you think that if these plans came from the office of any reputable architect they would have been passed?"

"I have never," was the answer, "noticed the name of any architect; not one time in ten. That made no difference."

Expert testimony was given by C. H. Baxter and W. H. Hume, and among other witnesses was Weather Prognosticator E. B. Dunn, to tell of the weather between Feb. 14 and March 1.

Charles Keim, once employed by Lennon to take down old buildings, the materials of which were utilized in building, said that the bricks were "pail" bricks, and explained that if they were put in a pail of water they would melt.

The verdict of the jury was reached after a deliberation of three hours, when the following unanimous decision was presented:

We find the primary cause of the disaster at 151 to 157 Orchard Street, New-York City, which caused the deaths of Vincenzo Ferraro, Frank Thornton, Giovanni Mauro, and Giuseppe Crescento, was faulty planning as regards certain details of construction. The plans provided for the construction of the weights of the walls, about the airshaft of the five upper stories in each building, upon four girders, whose ends rested on sixteen-inch walls, which were carried up from the foundations through the cellar and first story.

Thus, the entire weight in each case of about 100 running feet of brick wall five stories high, together with the weight of the floors and roof and partitions, which these walls supported, was to be concentrated by means of the girders upon four points on the wall above referred to. The templates under these girders measured each about 12 by 16 inches; therefore, a load of about 120 tons, or 90 tons to the square foot, would be transmitted to the brickwork.

The law provides that such load shall not exceed eight tons to the superficial foot. To construct in this fashion was to invite disaster, and can only be explained upon the supposition of ignorance of the commonest laws of construction or of gross carelessness on the part of the designers and the builders, and also on the part of those whose duty it was to examine and pass upon the plans in the interest of the city.

While much of the material was poor and the workmanship bad, and while there were may glaring violations of the law, yet these defects tended, we believe, rather to accelerate the mischief than did the original cause which was inherent in the plans, and which would have insured the destruction of the building in any event if the workmanship and materials had been of the best.

From the testimony of Mr. Brady and Mr. Vreeland it appears that it was clearly the duty of both Mr. Waite, who examined the plans, and Mr. Hornum, who checked his work, to call attention to the overloading of the brickwork at the bearings of these girders. According to the testimony of Messrs. Hornum and Waite, they supposed stone templates were to have been provided at these points to properly distribute the load along the wall, but inasmuch as by their own calculations these templates should have been about five feet long and from two to two and a half feet deep, the absurdity of expecting such unusual voluntary precautions on the part of speculative contractors of tenement houses is too apparent to need criticism.

On the evidence of Mr. Brady and Mr. Vreeland, it also appears that both Messrs. Hornum and Waite were expected to be familiar with the building law, and that it was their duty to see that the law was complied with to the letter in the plans which came before them. They having no discretionary power, it was their duty to report all deviations from the letter of the law to Mr. Brady or Mr. Vreeland, who alone are allowed discretion in such matters. The law provides in effect that where masonry is for any reason omitted, its equivalent must be substituted by piers, walls, or other supports. In the present case, by an amendment approved Dec. 28, 1894, the lower part of the walls of the light shafts, aggregating in each case about 100 running feet, were omitted, in place of which 38 feet of new wall was substituted, without increased thickness, which was certainly not equivalent to that omitted, even if the load had been properly distributed upon it. Here was a clear case of departure from the requirements of the law, but the matter was not referred to Mr. Brady or Mr. Vreeland, nor, as far as the evidence showed, to any one else.

We therefore find that both Guy Bennett Waite and Louis A. Hornum were guilty of gross carelessness in the discharge of their duties in that they did not call attention to the apparent overloading of the brickwork, which was the cause of the disaster, and did not refer the departure from the law in the matter of the omission of the lower parts of the walls of the light shafts and the failure to substitute their equivalent to the heads of the department, who alone had authority to deal with cases of the kind. It appears that Mr. Vreeland, from his own evidence, is in the habit of signing important papers and building permits in a wholly perfunctory manner upon the check of his subordinate, without so much as giving them a cursory examination.

We find that Timothy J. Ormsby, the Inspector in whose district these buildings were situated, was guilty of criminal negligence of the worst kind, he having made a false report as to the true condition of the work, and taken no notice of the violations of the law which it was his duty to report. The violations of the law related not only to the aforesaid overloading of the brickwork at the bearings of the girders, but also to many other matters as well, which were of such a glaring and flagrant kind that they could scarcely fail to be noticed by any one with the slightest knowledge of the law or the commonest priciples of building, and could not possibly have escaped the attention of one accustomed to the inspection of buildings, even had he made the most cursory examination.

We find that the contractors, Peter Comes and John Gleaves, and the owner, William F. Lennon, were criminally guilty in having willfully violated the law, for the evident purpose of saving expense—these violations were so numerous and flagrant that they could only have been carried out by collusion with the Inspector of the district; by the trick of raising the basement floor and lowering the cellar floor the basement was made a full story above the curb, and the building became technically a six-story structure, instead of a five-story one, but the provision of the building law which calls for fire-proof staircases and halls in tenements of the height was evaded. The brickwork was laid without proper lime, a great number of broken bricks were used, the walls were built thinner than shown in the plans, templates were omitted under beams and others were used of insufficient size; the sand was dug on the premises, was of a poor quality, and not clean; one rowlock arch was used over windows, instead of two; moreover, beams rested over such openings, walls were built out of plumb, and bricks were laid in freezing weather.

These and many other similar defects prove conclusively that the owner and contractors were men of the most unscrupulous character, and that they were criminally negligent in the commonest requirements of safe construction.

It is the opinion of the jury that the most efficient check which could be placed upon practices of the kind which have led to this disaster would be the licensing of all architects, who should first be required to undergo a thorough examination as to their qualifications to practice an art upon which the lives of so many people depend. No person who is not so licensed should be allowed to make plans for or superintend the construction of buildings; no exception should be made, not even in the case of owners, for if any such exception is made the first to take advantage of it would be people of the character of the builder of these houses.

In conclusion, it is our opinion, based upon the evidence which we have heard, that the Building Department needs a thorough reorganization. The examination of plans should be more thorough, and the District Inspectors should be men of a different class from those now employed.

Moreover, a more efficient system of supervision and check should be placed upon the District Inspectors, so that it may not be possible for unscrupulous builders, owners, and architects, by corrupting the responsible Inspectors, to violate the law with impunity. That it should be possible to pass plans of this character through the Building Department and to carry on the erection of such structures from foundation to fifth story without one note of warning is cause for serious alarm, and shows that the department is inefficient in the very point where there is most danger.

The head of the department, Mr. Brady, seems to be a man of ability and integrity, but he is seriously hampered by the character and incompetency of many of the men employed in the department.

Inspector Ormsby surrendered himself in court and gave bail in $7,500 to await the action of the Grand Jury, before whom Assistant District Attorney McIntyre will promptly take the case.

## THE MALT HOUSE INQUEST.

### Men Wounded in the Collapse Examined Before Coroner Hoeber.

Coroner Hoeber began the investigation yesterday morning into the collapse of the old Schweyer malt house, at the northeast corner of Forty-third Street and Tenth Avenue, on March 1.

At the time of the collapse three men were killed outright and one died later at Roosevelt Hospital. The names of the dead men are Hugh Cullen, John O'Connor, Angelo Zicco, and John Curran. Eight other men were seriously injured.

Assistant District Attorney Miller appeared for the people and selected eleven jurors, most of whom are architects and builders.

John Harding appeared for Contractors O'Keefe and Keegan, who were taking down the building when it collapsed. Henry M. Heymann appeared for the family of Zicco.

The first witness was Policeman Charles Bohen of the Forty-seventh Street Police Station. He knew nothing about the disaster, but said that he had heard after it happened that the old malt house had been condemned and had long been in a dangerous condition.

Herbert Gray, a wheelbarrow boy, testified that he escaped at the time of the collapse with a few bruises and scratches. He was employed to wheel bricks from the fourth floor. There was a sudden crash, and then all fell to the ground. When the dust cleared away he saw two dead men lying beside him. He hurried away from the scene, and did not know anything more about it. He had never heard any remarks made about the work being dangerous. He also denied that he had spoken to the contractors after the accident, but he had borrowed money from them.

Anthony Kelly of 546 West Fiftieth Street was then called. He said he was born in Ireland and learned the building trade in England.

"Can you read and write?" asked Coroner Hoeber.

"Not very much," said Kelly.

"Then what part of the trade did you learn?"

"I learned to carry the hod."

Kelly said he was not on the portion of the building that fell, but saw the disaster. He could not say what caused it.

Benjamin A. Gicquel, a Battalion Chief of the Fire Department, testified that he superintended taking out the dead and injured. He said that the foundation walls were good, but that the building was very old and its supports were composed of wood.

Police Captain Haughey of the West Forty-seventh Street Station said that he reached the scene of the disaster just before 12 o'clock, but that he was unable to learn the cause of it.

At the afternoon session Assistant District Attorney Hennessey, who had relieved Mr. Miller, called Building Inspector John O'Connor.

"Do you remember if your department was ever notified that that building was unsafe?" asked Mr. Hennessey.

"I do remember that such a report was made," said Inspector O'Connor.

"How long ago was that?"

"I cannot say exactly, but it was several years ago."

He had examined the ruins and considered the mortar of a proper kind. The impression he got was that the structure had been well put up. He explained that the building had never been condemned, but that after it was reported unsafe repairs were ordered by the Building Department. The repairs had been made. He said that it was not the duty of inspectors to interfere with the tearing down of buildings unless it was evident from the street that carelessness was associated with the work.

Edward Meany of 553 West Fifty-seventh Street said that he worked on the building and had been injured when it fell. Contractor O'Keefe was present all the while, he said, and he thought proper care was observed in the removal of bricks from the wall. The witness wore a bandage around his head.

Louis Stein of 225 West Sixtieth Street said that he was cleaning bricks on the fourth floor of the building when it collapsed. There were about four wagon loads of bricks on the floor.

The inquest was adjourned until Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

### Badly Burned by Carbolic Acid.

John Morton, eighteen years old, of 99 Vandam Street, was getting on an express wagon at Forty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue yesterday, when he slipped and fell backward. In an effort to save himself he caught hold of a demijohn containing carbolic acid, which he dragged with him.

The demijohn burst, and the acid spread over the unfortunate youth, severely burning him about the face, hands, and legs. He suffered terrible agony until an ambulance surgeon arrived and dressed his wounds. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

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## HENRY C. MINER HAS WITHDRAWN

### Timothy J. Campbell Is Left to Contest the Congressman's Election in Any Way He Pleases.

The case of Timothy J. Campbell, who is contesting the election of Henry C. Miner to Congress in the Ninth Congressional District, took an unexpected turn yesterday.

The hearing was to have been held before Notary J. W. Spencer at the office of John Adams, 320 Broadway. Howard P. Okie, counsel for Mr. Campbell, requested that the hearing be postponed until to-day, so that important witnesses could be on hand.

Lawyer George E. Mott, assistant counsel for Mr. Miner, then presented a typewritten protest against the continuance of the case, and announced that Mr. Miner, through his counsel, withdrew from the case, and would totally ignore it in the future.

Mr. Mott had the following reasons for his course put on the record:

"You will please to take notice that the contestee, Henry C. Miner, objects to any further testimony being taken at this time in this proceeding for or on behalf of the contestant, for the reason that the forty days allowed to the contestant for that purpose by the statute for such cases expired yesterday, March 11, 1895.

"Section 107 of the Revised Statutes provides ninety days for the taking of testimoney—the first forty days to the contestant; the second forty days to the returned member, and the last ten days to the contestant for rebuttal testimony. The ninety days commence on the day on which answer of returned member is served on contestant. In this case the answer was served on Jan. 30."

Lawyer Mott said Campbell's time for producing testimony was past, and as none had been introduced during his forty days Mr. Miner would take no further notice of the case.

Notary Spencer overruled the protest of Miner's counsel, and it was decided that the taking of testimony in behalf of Campbell should begin at 11 o'clock to-day.

Mr. Miner's lawyer announced that they would take no further part in the case.

Mr. Okie said it was customary to get extensions of time in all such cases from a Congressional committee, and he felt confident of getting such an extension.

## OLD SOLDIERS DEMAND THEIR PLACES

### The Courts Will Be Asked to Interpret the Veterans' Tenure Act.

ALBANY, March 12.—A matter of great importance, affecting the cases of all veterans in this State in the employ of State and City Governments, will shortly be taken to court in the shape of a test case to be instituted for the purpose of determining the validity of the laws passed giving the soldier preference in employment in the State service, and also to ascertain the effect of the new Constitution upon the same point.

F. M. Donaher, as counsel, to-day appeared before Superintendent of Public Buildings Easton with five or six veterans, who were formerly employed in the Maintenance Department at the Capitol, presented their certificates of honorable discharge, and demanded that the Superintendent reinstate them under the law, which not only gives the veteran preference, but also protects him against removal. Superintendent Easton declined to do this and referred Mr. Donaher to the Attorney General for answer.

Afterward Mr. Donaher consulted with the Attorney General, and the latter said if actions were brought he would appear in the matter for the Trustees of Public Buildings and for Mr. Easton. Mr. Donaher thereupon set about preparing the papers in behalf of Frederick F. Fonda of this city, who was a private in the Second Regiment, New-York Volunteer Infantry, recruited under Col. (late General) Joseph B. Carr. Mr. Fonda had been on the Capitol orderly force since 1888 until last month, when he was dismissed by Superintendent Easton. Mr. Donaher was retained on his behalf by the Union Veteran League, and the case will be carried to the Court of Appeals.

The proceedings will be by way of mandamus to compel the Trustees of Public Buildings to restore Fonda to his place, and the application will probably be heard at Special Term in this city the last Tuesday of this month.

As the cases of all the veterans who have been dismissed will depend upon the result of this trial the immediate consequences will be far reaching.

## THE ROBINSON MURDER TRIAL PROCEEDS

### Testimony of the Physician Who Made the Autopsy.

BUFFALO, March 12.—The trial of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Robinson for the murder of Montgomery Gibbs is now well under way. The jury has been drawn, the case has been opened for the prosecution, and two witnesses have been examined.

Dr. John M. Hewett was the first witness called. He testified to performing an autopsy on the body of Gibbs on April 29, the day after the murder, and described with considerable detail and technicality the wounds found on the body, one in the shoulder and one in the head. In his opinion the wound in the shoulder was the first one received. The wounds might either have been made while the victim was standing erect or while prostrate on the ground.

Civil Engineer White submitted a plan of the scene of the crime.


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Here's your knock—one for your boy, too.

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620 Children's Suits, 2 pieces, formerly $6 to $12, **$3.50**

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## APPEAL TO THE GOVERNOR

### Men of the Sixty-ninth Indorse the Action of Their Captains.

### COL. MORAN WANTED FOR COMMANDER

### The Proposition to Have Officers Sign Resignations in Blank Considered Unmilitary—No Factions in Twenty Years.

There is a new and powerful factor now in connection with the troubles in the Sixty-ninth Battalion, for the enlisted men have taken a hand in the matter and have come out openly in support of the five Captains who desire a competent commander over them and who want to see the organization restored to a regiment.

The men consider the proposition that their Captains resign unmilitary and degrading, and their desire is that Adjt. Gen. McAlpin be given charge of the reorganization, as, in the opinion of many of the men, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald is bent on keeping Major Duffy in the battalion.

A meeting of the enlisted men of the battalion was held last night in Ledwith Hall, Forty-fifth Street and Third Avenue. Fully 300 members of the battalion were present. Quartermaster Sergt. Joseph F. Johnson of Company D presided and the Secretary was Sergt. J. I. Clarkin of Company A. The resolutions were offered by Corp. J. J. Cullen of Company I, and were seconded by Sergt. J. J. Roach of Company D.

A standing vote resulted in their unanimous adoption amid the greatest enthusiasm. They are as follows:

We, the enlisted men of the Sixty-ninth Battalion, N. Y. N. G., assembled here for the purpose of taking such action as will bring to our organization peace, unity, esprit de corps, discipline, and competent military instruction, indorse the action of our Captains in refusing to place their resignations in the possession of any military official on the terms proposed.

We consider the proposition of having the officers of the battalion sign their resignations in blank, to be disposed of according to the instructions which an advisory officer, to be placed in charge of the battalion, "might receive from a superior," unmilitary, unnatural, and a scheme to prevent the reorganization desired by our Captains and ourselves.

We have learned with surprise, pity, and mortification that the commanding officer of all that remains of that famous corps, from which sprang the Irish Brigade and Corcoran Legion, each company, each wing, each regiment, and each brigade of which was commanded by an Irish-American soldier, should propose and enter into such a compact, a proposition, in our opinion, which is not alone degrading to those who have agreed to it, but is an insult to the officers and members of the Sixty-ninth Battalion, and a menace to the rights, liberties, and freedom of action which the laws of the State and the custom of the service confer on the National Guard.

The assertions, which appear frequently in the press, that factions exist among the enlisted men of the Sixty-ninth Battalion, are untrue, and because such reports are calculated to injure our reputation as citizen soldiers and to produce false impressions on the minds of the military authorities in Albany, and the people of the State, we are here to say that at no time during the last twenty years has there been a faction in any company, and particularly at the time of disbandment, when 400 of our comrades were mustered out of the service, and the name and fair fame of our regiment disgraced.

And, Whereas, as we are informed that at a conference between our Captains and the brigade commander, held by his direction in the month of July last, Lieut. Col. James Moran was unanimously nominated for Colonel, and the same approved by Gen. Fitzgerald.

Resolved, That we now indorse his application and the application of our Captains to have him placed in command for the purposes of reorganization and restoration, and we respectfully request that Gov. Morton approve of the same.

The resolutions were signed by Chairman Johnson and Secretary Clarkin, and also by First Sergts. Thomas J. Coleman, John Sullivan, William F. Johnson, Patrick J. Molohan, and John J. Henry, representing the men of their companies, A, K, D, I, and B, respectively, which comprise the entire battalion, with the exception of Company C, whose Captain is not in accord with the other five. The resolutions are to be sent to Gov. Morton at once.

## GOSSIP ABOUT EX-MAYOR GRANT

### The Rumor that He Is Soon to Marry Discredited by His Friends.

A Washington newspaper yesterday gave currency to the rumor that ex-Mayor Grant was contemplating matrimony, and that Miss De Freest of Troy was to be the bride.

Rumor has frequently concerned itself for several years with the ex-Mayor's intentions. This last one seems to be based on the fact that the ex-Mayor was at a cotillion in Washington, given by Mrs. Edward Murphy in honor of Miss De Freest, and that at another time he visited Senator Murphy at Old Point Comfort, Va., where the young lady was being entertained by Miss Murphy.

Most of the ex-Mayor's friends in this city looked upon the Washington story as gossip. Mr. Grant was not in the city yesterday, but one of his friends said:

"While, of course, I know nothing about this matter. I am not inclined to believe it. The ex-Mayor recently bought a small farm in New-Jersey, and at that time he contemplated giving up housekeeping and hiring a flat for his use when in this city. Such plans would hardly indicate that the ex-Mayor had matrimony in view."

### A Rather Cynical View of a Father.

From The Westminster Gazette.

An Italian (and surely rather cynical) view of Sir Henry James, speaking on the Indian cotton duties:

"He has no enthusiasm. He speaks to the House as though it were his children or his wife."—Secolo, Feb. 25-26.

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## KELLAM'S TRIAL FOR FORGERY

### Simmons, His Accuser, Began Life "in the Tract Business," and Is Now Worth $100,000.

David L. Kellam was placed on trial for forgery yesterday before Recorder Goff. Kellam was indicted with his son and W. W. Western, a bank President of Honesdale, Penn., charged with forgery in the second degree. They are accused of having changed the dates on four notes for $6,000, made by H. E. Simmons.

The notes were given by Mr. Simmons for use by a "syndicate" that was to operate in whisky stocks. Instead of this, it is charged, Kellam and his associates peddled the notes, selling them for their individual account at any price offered.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne appeared for the prosecution, and Ambrose H. Purdy for the defendant.

Mr. Simmons was the first witness called, and told the story of the giving of the notes. He said he was worth about $100,000. In cross-examination Mr. Purdy asked:

"How did you make this $100,000 that you say you have?"

"In tha tract business," answered the witness.

"The tract business. What is that?"

"Why, the making of religious tracts."

"Oh, the religious business, and when did you begin, and where?"

"I first began in Illinois in a store for $4 a week."

"How long did you work there, and how much did you have when you left?"

"I worked there two years, and when I left there I had nothing."

"Now tell us where you managed to get the remainder of your fortune, after so good a start as that?"

At this juncture, an elderly woman, evidently a friend of the defendant, began to say, at first almost inaudibly, "That's good, that's good, give it to him!" but at last she disturbed the court, and was told by an attendant to keep quiet.

Mr. Purdy made Simmons tell where he had his money invested, and Mr. Simmons told him of his investment in stocks and bonds, and in irrigation companies in the far West. Then he said he had several thousand acres of land in Idaho.

Mr. Purdy, who had been conversing with his client, had not heard the witness's last remark, only catching the word "land," so he snapped out:

"What part of Japan did you say those lots were in?"

Recorder Goff smiled as he recalled the testimony of Inspector Williams before the Lexow committee concerning the Inspector's corner lots in Japan. But the question confused the witness, who replied:

"I didn't say anything about Japan."

"Oh, you didn't? Well, what did you say?" The witness repeated the story, and the lawyer made him give the location of each lot and acre. In all he made the witness admit he was worth, all debts paid, about $90,000.

In conclusion, Mr. Simmons stated that the original dates of the notes were June 18 and 23, 1894.

The case will be continued to-day.

## TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Passaic, N. J., March 12.—The body bearing signs of violence which was taken out of the Passaic River several days ago is that of Henry Vatertauss of 57 Ryle Avenue, Paterson. He was a Swiss dyer, forty-five years old, and disappeared some weeks ago after a drinking spree. He was identified this morning by Miss Fannie Demarest, bookkeeper for a Paterson clothier.

Cincinnati, March 12.—The body of David Aldridge, one of the passengers on the ill-fated steamer Longfellow, has been recovered at Troutman's. Mr. Aldridge and his wife came here from Rome, N. Y. Mrs. Aldridge was rescued, but her husband, who was a cripple, went down with the wreck. There will be heavy damage suits against the company.

Washington, March 12.—Secretary Lamont has appointed Cornelius Cadle, Don Carlos Buell, and Robert T. Looney Commissioners to establish a national military park at the battlefield of Shiloh, Tenn. Their salary is by law fixed at $250 per month.

Rosseau, Ontario, March 12.—Henry J. Strett's residence, in North Cordwell, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. His three-year-old son perished in the flames and the father and mother were both severely burned.

Dayton, Ohio, March 12.—The Rev. S. W. Hoover, pastor of the College Street Dunkard Church, dropped dead in his pulpit while delivering a sermon last evening.

Washington, March 12.—The Citizens' National Bank of Wellsville, N. Y., capital $50,000, was to-day authorized to begin business.

## LOSSES BY FIRE.

St. Louis, Mo., March 12.—A barge belonging to the St. Louis Transfer Company, laden with eight carloads of hay, took fire to-day and burned to the water's edge. The loss, it is estimated, will be nearly $25,000. A lighted lamp overturned and, exploding, started the fire.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 12.—The twenty-five-thousand-dollar residence of A. M. Young, President of the Manchester Bank, of Manchester, was destroyed by fire last night. Lindsay Brewster, a colored fireman, was caught by falling timbers and fatally burned.


HILTON, HUGHES & CO., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

*NEW SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.*

*Newest of the new, exclusives, novelties. Months of getting ready. Goods got wherever best work was done—Europe, America: Now the First View—to-day, to-morrow, Friday. In variety and beauty beyond anything we've ever shown.*

**SILKS.**—Some very special prices on very special goods. Let one class stand for all.

Printed and Jacquard Silks—Chinas, Japans, Indias, Pongees, Taffetas, in all the newest patterns and prints, 24, 27, and 30 inches.

Should be 75c. and 85c.; We say 48c. the yard.

**Broadway Side, near Tenth Street.**

**NOVELTY DRESS GOODS.**—A windfall. Maker had too many of one line. Glad to drop profit—and more. Spring styles and colors, pleasing patterns, 40 to 44 inches, and 38c. the yard.

**Fourth Avenue—Centre Aisle.**

**WASH GOODS.**—Long counters heaped.

Dress Ginghams, Zephyrs, new plaids, new stripes, new checks, 15c. kind at 10c.

Court Royal Pique—stripes, figures, dots, plain colors, 12½c.—most unusual.

**Centre Aisle—Broadway.**

**TABLE LINENS.**—Some at half, some near it. Worth your laying by for next year.

Breakfast Napkins, $1.50 the dozen.

Full-size Dinner Napkins, $2.40 the dozen.

Extra fine fringed Tea Doilies, 10c. the dozen; worth 20c.

Dresden Cloths, with Napkins to match, in sets:

2x2½ yds., $25.00 grade at $15.00.
2x3 yds., $27.50 grade at $17.50.
2x3½ yds., $32.50 grade at $22.50.

A few J. S. Brown's fine Cloths, slightly soiled, at exactly half price.

**Main Floor—Tenth Street.**

**DRESS SHIRTS, 63c.**—Men's. Of course the price is absurdly little, but such absurd prices are becoming the rule here. Wonderful what a little waking up will do! These are $1 shirts. Note the points—Utica muslin, 3-ply linen reinforced bosom, hand-worked buttonholes.

**LOOMS AT WORK.**—Old way and the new. Hand loom—"thump—bump," slow, crude; Star and Crescent loom, "lickety-clickety." Turk, American; two civilizations. You are welcome.

Turkish Towels, Bath Robes and all that, are for sale close by; beauties for less money than you think.

Extra fine and extra cheap Linen Towels, too—Webb's Irish and Old Bleach.

**First Floor—Tenth Street.**

**WHITE GOODS—EMBROIDERIES.**—Just a glimpse—a few flakes from a snowstorm.

Latest novelties in Batiste, high grade Embroideries, $1.00 to $4.50 the yard.

Sheer and dainty Nainsook Edgings, many designs, 8c., 12c., and 20c.; worth 12½c., 18c., and 27c.

Nainsook Insertings, 15c., 17c., and 20c.; good value at 20c., 25c., and 30c.

White checked Apron Lawns, 3c., 5c., and 7c.

New fine dainty Dimities, checks and stripes, 10c.; good value at 15c.

Fine Swiss Muslins, pin dots, medium dots and figured.

Printed Duck Suitings, 8c.; good value at 15c.

White embroidered Swiss, 50c.; worth 75c.

**Main Floor—Tenth Street.**

**HOSIERY.**—Think of half and quarter prices! Why? See the goods—you'll still say, "Why?"

Women's Swiss Ribbed and Plain Vests and Drawers, 25c. each; were 50c. and 75c.

Women's Black Ribbed Combination Suits, 25c. each; were $1.00.

Women's opera length, lisle thread Hose, 25c. pair; were $1.00; all colors.

Children's fine cotton Socks, 3-4 Hose and full length Hose, 5c. and 10c. the pair; were 25c. and 45c. each. Right in every way—except that they're red.

Women's Equestrian Tights, ecru and black, 19c.; were 75c. and $1.00.

Women's Swiss Ribbed, all silk Vests, $2.00 each; were $3.50.

**Broadway and Ninth Street.**

Hilton, Hughes & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & CO.


## CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—John Rudden, thirty years old, of 11 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, was driving three horses attached to a heavy truck yesterday when the wagon ran into an elevated pillar. Rudden was thrown from his seat, and the wheels passed over his body. He died within fifteen minutes.

—The monthly meeting of the Medico-Legal Society will be held at the Academy of Medicine, West Forty-third Street, to-morrow evening. The paper of the evening will be on "Toxine and Antitoxine of Tetanus." The paper was prepared by Dr. Paul Gibier.

—The charity concert conducted by Anton Seidl for the Hungarian Association of the City of New-York at the Grand Central Palace on Sunday, Dec. 16 last, netted the association $1,627. The receipts of the concert were $3,175, and of this sum $1,548 was expended.

—A postal card was received at Police Headquarters yesterday from the Chief of Police of Denver, Col., giving the description of Mark Wolf, seventeen years old, of 2,239 Welton Street, Denver, who has been missing from his home for several weeks.

—Major Daniel Leach, the clerk in the Assay Office, who was stricken with apoplexy Monday, was still unconscious in the New-York Hospital yesterday. He is in a serious condition, and will probably die.

—Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy was said to be progressing favorably yesterday. He hopes to be in condition to sail for the Mediterranean a week from Saturday next.

### Long Island.

—Isaac H. Hartt, an Ozone Park carpenter, is suing the Rev. R. F. Norton, pastor of the Methodist Church at that place, for $92.25, alleged to be due for building a barn on the minister's property. The Rev. Mr. Norton alleges that he paid Hartt $30 on account and that the contract price for the barn was only $45, and that as the work has never been completed there is nothing more due. Hartt claims that the minister put obstructions in the way and that he could not finish the building, and was forced to work fifteen days' overtime, at $2.50 a day. He wants that amount extra as damages.

—Joel Dickerson, an eccentric resident of Blue Point, died the other day and was buried yesterday. He was nearly eighty years old. Many years ago Dickerson used to make all the coffins used by the undertakers on the east end of Long Island. During a lull in business he made a coffin for himself and kept it in his shop as a sample of his workmanship. He was buried in this coffin.

—Twenty-five farmers in the vicinity of Smithtown have formed themselves into a partnership concern, the object being the sale of their farm products and the manufacture of pickles and sauerkraut. The articles of association were filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office, at Riverhead, under the title of the Long Island Farmers' Company of Smithtown.

—The new rifle range of the Seventeenth Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y., at Flushing, has been completed. The range is under the drillroom floor and is lighted by electric lights. The three targets are arranged with a system of slides that permit the marker to stand on the drillroom floor well out of the way of stray shots.

—No trace has been obtained of Rosa Collins, sixteen years old, who disappeared from her home, in Astoria, over a month ago. She was sent to a grocery store and has not been seen since. George E. Collins, her father, has asked the New-York police to aid in the search for his daughter.

—Commissioner Howell of the First School District, in Suffolk County, has received notice from Albany that the institute for his district will be held at Greenport during the first week of April.

—Residents of Flushing have filed with the Town Board a protest alleging that the street parades of the Salvation Army in that village are a nuisance.

—The Rev. George C. Peck, pastor of the Islip Methodist Church, has received a call from the congregation of Grace Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.

—The Leavitt Chemical Works, at Fowlerville, near Flushing, which have been idle for years, have been leased by Zervas & Co. of New-York.

—The Flushing Trustees are considering a plan for the erection of a water tower in connection with the water works.

—The congregation of the Bethany Congregational Church, at East Rockaway, has decided to enlarge the edifice.

—Woodbury's new schoolhouse was dedicated Monday with apropriate ceremonies.

### Yonkers.

—The suit of Dr. Emil Schopin against Homer R. Baldwin and another for the value of his medical services to Mrs. Baldwin, who was mangled in the Hastings disaster on the Hudson River Railroad, on Christmas Eve of 1891, will be tried in the Circuit Court at White Plains to-day. Dr. Schopin claims $1,400. The defense set up is improper work.

—City Treasurer Getty, in his report for February, says he had a balance Feb. 1 of $181,388.04, and warrants outstanding, $33,-263.01. The receipts were $70,921.26; the disbursements, $129,087.49, leaving a balance March 1 of $155,887.32.

—Mayor Peene has withdrawn his nomination of Messrs. Henry Osterheld, John Pentreath, and Robert H. Neville, for Excise Commissioners, as one of them, at least, had declined to serve, even if confirmed.

—The Common Council has authorized the City Attorney to assist the District Attorney at the trial of all persons under indictment for fraud in connection with the expenditures of the Board of Health.

—Mrs. James J. Quinn has been granted a permit to build a brick store and flats on the west side of Nepperhan Avenue, south of Ashburton Avenue, three stories in height.

—The taxes of 1894 paid at the office of Receiver Henry B. Archer on Monday amounted to $8,704,54, which makes a grand total received of $12,077.89.

—The Common Council will provide a public bathhouse on the river front in the early Summer. A committee is to select a site for it.

—An entertainment was given last evening in the First Methodist Church by the Fisk Jubilee Singers, for the benefit of the church.

—The Palisade Boat Club will organize a Glee Club, and a committee has been appointed to see who will join.

### Westchester County.

—Men at work yesterday grading on the place of August T. Gillender, at White Plains, dug up an iron pot which was found to contain about 200 gold, silver, and copper coins. The oldest date was 1785 and the latest 1770. The pot is believed to have been buried during the Revolutionary War. Mr. Gillender is a real estate broker doing business in New-York.

—Chief Penfield of the Wakefield Fire Department has suspended C. A. D. Meyerhoff, a member of the local Fire Department, for his failure to appear before the council of the Fire Department on the evening of March 9 to investigate charges made in newspapers against the department, in connection with a local scandal.

—The old County Register's office, in the Court House at White Plains, is being remodeled into a courtroom similar to the Surrogate's Court, on the opposite side of the hallway. This will be principally for work in chambers, a room for which has long been felt to be a necessity.

—There have been several incendiary fires in New-Rochelle lately, the last being on Sunday night, when an unoccupied villa was burned, involving a loss of $3,500. It was twice set on fire. The first time the flames were extinguished, then they were started again.

—The suit of Mrs. Mary Pye for a separation from her husband, Thomas Pye, with alimony, was tried before Justice Barnard, at White Plains, yesterday. The Judge decided in favor of the defendant.

## AT THE HOT

Wednesday
March 13-1895

# The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

## LEON ABBETT INVOLVED

### A Witness Says He Got Furniture at New-Jersey's Expense.

### GROSS OVERCHARGES ALSO ALLEGED

**Adjt. Gen. Stryker Testifies that a Bill for $8,000 Was Paid in Spite of His Disapproval.**

TRENTON, N. J., March 12.—The special committee of the Senate to investigate B. J. Ford's management of the State House while he was Superintendent met in the Senate Chamber this morning. In anticipation of sensational developments, a great crowd of spectators gathered on the floor of the chamber and in the galleries. They were not disappointed.

John Mullins, the Jersey City furniture dealer, whose firm sold the State $48,000 worth of goods and whose books were produced last week, was recalled to the witness stand. Before his examination began Counselor Corbin called the attention of the committee to the fact that the books of Mullins & Co. were more extensively mutilated than they had been aware of.

Many hundreds of pages, he showed, had been cut out of the books, and these contained the greater part of the transactions with the State. These transactions ran from the middle of 1892 to the end of 1893. Among the accounts cut out was that of ex-Senator Michael T. Barrett, and the account with the State, which, above all others, the committee would probably like to see.

John Mullins had been subpoenaed to bring certain private ledgers and also a number of checks. He did not produce them and swore that he knew nothing of their whereabouts. Instead of a private ledger, the witness produced an invoice ledger. His books showing his personal accounts to date, which were wanted by the committee, were also missing, the witness saying that if he had any such books he did not know where they were.

Eugene Murphy, the former bookkeeper for Mullins & Co., who gave damaging evidence against Superintendent Ford and the firm last week, was then recalled to the stand. He has been accused of being the person who mutilated the acount books. One of the mutilated books was handed to him and he showed the committee by the stub ends remaining in the book that accounts as late as March, 1894, had been cut out. The handwriting still in evidence was that of Daniel Moriarty, the junior member of the firm of Mullins & Co.

Incidentally, Counselor Corbin showed that a bale of sponges not charged for at all on the books had cost the State $121.25. The sponges were furnished through go-between Reilly.

The witness testified that on June 6, 1891, an oak desk and revolving chair were shipped to 229 Broadway, New-York, for Leon Abbett, then private secretary to his father, Gov. Abbett. A similar desk and chair were sent on March 11, 1890, to Abbett's home, in Jersey City. A dozen Vienna armchairs were sent for Abbett to the Second National Bank of Hoboken in August, 1891. Wilton carpets were also sent to the same bank for Abbett, and all the goods alluded to were paid for by the State.

The witness proved further, from the books, that Mullins & Co. charged the State many different prices for exactly similar goods, desks of the same pattern costing the State anywhere from $80 to $105 each. Two desks that the State had paid $210 for were marked on the books as "not delivered." Two leather-covered lounges were furnished to Col. Heppenheimer and paid for by the State, but the books did not show where the lounges had been delivered.

According to these books the State will owe Mullins & Co. $43,000. The footings are in many instances false. The private mark on the books showing the cost of goods appears only in the accounts of the State House and Col. Heppenheimer and those of the Board of Police Commissioners of Jersey City.

A sensation was created at this point by the witness showing a check stub in the handwriting of Daniel Moriarty, Mullins's partner. It proved that a check had gone to Superintendent Ford for $239. The date of the check was July 19, 1890. A few days later the State paid a bill to Mullins for $2,390. Mr. Corbin called the committee's attention to the fact that Ford's $239 amounted to 10 per cent. of the State's bill.

Two other check stubs were marked "Fo" and "F. F.," respectively. One was for a check for $158 and the other was for a two-hundred-dollar check. They were 10 per cent. in each instance of amounts paid a little later by the State for furniture. The supposition is that the checks were for Ford. Two stubs showing checks for $1,500 and $300, drawn by Moriarty to Mullins, showed peculiar erasures underneath. A word or words had been scraped out.

The books showed that several different prices were charged for carpets of similar pattern used in the Senate and Assembly chambers. The same was true of the carpet linings.

The committee at this point renewed its demand for Mullins's personal account ledgers, and for the four missing checks.

Mr. Mullins again said he had no such checks and that he failed to understand what books were wanted. It was made exceedingly plain to him, and Chairman Voorhees called his attention to the law under which he could be indicted for misdemeanor if he refused for any reason to comply with the demands of the committee. He thereupon promised to produce what was wanted this afternoon, first, however, intimating that the witness had stolen the missing checks. Chairman Voorhees and Counselor Corbin stated that none of the checks in the possession of the committee had been handled by the witness except in their presence. Mr. Mullins was warned to make no further accusations of that kind.

After recess, Louis H. McKee was called to the stand. He is the manager of the New-Jersey School and Church Furniture Company. He testified that he had examined all the furniture in the State House and found all of it with the exception of a few pieces to be stock furniture, such as can be bought at any large store. Abbett's $100 desk, he testified, could be bought anywhere for $45. The chair for the Speaker of the House, for which the State paid $110, was worth only $55. The witness was examined regarding scores of pieces of furniture, and, as an expert, swore they could be purchased anywhere at retail for half the money exacted from the State. All of the furniture charged to the State he could not find, however. Instead of twelve roll-top desks in the Assembly Chamber he found only six. The furniture for the court roms was all of a cheap kind, and worth only half or less the sums paid for it.

A lot of desks and tables used in the Legislature, worth each $35, were billed to the State at $85 each.

Chairman Voorhees grew indignant when these revelations were made, and wanted to know if Ford's bondsmen could not be held for his outrageous dishonesty.

Counsellor Corbin replied that there were three bonds on file each for $5,000, which Ford had given for the honest and faithful performance of his duty.

"But they amount to very little, compared with the amount of the stealings," said Senator Skirm.

The witness, in reply to a question, said his company would be willing to sell the furniture at the figures he gave representing their value. The company would make a fair profit.

Under examination by Senator Daly, the witness said that his company furnished the lockers in the basement of the State House, making twenty of them for $600.

Before calling the next witness, Counselor Corbin called attention to the fact that a firm known as A. B. Dick Company of Chicago had drawn from the State $22,972.38 for metallic pigeonhole cases for use in the vaults of several State offices.

Adjutant General Stryker was then called. He testified that the bills for these cases in his office amounted to nearly $8,000. He refused to approve the bills, so far as the amounts were concerned, but they were paid by the State, the State House Commission ignoring the stand taken by him.

Col. S. M. Dickinson, Clerk in the Court of Chancery, also testified that he did not approve an A. B. Dick Company bill, which was for $5,200. The State House Commission did so, however, and the bill was paid.

Henry N. Boos of Philadelphia, a manufacturer of steel and metal furnishings for offices, testified that he had examined the cases furnished by the A. B. Dick Company. Those for which the State paid $21,847.88 are worth only $7,430.95. The witness being asked about it, said that A. B. Dick and Col. Heppenheimer were personal friends.

"They seem to have been bound together by ties of steel," remarked Chairman Voorhees, whereat the audience laughed.

Mullins having produced one of the personal ledgers called for by the committee at the morning session, ex-Bookkeeper Murphy was recalled, and he testified to the fact that the four missing checks, which were for $3,600, had not been charged against anybody. The three checks which by the stub books were shown to have gone (one, if not all of them) to Ford, were likewise found not to be charged against anybody. These checks altogether were for $4,197, or about 10 per cent. on the whole amount of the Mullins furniture bill.

Several times while the witness was testifying Mr. Mullins attempted, by remarks loudly made, to reflect upon his honesty, but he was sharply suppressed by Chairman Voorhees.

"He has altered my books to suit himself," cried Mullins.

"There is proof," retorted Chairman Voorhees, "that the books were doctored while they were in your possession. Every charge that the witness has made has been substantiated by the evidence from your books, and many true entries made in the books after the witness was discharged from your employ."

Mullins was accompanied to-day by two new attorneys, William T. Hoffman and ex-Senator Edwards of Jersey City.

The investigation will be resumed next Monday.

## DRUGGED AND ROBBED, HE SAYS

### Mr. Edward L. Maxwell Pays a Small Police Court Fine and Goes Back to His Pittsburg Home.

Edward L. Maxwell, the wealthy Pittsburg man, found unconscious by Policeman Hulse at Broadway and Fortieth Street on Sunday afternoon, was arraigned before Justice Taintor in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning and fined $5 on a charge of intoxication.

The policeman discovered the man at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, and, thinking that he was drunk, called a cab and took him to the Thirtieth Street Police Station. Mr. Maxwell did not recover consciousness until late Monday afternoon. He then told the police his name and said that he was stopping at the Brunswick Hotel. Word was sent to the hotel, where his statement was corroborated.

As Mr. Maxwell was quite ill, he was not moved from the station house on Monday night. He was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court with the other prisoners yesterday morning.

He told Justice Taintor that he was not drunk when arrested, but that he had taken one drink of whisky in a saloon in Broadway, near Twenty-sixth Street, and then lost consciousness. He said also that he had been followed by several men before going into the saloon, and while the bartender was serving the drink he was at the lunch bar. His supposition was that knockout drops had been placed in the glass while his back was turned.

He asserted that his watch and chain and a considerable sum of money had been taken from him before he was arrested.

After paying his fine Mr. Maxwell went to the Brunswick Hotel, and left for his home a few hours later.

## MADE LAWS BY THE GOVERNOR

**Five More New Chapters Added to the Statute Books.**

ALBANY, March 12.—Gov. Morton has signed:

Chapter 94—Appropriating $1,000 to provide additional means for drainage in the northern part of the town of Clarence, Erie County, by deepening and improving the channel of Beeman Creek and its tributaries.

Chapter 95—Repealing the act fixing the compensation of Assessors in the several towns of Ulster County.

Chapter 96—Appropriating $75,000 for continuing the construction of new buildings at Sing Sing Prison, the moneys to come out of the fund received by the Warden as the proceeds of the labor of the prisoners and the sale of articles manufactured by them.

Chapter 97—Authorizing the appointment by the Governor of three Commissioners to confer with like representatives of the State of New-Jersey for the acquisition of the Palisades of the Hudson River by the United States, and appropriating $1,600 to provide for their expenses.

Chapter 98—Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure providing that witnesses in a criminal action in a court of record shall be entitled to the same fees and mileage as a witness in a civil action in the same court.

## STEAMSHIP SPAIN LA HESBAYE'S RUDDER

**The Tank, Breaking Her Steering Gear, Is Towing the National Liner.**

The steamship Berlin, from Southampton, which arrived here yesterday, reports that in latitude 42 degrees 25 minutes, longitude 51 degrees 50 minutes, Saturday, March 9, she passed the Dutch oil tank steamship La Hesbaye towing the National Line steamship Spain.

Signals were exchanged between the Berlin and the Spain, and it was learned that La Hesbaye had broken her steering gear, and while hove to had been sighted by the Spain, which went to her assistance. Capt. Griffith of the Spain consented to allow his vessel to be towed by the oil tank steamship, and thus to actwas a clumsy but effective rudder.

The Spain signaled that all hands were well. It will be several days before the two ships reach port. La Hesbaye is bound from Antwerp for New-York in water ballast. Her agent here is C. H. Randerbrook.

## HIGH SPEED BY TROLLEYS

### Testimony Before the Legislaiive Investigating Committee.

### SAMUEL GOMPERS WAS A WITNESS

**Opposed to Compulsory Arbitration in Any Form—Not Over 15 Per Cent. of Old Men Taken Back to Work.**

The Friday committee of the State Legislature resumed yesterday, in Brooklyn, its investigation into the causes and consequences of the recent strike of the employes of the electric surface railroads.

Patrick J. Collins of the Executive Committee of District Assembly No. 75, Knights of Labor, testified that on the evening of March 4 Trolley Car 1,323 of the Fulton Street line of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, on which he was a passenger, ran at the rate of twenty-one miles an hour between Bedford and Nostrand Avenues. The car covered 950 feet in 30 seconds on a down grade.

Mr. Collins testified concerning a conference during the strike between the representatives of the strikers and Col. William Hester of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle and Police Justice James G. Tighe, the latter being the mediator in behalf of the men. At this conference, it was stated by Mr. Collins, Justice Tighe said that President Lewis of the Brooklyn Heights system had told him the strike had cost the companies $500,000, and they would bankrupt the roads rather than give in to the men.

Patrick Ryan, a conductor on the bridge and Secretary of District Assembly No. 75, Knights of Labor, produced a statement showing the total receipts of the assembly in 1894 to have been $1,332.75 and the disbursements $1,610.07. There were 3,000 members, on an average, during the year. Every member was taxed 6 cents a quarter, or 24 cents a year.

Raphael J. Moses of this city, one of the counsel of the strikers, was the next witness. At the request of the committee, he submitted an elaborate tabulation of tests of the speed of the Brooklyn trolley cars, made under his direction. The tests were made by men, mostly ex-employes of the companies, who rode on the cars and marked the speed with stop watches.

From Mr. Moses's table it appeared that on the day the tests were made Car 1,781 of the Myrtle Avenue line of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad ran over a portion of the route at the rate of 35.66 miles an hour, covering the distance between Willoughby Avenue and Cedar Street, 1,360 feet, in 26 seconds.

Car 608 of the Brooklyn and Coney Island Road, ran at the rate of 31.93 miles an hour, covering the distance between Carroll and Ninth Streets, 2,810 feet, in 60 seconds, there being a heavy up and down grade in that space.

Car 2,517 of the Nostrand Avenue line of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad ran at the rate of thirty miles an hour between Washington Avenue and Malbone Street in Flatbush, covering the distance, one-half mile, in 30 seconds.

Mr. Moses showed by statistics that the trolley cars in Boston killed thirteen persons in 1894, and that thirty persons were killed in Brooklyn by the trolley cars in the same period.

Samuel Gompers, ex-President of the American Federation of Labor, was called as an expert on the subject of capital and labor and their relations. He said he was Chairman of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada from 1882 and 1886, until the association was changed to the American Federation of Labor, when he became the President of the latter, and so continued until Jan. 1, 1895. The present membership, he estimated at 560,000, as against 650,000 before the panic.

Mr. Gompers gave his views at length on the subject of the relations between employers and employes. He said he was personally unqualifiedly opposed to compulsory arbitration in any form. He wanted every trade to be allowed to settle all its own questions without the interference of any other man, no matter how experienced.

"I regard wages," he said, "as never full payment for work performed. The attempt of union men on strike to prevent others from filling their places is a sign of the general feeling of employes of a property right in their jobs.

"There will be conflicts so long as a man like Col. Waring, Street-Cleaning Commissioner of New-York, thinks the highest degree of success is attained by the employment of the cheapest labor. He ought to get Chinese to clean the streets."

Assemblyman Stanchfield—You have not forgotten, Mr. Gompers, have you, that Col. Waring was swept in on the wave of reform?

Mr. Gompers—All reform ought not to be spelled with a capital R.

Brig. Gen. James McLeer was recalled, and it was brought out by William M. Ivins, counsel to the committee, that it was Gen. McLeer and not Mayor Schieren who originated the proposition to settle the strike by arbitration.

The proposition was agreed to by President Lewis of the Brooklyn Heights and Vice President Wicker of the Suburban, but was refused by President Norton of the Atlantic Avenue Road. The witness said the strikers insisted that the proposition must be accepted by all the roads or none, and so the negotiations fell through.

Mr. Gompers was recalled at the afternoon session. He suggested that the Legislature fix a maximum day's hours of labor; provide for one meal in work hours, order all cars to have vestibuled platforms, and curtail the power of the courts to issue injunctions and restraining orders. He said that he was strongly in favor of the municipal ownership of railroads.

Seth L. Kenney, one of the owners of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, was asked some sharp questions by Mr. Ivins in relation to the course of The Eagle during the strike, and its subsequent attack on the investigating committee. Mr. Keeney said that he did not dictate the editorial policy of The Eagle, and was not responsible therefor.

He said he was a shareholder of the Eagle, the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, the Brooklyn City Company, and the Long Island Traction Company. He declined to say how much stock he held in any of the companies, holding that it was not fair to ask him to divulge his holdings. He said he thought The Eagle had some influence in Brooklyn.

Mr. Keeney said that no one connected with The Eagle, except him, to his knowledge, was a shareholder of the Brooklyn City or Brooklyn Heights Roads, or the Long Island Traction Company. He disclaimed knowledge of the reasons for incorporating the latter company in West Virginia. He was not aware, he said, that it was a scheme to issue shares below par and escape taxation in this State. He did not believe the course of The Eagle during the strike had intensified the feeling between the men and the companies.

William L. Holcomb, of the Executive Committee of District Assembly 75, corroborated Mr. Collins and the other members of that committee as to the causes of the strike. He said that not over 15 per cent. of the old men had been taken back to work.

The committee adjourned until Saturday morning.

## KINDERGARTEN WORK IN THIS CITY

**Public Meeting to be Held To-morrow by the New-York Association — Hope of Further Aid from the School Board.**

The New-York Kindergarten Association, which has been doing a broad, active, and constantly increasing work since its organization five years ago, is to hold a public meeting in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, 32 Nassau Street, from 3 to 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, for the purpose of making its work more widely-known and appreciated.

Henry E. Howland will preside, and speeches will be made by ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, Carl Schurz, Joseph H. Choate, and the Rev. Dr. Rainsford.

On the Honorary Committee are Mayor Strong, Bishop Henry C. Potter, Cornelius N. Bliss, Le Grand B. Cannon, Andrew Carnegie, James C. Carter, R. Fulton Cutting, Cleveland H. Dodge, Charles S. Fairchild, Richard Watson Gilder, E. L. Godkin, Charles Lanier, President Seth Low, J. Pierpont Morgan, Alexander E. Orr, Jacob H. Schiff, Gustav H. Schwab, Charles S. Smith, James A. Scrymser, and Cornelius Vanderbilt.

The association believes that year by year the kindergarten proves more and more its beneficent influence in educating, refining, and uplifting the families of the poor, and that it provides a philosophically accurate means of physical, mental, and moral development for children of every condition of life. Imitation, it is believed, is a deep and abiding trait of the human mind, an element with which all education and all processes of civilization have to deal; and it is this trait that the Kindergarten reaches at an age when the mind is in a condition to receive easily either good or bad impressions.

In the first year of the association's work two kindergartens were started under its auspices. The work has increased each year, and there are now fifteen or more kindergartens, doing much good to the little ones who attend them, and the Board of Education of the city, acting in sympathy, has incorporated the kindergartens into the municipal system of public instruction.

This action has been one of the most satisfactory results of the association's labors. The public school kindergartens have been, so far, somewhat experimental. To have them placed upon a firm basis and sufficiently strong numerically to supply the needs of the little children of the city is the association's great hope for the future.

President Sanger of the School Board congratulated the association upon its work, and urged further effort to awaken a sentiment in favor of the kindergarten that will enable the authorities to feel warranted in supplying from the public moneys sufficient appropriations to extend and carry on the work.

Much will probably be done in this line at the meeting to-morrow.

The officers of the association are: President—Hamilton W. Mable; First Vice President—Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin; Second Vice President—Mrs. George Haven Putnam; Treasurer—Alfred Bishop Mason; Corresponding Secretary—Daniel S. Remsen; Recording Secretary—Miss Sarah M. Minturn.

Many well-known people are contributors to the association.

## ESSEX MARKET TO BE A PUBLIC SCHOOL

**Aldermen Allow Present Tenants to Remain—The Blasting Ordinances.**

The Board of Aldermen yesterday, by a vote of 26 to 2, authorized the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward to use the Essex Market building for school purposes after April 1. The Volunteer Firemen's Association, the Grand Army post, and the firm of Engel Brothers will be allowed to retain their quarters in the building.

Aldermen Olcott offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The recent blasting accidents at One Hundred and Third Street and West End Avenue and elsewhere indicate either that the present blasting ordinances are obsolete for the regulation of the modern high explosives or that said ordinances are not properly enforced;

Resolved, That the subject of the ordinances be referred to the Committee on Law Department, to investigate and report what revision of such ordinances, if any, should be adopted by this board.

Resolved, That if said Law Committee consider that revision of the said ordinances be required, it consider and report upon the advisability of adopting the English system of protecting blasts by "blanket logs bolted and ringed together."

The resolution was referred to the Law Committee. Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield is also determined to have careful inspection of all future blasts. He has already discharged one Inspector whom he did not regard as competent.

There was a laugh in the board yesterday when an invitation was received to review the St. Patrick's Day procession because it was announced that the carriages would await the Aldermen "in front of Tammany Hall." The invitation, however, was accepted without opposition.

## SUITS AGAINST DEBTORS TO THE STATE

**The Treasurer Seeks to Collect from Delinquent Banks and Officials.**

ALBANY, March 12.—State Treasurer Colvin to-day requested Attorney General Hancock to bring suits against the stockholders of three failed New-York City banks to recover balances due on accounts held for the State, the amounts, less the interest, being as follows: Madison Square Bank, $488; St. Nicholas Bank, $4,220, and the Canal Street Bank, $5,000. These items accrued before Mr. Colvin became Treasurer.

The Attorney General has also been requested by the State Treasurer to bring actions against thirteen County Treasurers to recover various small sums collected for notary fees and not turned over to the State, the aggregate amount involved being $1,366.

Counties are required to pay the State half the amount received from such fees, the sum going toward the expenses of the Executive Department.

**Scows Come Together in the Bay.**

QUARANTINE, S. I., March 12.—The tug Charles L. Runyon, with two scows, was proceeding eastward through Coney Island Channel yesterday morning, closely followed by the tug George L. Garlick, also towing two scows. The Runyon hit a sandbar, and stuck, and her scows drifted on by her. The Garlick and her scows swung into the scows in tow of the Runyon, badly damaging one of the Garlick's boats and staving in the Garlick's starboard bow.

Capt. Woods of the Garlick ordered the scow men to dump the scows to keep them from sinking. The Government inspection boat Argus ran alongside the Garlick and arrested the Captain and two men for illegal dumping. The scows did not sink.

**Fourth-Class Postmasters.**

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed as follows: New-York—Kate H. Warren, East Hounsfield; J. E. Everett, West Merideth. New-Jersey—Thomas Abbett, Martinsville.

## TWO FROM EACH PARTY

### Mayor Strong Names New Members of the Board of Education.

### PROPOSED CIVIL SERVICE CHANGES

**Police Appointments in Batches of Ten from Eligible Lists of Twelve—Chances for the Best Men.**

Mayor Strong began yesterday the work of reorganizing the Board of Education by appointing the following School Commissioners: Charles C. Wehrum and Joseph J. Little, Democrats; Nathaniel A. Prentiss and William H. Hurlbut, Republicans.

They succeed J. W. McBarron, Miles O'Brien, Thaddeus Moriarty, and George Livingston, Tammany appointees, who were removed.

The new Commissioners were sworn in yesterday. The Mayor has also selected Dr. Edward H. Peaslee of 29 Madison Avenue to be one of the new Commissioners, but Dr. Peaslee has not as yet come to the Mayor's office to be sworn in. Messrs. Wehrum, Little, and Peaslee have all served in the Board of Education, and they enter upon their duties equipped with experience.

Mr. Little resigned from the board when he was elected to Congress, to succeed Gen. Spinola. Mr. Wehrum was not reappointed by Mayor Gilroy when his term expired last year, although several of the Tammany men wanted him reappointed. While a member of the board Mr. Wehrum made a report to the effect that many of the schools were in a scandalous condition, and that thousands of children could not find school accommodations.

Commissioner Wehrum lives at 315 East Twentieth Street, and was a member of last year's Tammany Hall General Committee from the Twelfth Assembly District. Commissioner Little lives at 23 West Forty-fifth Street, and was also a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee of last year. He has been a leading publisher for years. Nathaniel A. Prentiss is a lawyer and for years has been prominent in the politics of the Eleventh Assembly District. He was at one time the executive member from that district in the Republican County Committee's Executive Committee. William H. Hurlbut lives at 200 West Fifty-seventh Street. He was formerly a hat manufacturer.

Mr. Wehrum succeeds Mr. Livingston, Mr. Prentiss succeeds Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Little succeeds Mr. McBarron, and Mr. Hurlbut succeeds Mr. Moriarty. Messrs. Wehrum and Little will hold office until Jan. 1, 1897, and Messrs. Prentiss and Hurlbut until Jan. 1, 1893.

The women who are to be appointed School Commissioners will probably be named in the next batch. The Mayor says that he will appoint them all together.

It is understood that John L. N. Hunt, Republican, and Charles Strauss, Robert Maclay, and Charles V. Hubbell, Democrats, will be retained in the Board of Education.

Mayor Strong was asked yesterday in regard to a newspaper story to the effect that ex-Sheriff James O'Brien would be appointed a Police Commissioner either yesterday afternoon or to-day. The authority given for this statement was Mr. O'Brien himself.

"There is not a word of truth in that story," said the Mayor. "I'll bet a red apple that Mr. O'Brien never said so."

The Mayor's denial covered only the story that he was going to appoint Mr. O'Brien immediately. He did not commit himself as to what his plans for the future in reference to Mr. O'Brien might be.

An entirely new set of rules and regulations is to be promulgated by the new municipal Civil Service Commissioners. Commissioner Everett P. Wheeler and Secretary Lee Phillips called on the Mayor yesterday and talked the matter over with him at some length. Appointments upon the police force, over which there has been so much comment and scandal, will be especially affected by the new rules.

The plan is to abolish the preliminary examinations of applicants by the police surgeons, and in future to have both the physical and mental examination conducted under the direct supervision of the Civil Service Board. More stringent regulations will be adopted all around.

Under the present regulations there is ample opportunity for the exercise of political influence by the Commissioners in selecting from the list of eligibles sent to the Police Department. One of the new rules, it is understood, remedies this very materially. Under them appointments of patrolmen must be made in batches of ten, and only twelve names will be furnished by the Civil Service Commissioners from which the Police Commissioners must select the ten. Under this rule men who pass good civil service examinations and whose names are submitted to the Police Commissioners will stand very good chances of appointment, no matter what their politics may be. Such a rule will give to the Civil Service Commissioners a very large share in actual selection of patrolmen.

The new rules play an important part in Mayor Strong's plan for police reorganization, whether the Legislature passes reorganization bills or not.

There are now about 200 vacancies in the force of patrolmen. Under the old method, the Police Commissioners would call for an eligible list of 350 men, from which to make selections for these places. From that list they would fill the 200 places. The new rule will put an end to wholesale appointments from large eligible lists. There is at present an eligible list of 9,600 men, but no appointments have been made from it. The life of this list will expire very soon.

The new rules are understood to have received the approval of the State Civil Service Board, as well as of the local Commissioners.

The Police Board, at its meeting yesterday, asked the Civil Service Commissioners to send to it lists of eligibles for appointment, and a certificate of the correctness of the lists. The certificate is required because of the frauds in examinations discovered not long ago.

The Mayor yesterday appointed Francis Collingwood of 127 East Twenty-third Street a Civil Service Examiner. The pay is $10 per day when actually employed.

Alderman Windolph and ex-Police Justice Charles A. Flammer headed a delegation of the West Side Taxpayers' Association who asked the Mayor to appoint Dr. Gustav Scholer a Commissioner of Charities and Correction. The Mayor said he had considered the advisability of appointing a physician on the board, but arguments had been made to him against it. He stated, however, that he had not yet selected any of the Commissioners.

**Heavy Travel to the South.**

While the Spring months are here the uncertainty of the weather, and especially the March winds, are still driving the people South. The Southern Railway's limited trains are all moving filled, extra sleeping cars being required yesterday to handle the traffic to Atlanta, New-Orleans, Florida, Asheville, and Hot Springs. The Southern Railway's fine system penetrates the entire South, and has done a great deal during the past Winter to encourage Southern travel, and from the immense passenger traffic it is doing shows that the traveling public appreciates the improved facilities offered by this Southern road.

## J. B. MANNING & SONS' CREDITORS

**Preferences Given by the Buffalo Maltsters—Large Real Estate Transactions in This City.**

John B. Manning & Sons, maltsters of Buffalo, filed a copy of their assignment to John A. Kennedy in the County Clerk's office, this city, yesterday. The partners named in the assignment are John B., John Oley, and William H. Manning. The preferences aggregate over $47,867, but several amounts are not mentioned.

The following preferences are to be paid out of the firm's assets: Day & Romer of Buffalo, for professional services; Worthington & Sill of Buffalo, $1,293; E. C. Roth & Co. of Buffalo, $1,000; C. G. Voltz of Buffalo, $777; Clinton & Clark of Buffalo, $500; F. Von Graberg of New-York, commissions; Charles F. Hall of Buffalo, $250; National Bank of Reading, Penn., $1,300; Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Buffalo, $4,000; National Union Bank of New-York for all notes discounted by it; German-American Bank of Buffalo on a note; H. J. O'Neill Grain Company, $16,331.

Out of the individual assets of John B. Manning the following preferences are to be paid: George Pooley, $2,658; Charles N. Atkinson, $5,286; Fred Jehle, $297; German-American Bank, $7,300; William F. Wendt, $4,550; Thomas Jones, $825; Merchants' Bank, $1,500.

Mr. Manning's principal assets in this city consist of real estate. He obtained considerable real estate here by trading off brewery properties in other cities for it. He traded a brewery in East Williamsburg in January, 1892, with Homer J. Beaudet for apartment houses at 501 to 507 Boulevard, which were valued at $250,000 and mortgaged for $141,000. It is said that Mr. Manning still owns this property. Doré Lyon conveyed to Mr. Manning in April, 1892, three apartment houses at St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; the consideration was $175,000, and the houses were mortgaged for $100,000. Mr. Lyon, it is said, took a New-Haven brewery in exchange. Mr. Manning traded some out-of-town breweries in July, 1893, with John C. Barth for several apartment houses in Central Park West, from One Hundred and Third to One Hundred and Fourth Street. These were mortgaged for $308,500. Since then Mr. Manning has been involved in considerable litigation resulting from the trade.

Mr. Manning transferred the property to E. P. House for $1 on Feb. 13, 1895.

Mr. Barth entered a judgment yesterday against Mr. Manning for $2,583 on a note. Mr. Manning took title to five apartment houses at 210 to 218 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street from Franklin A. Thurston on Jan. 20, 1893, and is still the owner. These are the houses for which Alfred B. Hall, Jr., was appointed receiver on Monday to collect the rents. The property is mortgaged for $206,000.

Mr. Manning also owned a brewery at Guttenberg, N. J., which was valued at $140,000. Various parties, it is said, have tried to run it, but without success, and Mr. Manning had to take it back a few months ago.

## THE NATION WILL PAY THE DAMAGES

**Injuries Sustained by the Buildings Once Used for the Signal Office.**

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The War Department will have nearly $3,000 to pay the owners of the buildings which were formerly used by the chief signal officer of the army.

For many years, and during the administration of the late Gen. Hazen, the signal office occupied two old residence buildings on G Street, near the War Department. The Government leased these buildings for a term of years, and it was only a short time ago that they were given up. The houses were connected, and to make them more suitable for their purpose, changes were made in the interior arrangement. The Signal Office included at that time the Weather Bureau, and the paraphernalia of this branch required work and changes in the buildings which were regarded by the owners as injuries. Structures were erected on the roof, wires were inserted in the building, and there was more or less dilapidation of the property after the long period of occupation by the signal officer and his clerks.

The owners of the buildings have secured an appropriation for injuries sustained by the property, and Secretary Lamont will reimburse the successful claimants.

**Dinner of Friends of Ireland.**

Civil Justice James A. O'Gorman will preside at the fifteenth annual dinner of the Friends of Ireland Monday night, at Rogers's, 6 Park Place. Ex-Congressman Amos J. Cummings, Recorder Goff, Gen. O'Beirne, Judge John H. McCarthy, ex-Senator Edward F. Fagan, and President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen are among those announced to be present.

## THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

THE MORMON CHURCH DEBT—The great ecclesiastical power of Utah bankrupt.
CANNON TALKS CLAPTRAP—But Mr. Sayers exposes him with a convincing statement of Congressional expenditures.
LORD ROSEBERY'S ILLNESS—Persistent rumor that he will resign the English Premiership.
INCOME TAX BATTLE IS ON—Arguments begun before the United States Supreme Court.
A POOR LOT OF LEADERS—The "Bimetallic Party" makes a decidedly weak beginning.
JAPAN STILL VICTORIOUS—Two more important captures by the army of the Mikado.
EX-GOV. WALLER'S CHARGES—The corrupt use of money in Connecticut elections.
FROM A PRIVATE'S DIARY—Gen. Halleck's army at Pittsburg Landing and Corinth.
IN A TRYING DILEMMA—Republicans of the Jersey House dodging the liquor issue.
REIGN OF MURPHY IN TROY—Report of the New-York Senate committee on the election frauds.
A BOOM FOR GOV. MORTON—National politics in the fight against Mayor Strong.
THE PARTY OF THE PEOPLE—Silas Larrabee speaks of the future of the Democracy.
MANY LIKE SLATTERY—Priests and nuns who have left the Roman Catholic fold.
FAMOUS BRUTON CHURCH—One of the historical landmarks of Williamsburg, Va.

THE LADY OF THE POOL—Anthony Hope's interesting story is continued in The Weekly Times of this week.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: The Use of Fertilizers, by Henry Stewart; The Culture of the Sugar Beet; Farm Experiences, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

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## TIVOLI HALL WRECKED

### Speedy Destruction by Flames in South Brooklyn.

### TENANTS OF FLATS HAD TO HURRY OUT

**Fall of the Cupola That Crowned the Roof of the Place of Amusement—Street-Car Traffic Interrupted.**

Flames yesterday afternoon reduced, in eighteen minutes, a splendid four-story brick concert hall in South Brooklyn to a heap of ruins, destroyed a portion of an adjoining building, gutted a number of flats, and rendered about twenty families homeless. It was, with the exception of the Tabernacle fire, last May, the quickest and hottest fire that Brooklyn has had for a long time.

It started about 12:15 P. M. in the engine room of Charles Feltman's Tivoli Hall, at Fifth Avenue and Second Street. The hall was four stories high, and 100 by 100 feet in dimension. It was crowned by a tall cupola that made it a landmark for a great distance around. The first floor was used as a saloon and billiard parlor. The upper floor was a large dance hall in which balls were held almost every evening. It was a favorite place for political meetings during campaigns, and Vice President Stevenson delivered a speech there for Senator Hill during the Gubernatorial contest last Fall.

The origin of the fire is a mystery, but it is supposed to have been due to a defective electric generator in the engine room. It was first discovered when smoke began pouring from basement windows.

An alarm was turned in, and Engine Company No. 20 responded within five minutes. The firemen found the flames in the cellar, and were in hopes of confining them to that part of the building, but suddenly they began to gain, and in a few moments the men were beaten back and forced to retreat.

Then, with a roar, the flames leaped up a shaft, and in an incredibly short time were licking up everything of an inflammable character on the first floor.

Three alarms were then sent in, but before the other engines arrived the entire building was afire.

The cupola was ignited in a few moments, and it made a pretty spectacle, as it burned like an immense torch.

From adjoining apartment houses tenants were fleeing, for the heat from the fire was intense and the sparks were so thick that it did not seem safe to remain in them.

They did not stop to take furniture away, but gathered up their valuables, and, with a few articles of wearing apparel, ran into the street.

The fire was at its height when suddenly the cupola was seen to totter, and the next instant the blazing structure fell upon the roof of the burning building.

The weight of the cupola bore down the immense roof, and as it went crashing through the building the walls began to sway, and then they collapsed altogether. The noise of the fall was terrific.

The fall of the front wall was broken by the elevated railroad structure, so that the buildings opposite escaped damage, but the north wall fell across a vacant space about twenty-five feet wide against the upper portion of an apartment house, and, crashing through, completely wrecked the top flat.

No one was in the flat and no one was injured. When the south wall fell, the flames, driven by the wind, ignited a row of flats on the next corner and also a row of three small apartment houses in Second Street.

The tenants were compelled to vacate. The fire in the Fifth Avenue flats proved stubborn, and the firemen had a difficult task fighting it. The heat from the flames was so great that buildings on the opposite side of Fifth Avenue were scorched.

All that was left of Tivoli Hall in twenty minutes was the west wall, which towered above the ruins and adjoining houses menacingly.

Of course, elevated railroad and trolley traffic was stopped. The streets and tracks were littered with heaps of hot bricks and burning timbers, and the elevated railroad ties were badly scorched. The iron rails were also warped. As soon as practicable, gangs of men were set to work clearing away these obstructions.

Fire Chief Dale was in personal command of the firemen.

Charles Feltman, proprietor of Tivoli Hall, was at his home, 424 Third Street, when the fire started, and he hurried around to the place. When he realized that it must be a total loss, he was seized with convulsions, and had to be carried to his home. There his daughter, a young woman recently married, fainted when she was informed of the matter.

Mr. Feltman built the hall five years ago at a cost of $125,000. An insurance of $60,000 lapsed recently, but there was an agreement made by which, Mr. Feltman claims, he will be entitled to his money. The insurance company, however, claims otherwise. The dispute will probably have to be settled in court.

Peter Ayer, a butcher, ow

# PROPERTY OWNERS OBJECT

## Protest Against a Rapid Transit Viaduct on the West Side.

## RUIN OF THE BOULEVARD FEARED

### A Tunnel or Open Cut Preferred Near Cathedral Heights—Commissioners to Give Another Hearing.

The Rapid Transit Railroad Commission struck a snag yesterday in the opposition by west side propertyowners to the Boulevard viaduct betwen Ninety-second and One Hundred and Twelfth Streets.

The property owners claim in substance that with a viaduct the upper Boulevard in the Cathedral Heights neighborhood would deteriorate as a residential quarter, as Park Avenue has deteriorated where it ceases to be a tunnel or depressed railroad and becomes a viaduct.

The remedies suggested were latitude in the limitation as to cost of the west side road and the substitution of a tunnel or an open cut or depressed road for the viaduct.

The Commissioners went into executive session with Alexander E. Orr, President of the Chamber of Commerce, in the chair. There were also present Commissioners Seth Low, John H. Starin, William Steinway, Controller Fitch, John H. Inman, and John Claflin; Edward M. Shepard, of counsel; Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons, and Secretary Lewis L. Delafield.

While the doors of the meeting room were closed, there gathered in the anteroom a number of individual property owners from the west side. Among them were Francis M. Jencks, C. T. Barney, Cyrus Clark, President of the West Side Association; Moses O'Hinger, representing O'Hinger Brothers; Frederick Swarts, James Foster, representing the Courtlandt Palmer estate; Edward Kilpatrick, C. H. Ludington, George L. Slawson, of Slawson & Hobbs; M. Aronstein, G. K. Sheridan, John Brower, M. Walter, E. V. Loew, and M. Bergman. With them was Richard V. Harnett, Chairman of the Rapid Transit Committee of the Real Estate Exchange.

A message was sent by the deputation to President Orr that they had come to protest against the building of an elevated railroad between Ninety-second and One Hundred and Twelfth Streets, on the ground that, while the expedient might result in a small saving in the cost as against that of a depressed road, such saving would be trifling compared with the depreciation in the value of property that would occur.

**Francis M. Jencks Enters a Protest.**

When the deputation was granted an open hearing by the Commissioners, Francis M. Jencks made an address.

He said that those who accompanied him were property owners on the Boulevard, especially between Ninety-second and One Hundred and Twelfth Streets, and their object was to ask the Commissioners to change their plans so far as they concerned an elevated structure at the points named. From Chief Engineer Parsons's plans, it was to be inferred that the choice of a viaduct had been due to economical considerations, and not in consequence of engineering difficulties.

Taking as instances of the damage that would be done by a viaduct, Mr. Jencks cited Mr. Kilpatrick's property, at Ninety-second Street and the Boulevard, which would suffer to the extent of $20,000 a lot, and the speaker's and C. T. Barney's interests, which are in 100 lots on the line of the Boulevard. The injury done to these would be enormous, and that to the Boulevard only part of what might be expected in that part of the city.

In the Boulevard neighborhood are 1,000 lots which, when improved, would, under present conditions, be worth from $40,000 to $50,000 a lot, all of which would depreciate in value were a viaduct built at the points suggested. Great injury would also be done to the Columbia College Hill neighborhood. Mr. Jencks continued:

It would be very easy to show the Commissioners that at the present growth of the west side, the city will be built up solid within ten years to the Columbia College property, and they should know that ten years ago no house was built on the Boulevard. If this is considered, I do not believe a member of this commission will favor an elevated railroad that would change the character of the structures to be erected and that of the inhabitants of those now peopled.

The Boulevard property, Mr. Jencks said, was held back for years and left vacant because the owners were convinced that it was most valuable. Now it is being rapidly built on, and the buildings are designed for a first-class, select residential quarter. Some of the buildings on the line of the Boulevard were cited. Mr. Jencks said:

I feel that an elevated railroad would be ruinous to this property. The entire west side from Seventy-second Street to the Columbia College property is one of the most important and beautiful residential neighborhoods in New-York. The city expended millions of dollars in laying out Riverside Park and other places, and the only way for the city to justify this outlay is to preserve the character of the district and so get a return in taxation, instead of condemning it for the sake of saving a million and a quarter.

In conclusion, Mr. Jencks asked earnestly for a full hearing of interested property owners within a week. For his part, he could bring persons owning $10,000,000 in real estate who are opposed to the viaduct.

President Orr said that what had been done by the commission was no secret. Its transactions had been open, citizens had been invited to come and give their views, and each step of the commission had been advertised widely, so that the present objections appeared to be tardy.

Mr. Jencks admitted that he and others with kindred interests were to blame and should have been more alert, but it was not until recently that he had even an idea that a viaduct was contemplated, or he would have appeared before the commission. But, although negligent, he did not consider that he and other property owners should be punished.

Q. (By Mr. Orr)—What character of construction other than a viaduct would you advise? A.—Either a tunnel or a depressed road.

Q.—Open cut? A.—Yes, if we cannot have a tunnel.

Q.—You have spoken as a property owner. As a citizen, which would you prefer? A.—Why, an elevated road, which has more air, more light; but, as I understand, this viaduct is for but one mile and to save expense.

Q.—Your objection, then, is confined to these points? A.—Yes, Sir.

**Park Avenue as an Illustration.**

Frederick Swarts said that by the locating of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in the Boulevard district, the character of the residents had been fixed. Unless some such nuisance as a viaduct is put on the Boulevard, this section is destined to become the finest residential district in the world. He added:

The antecedents of the Boulevard are pretty much the same as those of Park Avenue, where history is instructive. Along the line of the Fourth Avenue tunnel, from Thirty-fourth Street to Forty-first Street, are some of the finest residences in the city. Higher up, where the tunnel exists, we find the same style of houses. But when we come to the viaduct the character of the residents is changed. The viaduct runs through a tenement-house district for the most part.

Now, the avenue was laid out, to begin with, to be 100 feet wide, and it was intended to make it the finest residential thoroughfare in the city, before Central Park was planned.

As is the Boulevard full of the graves of many speculators, so it was with Park Avenue. Then came the confiscation of the avenue for railroad purposes, and the result is seen. It is probable the poorest avenue in the city.

We should be specially damaged by a sixty-foot viaduct. It would be a virtual condemnation of the Boulevard. The rapid transit road at the dip should be either a tunnel or a depressed road.

Mr. Ottinger said that if the Commissioners depreciated the value of property to save $1,250,000, such saving would mean the loss of half the assessments.

Mr. Kilpatrick, in taking the sentimental side of the question, referred to William M. Tweed as an artificer and beautifier of the city, as he had planned the laying out of the Boulevard, Riverside Drive, Riverside Park, and Morningside Park.

He was interrupted by Controller Fitch, who said that he regretted that he was compelled to leave. He was anxious, however, to have the matter in consideration carried further, [applause from the west side property owners,] and would like to be present at the further discussion.

Mr. Kilpatrick then decided to wait until the next meeting.

President Low remarked that it had been suggested to the Commissioners that it might be important to still further change the character of the Boulevard section, but if they acted on the suggestions now offered, no road could be built.

Mr. Jencks denounced again the viaduct plan, and said that it would be an absolute and irreparable injury to the west side, and that no accommodation that the system would give in rapid transit would offset it. Rather than have a viaduct the property owners would do without a road.

"How," asked Mr. Low, "do you feel between no road and the road proposed?"

"We would much prefer to see no road built." [Applause.]

Mr. Foster said, taking the question of costs of damage into consideration, that the sum would be sufficient to pay the difference of cost between a nuisance and an acceptable road. He was not prepared to argue the point, as he had considered the interests of the property holders safe with the Commissioners.

**President Orr Explains.**

President Orr explained that it was the duty of the Commission to lay out and build the road and lease it when completed. If it was too expensive it would be impossible to get a lessee who would pay the interest on the bonds, and the 1 per cent. for the Sinking Fund, and he asked whether it would be better to have no road or one within the financial limitations of the commission.

Mr. Foster said that the difference would be balanced by the awards for damage.

Mr. Jencks said that it seemed to him that the city could afford to receive less interest on the bonds. He asked if the law could be altered.

Mr. Orr remarked that the road might become so expensive as to preclude the possibility of finding a lessee, and several of the property owners exclaimed in concert: "We can do without the road. We can get the consent of all the property owners to do without it."

Mr. Kilpatrick remarked that a serious reflection was that the Commissioners might go down to everlasting disgrace as destroyers of the best part of the city.

Mr. Harnett, speaking for the Real Estate Exchange, said that the general feeling was that it would be most unfortunate to have a viaduct from Ninety-second to One Hundred and Twelfth Street, and he hoped that the Commissioners would abandon the idea. The Park Avenue illustration was correct. A viaduct would destroy the Boulevard; the underground system is the system of the future. He added:

We would be behind the age with a viaduct. The damage that would be done to this residential section cannot be estimated, and this is perhaps the finest residential possibility of the world. A viaduct means destruction of property as far as it goes. Every man should have his hand against another foot of elevated railroad in New-York City.

"How," asked Mr. Claflin, "about the depression at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street?"

"The same objection," said Mr. Harnett, "but it might be a double track. Adjacent property is benefited by an elevated railroad, but spoiled on the direct line. In Sixth Avenue we will see property depreciate to one-fifth of its value if some other avenue, such as Fifth Avenue, becomes a business thoroughfare. I have been a rapid-transit man from top to bottom, and am so to-day, but I think it has come to a point where we should not have streets spoiled in any way."

Mr. Claflin suggested that, as the objection as to steam motors had been done away with, objectors to the viaduct should think of the system as divorced from steam, and say whether it would not be a benefit, rather than a detriment.

Mr. Jencks remarked that local trains brought business, and that express trains did not.

Answering a question of Mr. Claflin's, Mr. Harnett said that there would be a time when the Ninth Avenue line would have done great damage to real estate on its route, while, of course, adjacent property would benefit.

Mr. O'Hinger advocated the expenditure of more money and the elimination of obnoxious features. Fifth Avenue property was increasing in value because of the tendency of tradesmen to leave Sixth Avenue.

"If," he added, "you kill taxable property, where are you going to get it back? Are you going, for $10,000,000, to ruin the future of New-York?"

"I understand," said Seth Low, "that you would have no objection to an open cut. Now, the more expensive the road is in the southern part, the less further it can go north. We want a system that will best conserve the interests of all, and, in regard to the section of the road that is discussed, whether it shall be viaduct, tunnel, or open cut."

"We shall," said Mr. Jencks, "be entirely satisfied with an open-cut road."

In adjourning the discussion to next Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, when there will be a public hearing, President Orr suggested that the delegates be prepared for argument, and that they read the law, to understand the powers of the Commissioners and their limitations.

**Some of the Injuries Threatened.**

The following brief, prepared by Mr. Jencks, was left with the Commissioners:

A four-tracked elevated structure, as compared with an underground road, will be most injurious to the property fronting on the Boulevard between Ninety-second Street and One Hundred and Twelfth Street, a distance of one mile.

This proposition seems too plain to need argument. If an elevated road were not objectionable to property, the entire line would be built in that way.

The courts have decided that the property owners are entitled to damages in such a case, and the only open question is the amount. There are, between Ninety-second and One Hundred and Twelfth Streets about 320 lots fronting on the Boulevard. An average of $5,000 a lot as damages would largely exceed the entire saving made by the proposed plan. It is hardly probable that less than this would be awarded, and this sum would not, in my judgment, at all represent the injury to the owners.

While the actual damages to be paid will probably be confined to the property fronting on the Boulevard, the damage to neighboring property owners and to the city (as these damages affect the taxable value of the property) will be infinitely greater.

Such a road as suggested will prevent the development of the Boulevard into such an avenue as it is rapidly becoming. The Boulevard has been laid out and built at great expense, both to the city and to the property owners. The cost was equally divided between them, and was over $1,000,000 a mile.

The improvement of the Boulevard has been delayed because the property owners generally have believed that it would become the most valuable property on the west side, and because improvements suited to its ultimate character will not pay at the moment. Very recently these superior improvements have been commenced, and their character shows conclusively what the Boulevard will become if allowed to follow its natural course.

These improvements are the Empire Hotel, at Sixty-fourth Street; the Marie Antoinette, at Sixty-sixth Street; the Nevada, at Sixty-ninth Street; the Sherman Square Hotel, at Seventy-first Street; the Robert Hotel, at Seventy-second Street; the one commenced at Eighty-eighth Street, and another finished at Ninety-ninth Street. These are all important seven-story buildings, and, with the exception of one storage warehouse on Ninth Avenue, and the apartment houses fronting the Park, are the only seven-story buildings yet erected on the west side.

In addition to these, there are the armory at Sixty-seventh Street, the Colonial Club, and a number of important churches—one at Sixty-seventh Street, one at Sixty-eighth Street, one at Seventy-first Street, one at Seventy-third Street, one at Seventy-ninth Street, and one at One Hundred and Fourth Street. At least two other churches would have been built on the Boulevard but for the fear of an elevated railroad.

If it is decided that five years from now the Boulevard from Ninety-second to One Hundred and Twelfth Street will be defaced by an elevated railroad the property owners, instead of holding or using their property for such buildings as I have described, will put it to immediate use for five-story flats and tenements and other inferior purposes, and the ultimate value it would otherwise attain will become impossible.

The character of this part of the Boulevard will, to some extent, affect the value of property throughout its entire length, but especially it will materially affect all the property from One Hundred and Sixth to One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, the Columbia College Hill, to which it is the natural approach.

The effect will also be very injurious on the section, now being rapidly improved, between Ninety-third Street and One Hundred and Twelfth Street west of the Boulevard. It will interpose another elevated railroad between it and the Central Park, and to a certain extent cut it off from the rest of the city.

It is easily shown that, at the present rate of growth on the west side, the next ten years will show the city solidly built to the Columbia College property. If it were now solidly built, the present proposition would not be entertained.

The whole west side section, between Seventy-second and One Hundred and Twenty-second Streets, and west of Central Park, must be considered as regards any public improvement as an entirety and as forming one important residence part of the city.

Enormous sums of money have been spent by the city and the owners of property to fit it for this purpose and to secure to it this character. The Riverside Park and Riverside Drive, the Morningside Park, the Boulevard, and recently the taking of the Hudson River front for park purposes have all been to make this section of the city attractive for high-class private residences, and economically have been justified on the theory that the high value of the property for purposes of taxation would give the city a return for its share of the outlay. If this is so, a wise policy would seem to require that nothing should be done to interfere with this plan when its realization after many years seems assured.

The Boulevard is now the only really magnificent avenue likely to be filled with important buildings which it is possible to have in New-York below Harlem, and the saving of $1,250,000, even were there no damages to be paid, is unimportant compared with preserving the character now already largely secured for the west side.

A hearing on rapid transit legislation that is pending before the Legislature will be held in the Senate Chamber at Albany to-morrow afternoon, before the joint committee of both houses.

## FOUND AN INFERNAL MACHINE

### Mrs. Schulthies Thinks Her Brother Wants to Kill Her.

UNION HILL, N. J., March 12.—Mr. and Mrs. Peter Schulthies of 562 Jefferson Street this morning reported to the police that an attempt had been made to blow up their house with an infernal machine.

They said the affair happened last Friday morning, but they did not explain why they had not reported the matter sooner. In support of their story they produced Charles Laird, who boards with them, and who alleges that the infernal machine was placed under the house by Peter Ball, a policeman, who is a brother of Mrs. Schulthels.

The infernal machine, which is now at the police station, consists of a soapbox filled with kindling wood, saturated with kerosene. In the centre of the pile of kindling wood is a good-sized cigar box filled with giant powder. There is over a pound of the explosive in the box, which is enough, it is claimed, to blow up the house and kill every one in it.

The story Laird told the police this morning is that he heard a noise in the yard at 2 o'clock Friday morning. He went out to investigate, and saw a man putting a box under the foundation of the house. The man started to run, but Laird says he grappled with the fellow, and a scuffle ensued, during which the man's hat fell off, and he recognized him as Peter Ball. Then the man broke away and ran. Laird says he fired two shots from a revolver at the fleeing man, but neither took effect. Then he went back, and found the machine.

Ball denies the charge, and says he was in bed at 2 o'clock last Friday morning. He did not have to go on duty until 4:45, and Policeman Birtchey called him shortly after 4 o'clock. The latter part of the statement is corroborated by Birtchey. Ball was not placed under arrest.

Mrs. Schulthies says she thinks her brother wanted to kill her, so that he and some of the other heirs might inherit a larger share of their father's property. The father, Henry Ball, died three years ago. He left $7,000 in cash, and real estate valued at $14,000, to be equally divided between his seven children. The money was divided some time ago, but no satisfactory division of the real estate could be devised, and the seven heirs have been quarreling over the property ever since.

Mr. Schulthies went before the Common Council about a year ago, and charged Officer Ball with using threatening language to him and his wife, but the case was dismissed.

**Honors Announced at Vassar.**

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 12.—Honors were announced at Vassar last evening. They are awarded by the Faculty to all whose work throughout the four years of the course has been above a certain standard.

Out of the ninety-eight girls in the present senior class, the following thirteen were awarded honors: Misses Grace Beard, Bessie E. Boyd, Margaret Brendlinger, Laura Brownell of Brooklyn, May Childe of New-York, Hasseltine Fletcher, Harriet F. Holmes, Willie C. Johnson, Anna J. Monsch, Katharine Reiley of New-York, Flora Taylor of New-York, Bess Updegraff, and Fanny York.

The six commencement speakers, also appointed by the Faculty from the honor list, are the Misses Beard, Boyd, Brownell, Monsch, Reiley, and Updegraff.

**Will Carry Passengers Cheaper.**

Members of the Public Hack Owners' Union are at variance, and as a result thirty-five out of the seventy-five members have decided to carry passengers at the rate of 25 cents a mile, instead of at the legal rate, 50 cents. In a few days they will hang little tin signs from the cab windows announcing the change of fare. The signs will be removed when a passenger steps into a cab, and there will be nothing to indicate that it is not a private vehicle.

## Situations Wanted—Females.

**TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,**
**1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.**
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Good sewer; city references; would go to country. Callaghan, 70 Amsterdam Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as chambermaid or parlormaid; best city reference. Apply, for two days, at 54 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—As first-class chambermaid and to do sewing; assist with waiting. 209 East 39th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress; best personal reference. 50 East 104th St. Bailey.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid with best city references. 330 West 49th St.; ring Mrs. Vose's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in small family. 444 West 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French girl in private family; can be highly recommended from last employer. H. Paigeay, 222 East 52d St.

## Situations Wanted—Females.

### Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a refined German Protestant girl as chambermaid and fine seamstress; willing to wait on lady in Christian family; best city references. S. K., Box 315 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent person to do chamberwork and sewing or wait on a lady; in a private family; good city reference. M. C. H., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By thorough chambermaid and laundress in a private family; willing and obliging; personal city reference. 214 East 25th St., J. Walsh's box.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and assist with children, or as kitchen maid; good city reference. M. H., 666 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; would wait on lady; best city reference; no cards. 326 East 37th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid or waitress and chambermaid; first-class city reference. 419 3d Av., care of Mrs. A. Davis; ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly-competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; private family; best city references. 352 West 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with washing; has best of reference. 223 East 58th St., ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; willing and obliging; comes well recommended. 247 East 30th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; in private family; best city reference from last place. 201 East 26th St., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and fine washing, or as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 125 West 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Good city reference. K., Box 18, 159 East 47th St.

### Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two girls to go together; one as good cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; good reference; city or country. 149 East 32d St., ring fourth bell; no cards.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; understands her business in all branches; good personal references; in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; no objection to the country. S. D., care Mrs. Bertholette, 104 West 33d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands her business in all branches; good manager; willing and obliging; in private family, where a kitchenmaid is kept; excellent personal reference. W. G., 270 West 34th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable Scotch Protestant young woman as cook and laundress; no objection to going to the country with a family; best city reference. 328 East 21st St., one flight up.

COOK.—Thoroughly experienced in all branches; by day or permanent; good caterer; accustomed to take entire charge of kitchen; dinner parties a specialty; personal reference. E., 909 6th Av., second flat.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; competent to get up fine dinners and lunches in style; fine baker; delicacies, entrées, and desserts; A1 reference. Otilia, 162 East 23d St.

COOK.—By a young American woman as first-class cook; by the day, week, or permanently; would assist with washing; best city reference. 149 West 36th St.

COOK.—By reliable Protestant woman as cook; understands all good family cooking; in small private family; good city reference. 319 East 32d St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook to go out by the day; disengaged until 1st of May; on reasonable terms; best references. 300 West 37th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; excellent baker; city reference. M., 210 East 28th St., one flight.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two respectable young women to do the work of a small private family; best city reference. 596 3d Av.; ring second bell.

COOK.—By a reliable family cook; all branches, plain and fancy; good caterer for entertainments; excellent baker; full charge if required; city reference. M., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman; first-class; will assist with washing; three years' best city reference; city or country. H. M., 150 West 28th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good cook and baker; no objection to do coarse washing; good city reference. L., Box 312 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a thorough English cook; all kinds of cooking; take entire charge; city or country; best city reference. M. S., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Swede as first-class cook in private family; wages, $30 to $25; city reference from last place. Mrs. Anderson, 236 East 57th St., third floor.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as good plain cook; would take full charge of kitchen; lady can be seen; best of city references. 330 West 49th St.; ring Mrs. Vose's bell.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook and baker; soups, jellies, creams, ices; city or country; first-class city reference. 239 West 37th St., one flight, back.

COOK.—Colored; in first-class private family; no washing; neat, pleasant tempered, economical, and obliging; reference. Call or address, two days, 147 West 27th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; reliable and competent; understands her work well; country; best reference. H. M., 109 West 28th St., Room 8.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook and laundress; also good baker; good references; city or country. 214 West 27th St., ground floor, back.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as cook in a small private family; assist with wash; best city reference. A. K., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By first-class young woman; best city references from last place. 835 8th Av.

COOK.—By experienced girl as good cook in private family; good city reference. 2,353 8th Av., Gleason's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; daily or monthly; no objection to country; best reference. 108 West 40th St., basement bell.

COOK.—By girl as cook; three years' city reference. 2,155 8th Av., near 116th St. Fitzpatrick.

COOK.—By a first-class cook and caterer; understands cooking in all branches. 114 East 32d St., Wilford's bell.

COOK.—By young woman as thoroughly competent family cook, &c.; wages, $20; city references. 113 West 58th St., first bell.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook to assist with washing; good reference. 154 West 18th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook; city references. 7 East 39th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook; excellent city reference. 237 East 42d St.; no cards.

COOK.—Excellent; in a private family; best city reference. 201 East 61st St., Cummin's bell.

### Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By thrifty, reliable woman; practical cook and baker; delicious soups, entrées, desserts; or excellent laundress or thorough, rapid brass cleaner; city reference. Jansen, Box 364 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman to do washing, ironing, or housecleaning; best city references. 681 East 11th St., first floor, front.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to go out by the day washing, ironing, or cleaning; 12 years' reference. 247 East 30th St. Mrs. Dineen.

### Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By thoroughly-competent dressmaker; goes out by the day; makes exquisite fancy waists; latest full skirts; perfect fitting and designing; remodeling; terms moderate; best city references. K. C., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker and seamstress, by the day, week, or month; $1.50 per day; good city references. L. M., care Mme. Cotte, 205 Columbus Av.

### Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a young lady, just arrived from Paris, as governess to children; speaking perfect German and French. 1,523 1st Av., candy store.

GOVERNESS.—By a young German, good references, as governess or lady's maid. Rhane, 285 East 87th St.

### Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER or TRAVELING COMPANION.—By a refined, educated Christian American gentlewoman; age, 28; capable of taking entire charge of home and servants; very fond of children; excellent references. Apply, Wednesday and Thursday, from 2 to 5 P. M., at 132 East 72d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a refined German lady of education, competent, reliable, thoroughly accomplished housekeeper, to manage gentleman's household where several servants are kept; understands shopping, marketing; best references. L. A., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

### Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do general housework in small family in private house; plain cook; good laundress; references. 405 West 50th St., Ward's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl; willing and obliging; no objections to country; reference. 117 2d St., Brooklyn; ring twice.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable girl to do general housework in private family. 318 East 106th St., ground floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do general housework in private family; good reference. 238 West 10th St.

### Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; no objection to city or country; best reference. Madeline, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—North German; experienced; excellent hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; first-class city references. L. M. A., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By young French girl as lady's maid, or as maid to young misses; good dressmaker; best Paris and city references. Louise, Box 320 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent North German; speaks French and English; best of city reference. 121 West 35th St., care of M. Duckardt.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—With highest references; or as invalid's nurse; willing to travel abroad. 10 West 53d St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; competent; best city references; speaks four languages; with lady for traveling. E. W. Dumey, 224 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Protestant; competent; understands all duties; good city references. E. R., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class dressmaker and seamstress as lady's maid; understands hairdressing; reference. A. D., 47 Clinton Place.

MAID, &c.—By thoroughly-competent girl as maid and chambermaid; best city reference. 143 West 14th St.

## Situations Wanted—Females.

### Lady's Maids.

MAID, SEAMSTRESS, or NURSE.—Assist with other light duties; experienced and trustworthy; long years' reference; town or country. 223 East 45th St.

MAID.—By refined German-American girl as maid to lady or growing children; used to traveling; good seamstress; excellent references. 227 8th Av., near 22d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; good hairdresser and packer; accustomed to travel; willing and obliging; best city reference. Care Mrs. Sutton, 329 East 43d St.

MAID.—By competent German maid as maid and seamstress; good dressmaker, hairdresser; no objection to travel; best city references. 110 East 11th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By good dressmaker; good packer and traveler. B. C., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a French maid to go to Europe; good reference. S. P. E., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

### Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress; understands gentlemen's collars and shirts; excellent washer of flannels; reference; city or country. 128 East 35th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant woman as first-class laundress and to do fine washing and ironing; shirts, collars, and cuffs a specialty; best city reference. 115 West 33d St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By young woman as competent laundress and assist with chamberwork; in American family; good city reference. 321 East 24th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress and to assist with chamberwork in private American family; best reference. 181 East 73d St.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class colored laundress to do small washings at home; mending if required. Mrs. E. Johnson, 128 West 30th St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By reliable girl; will also do chamberwork; in private family. 535 West 51st St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly-competent woman; will assist with chamberwork; first-class reference; city or country. 314 East 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By woman to go out by the day washing and ironing; reference. 236 East 54th St., first floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By responsible person as first-class laundress; best city reference. M. G., Box 21, 604 8th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl; first-class; best city reference. B. C., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; obliging; best city reference. B. O., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

### Nurses.

NURSE.—A competent German nurse, wishing to return to Germany this Spring, would like to find a lady who desires her services for the voyage; will remain with her, if desired, until a substitute is found; not seasick; will be recommended by present employer, to whom apply at 819 Madison Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent infant's nurse; can take charge of baby from birth; good reference. Call, for two days, 321 West 44th St., ring two bells.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly-competent experienced nurse; ten years' references from the very highest families, who can be seen; middle-aged; excellent seamstress. 11 Clinton St., Brooklyn, for three days.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By German girl as nurse or nursery governess to children not under three; Christian American family; good reference. Care of Mrs. Gebauer, 217 East 47th St.

**The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.**

NURSE, &c.—By French Protestant person as competent nurse for growing children; experienced; good sewer; good city reference. Marie, care of Mrs. Petit, 208 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By a reliable English Protestant woman as infant's nurse; excellent city reference; or would wait upon elderly lady. Address only, for one week, Mrs. Mulholland, 347 West 16th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant woman as infant's nurse to young children; city or country; city reference. L. H., 416 East 26th St.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a well-educated girl, speaking French and German, with best city references; no objection to going to Europe. J. B., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

NURSE, &c.—By French Protestant as nurse for growing children or as maid for young lady; good sewer; willing and obliging; good city reference. Julia, care of Mrs. Petit, 208 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By refined Canadian young woman as experienced nurse, infant's or children's; or as maid to invalid lady; kind, patient. Mary, 135 West 28th St.; ring bell.

NURSE.—By a competent and reliable young woman as infant's nurse; will make herself otherwise useful; excellent city reference. 167 7th Av.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By competent, middle-aged woman as nurse; thoroughly understands children or infants; two years' city reference from late employer. 241 West 46th St., McCarthy's bell.

NURSE or SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced and capable English Protestant as invalid's or elderly lady's nurse; good seamstress; good reference. Capable, Box 319 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse to growing children; kind and strict. 209 East 39th St., first floor.

NURSE.—By French girl as nurse or chambermaid; good sewing; best references. Jeanne, 466 7th Av.

NURSE.—By young girl; or companion to invalid lady; good city references. M. H., 800 6th Av.

### Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a young woman who is very competent as parlormaid; best reference. 147 East 31st St., cards not noticed.

### Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—Willing to assist with children or wait on lady. 416 West 57th St.; ring McLaughlin's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—Willing to assist with children or wait on lady. A. G., Box 313 Times, Up Town.

### Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a neat Swedish girl as excellent waitress and parlormaid; private family; wages, $18 to $20; best city references. P. M., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class waitress or chambermaid in a private family; best city reference. 253 West 32d St., Coley's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman who thoroughly understands her business; first-class reference. J. B. T., 147 East 31st St.; cards not noticed.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress; can do chamberwork also; has first-class references and lady can be seen. 138 West 52d St., second floor.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable American girl as waitress in private family; competent and reliable; city references. N. C., Box 164 Times.

WAITRESS.—By young girl, with first-class references, as waitress; city or country; no cards. 1,106 3d Av., second bell.

### Washing.

WASHING.—By a Swedish laundress, ladies', gentlemen's, and family washing; nice sunny yard; best of references. Mrs. Fyer, 67 East 106th St.

### Miscellaneous.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW DESIRES POSITION for her daughter (17 years) in a small private family as nurse or wait on ladies. Mrs. Collins, 356 West 43d St.

DISH WASHER, &c.—By a woman to wash dishes and be generally useful in restaurant; willing and obliging. 193 Franklin St., corner of Greenwich, third floor.

DOMESTIC WORK.—By respectable woman to do domestic work; highly recommended. Rollen, 291 Elizabeth St.

MASSEUSE.—Massage given by Swedish masseuse to refined parties at their own residence; highest testimonials; terms moderate. Swedish Masseuse, 417 East 52d St., third floor.

MANICURE.—Few more customers at her home or their residence. 43 East 20th St.

## Situations Wanted—Males.

### Butlers.

BUTLER.—By English Swiss in private family; honest, sober; understands his duties; good valet; best references from last employer. L. T., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or SECOND.—By young Frenchman; understands his duties; best city recommendations; references. R. R., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class German butler; thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; city or country; best city references. E. B., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class man in private family; excellent city reference; willing and obliging. G. T., 206 East 38th St.

BUTLER.—English; age, 28; height, 5 feet 9 inches; good personal reference. G. L., 139 West 29th St.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman as butler; wages moderate; good references. Herbert Douglas, Box 304 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman as butler; personal references; good experience. Faulkner, 257 West 37th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a competent German as first-class butler and valet; single; best references. P. N., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Swiss; age, 40; best of city reference and long experience; in a first-class private family. J. B., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-experienced man; first-class city references. G. L., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Experienced; excellent reference; town or country. Box 221, Southampton, L. I.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced; first-class references; just disengaged. G. L., 1,152 3d Av.

## Situations Wanted—Males.

### Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler or valet; three years' reference from present employer; strictly temperate; does not use tobacco; well up in duties of butler and valet; will be disengaged after April 1. Address, for three days, R. H. A., Box 201 Times.

BUTLER.—French; single; speaks English; 32; sober; understands his duties thoroughly; care parlor floor; willing and obliging; useful; three years' personal satisfactory references; just disengaged. Piednoel, 1,541 Avenue A.

BUTLER.—By experienced man; thoroughly understands all the duties required of a first-class butler; can take full charge of dining room; ten years' best city reference. G. V., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT.—By a thoroughly-reliable young man; understands all connected with inside duties, as reference can certify; best city reference. F. M., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-competent man; age, 38; is a good valet; has excellent reference, and will be personally recommended by his last employer. Butler, care of J. O'Hare, 458 4th Av., tailor's store.

BUTLER—LADY'S MAID.—By a French couple as first-class butler or valet; lady's maid or take charge of children; can do dressmaking; separate or together; best reference; city or country. I. E., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man; thoroughly understands all the duties required of a first-class man; can take full charge of dining-room floor; best city reference. L. G., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man; thoro

# THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

## Higher Prices and Very Active Speculation.

## SHORTS COVERING VERY FREELY

### Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Higher—Provisions Firmer—Cotton Active—Coffee Steady.

There was considerable excitement at the opening of the grain markets, and prices jumped up rapidly, with local shorts covering freely and foreign houses buying to a large extent. The main cause was the report of the Government, showing the small amount of stock in farmers' hands, while the Western markets were higher and the cables better. Bradstreet's also reported a large decrease in the world's visible, and outsiders came in to purchase at the rather low prices ruling. Provisions were fairly active and firmer with grain. Cotton had an active business through covering by local shorts, and made a substantial advance. Coffee was quiet, but a trifle higher.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, No. 2, red, elevator | 61½@ | .. |
| Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator | 33¾@ | .. |
| Corn, No. 2, mixed, elevator | 51½@ | 51¾ |
| Flour, straight, spring | $3.25 @ | $3.35 |
| Flour, straight, Winter | 2.75 @ | 2.85 |
| Cotton, middling, uplands | 6 @ | .. |
| Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X | 17 @ | 18 |
| Pork, mess | 12.00 @ | 12.50 |
| Lard, Western, steam | 6.92½@ | .. |
| Beef, family | 9.75 @ | 12.00 |
| Butter, creamery, fancy | 19 @ | .. |
| Sugar, granulated | 3 15-16@ | 4¼ |
| Cheese, State, full cream, fancy | 11 @ | 12 |
| Coffee, Rio, No. 7 | 16⅝@ | .. |
| Iron, No. 1, foundry | 11.50 @ | 12.50 |
| Iron, Scotch, Coltness | 20.00 @ | .. |
| Copper, lake | 9.25 @ | 9.45 |
| Lead | 3.10 @ | .. |

WHEAT—Contracts were active and unsettled, with the trading mainly on local account, with considerable excitement. The opening was at 1⅝@1⅞c advance, on the bullish Government report, with cables higher, foreign houses buying freely, and better Western markets; declined ⅝@½c on local realizing, rallied 1@1¼c with the West and on free covering by shorts, with Bradstreet's reporting a decrease of 1,879,000 bushels east of the Rockies, 727,000 bushels on the Pacific coast, an increase of 672,000 bushels afloat and in Europe, and a total decrease of 1,634,000 bushels in the world's visible supply; prices weakened ½@⅝c on realizing, and closed firm at 1⅝@1⅞c gain for the day. Spot was 1⅜@1⅝c higher, and checked the demand. Sales of only 8,000 bushels No. 2 red Winter, for export, at 5-16c over May, free on board, store. Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1½c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 9⅞c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10⅞c over May, free on board, afloat. Quotations at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 62½c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 73c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 70c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 71⅜c. Clearances hence, 98,100 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 239,619 bushels. Receipts 6,500 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 36,596 bushels; in the interior, 264,272 bushels.

CORN—Contracts ruled firm and advanced ¾@⅞c on higher cables, bullish Government report, better West, and free covering by local shorts, declined ⅜c on local realizing, and closed firm at ⅝@½c advance for the day, with trading more active. Bradstreet's reported a decrease of 202,000 bushels east of the Rockies. Spot was scarce and dull at firmer prices. Sales, 8,000 bushels, including 4,000 bushels steamer yellow at 51¼c, elevator, and 4,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 52c, delivered. Receipts, 10,400 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 71,343 bushels; in the interior, 235,770 bushels. Clearances hence, 7,420 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 171,282 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull at ⅜@⅝c advance, following corn and the West, with a decrease of 122,000 bushels east of the Rockies reported by Bradstreet's and local shorts covering. Spot was firm, with ½c advance in mixed, but demand light. Sales, 43,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 37@37¼c for 10,000 bushels; do, clipped, 37½c; No. 3 do, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 33¾c for 7,000 bushels; No. 3, 32½c; rejected mixed, 31½c; rejected white, 34c; No. 3 mixed, 34¼c for 10,000 bushels; track mixed, 34@35c; track white, 37@41c for 14,000 bushels. Receipts, 49,350 bushels; exports, 355 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

| Months. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| March | .... | @.... | 61¼ |
| May | 5,310,000 | 61⅜@62⅝ | 62 |
| June | 20,000 | 62 @62¼ | 62 |
| July | 4,900,000 | 61 7-16@62⅝ | 62¼ |
| August | 710,000 | 61½@62⅝ | 62⅛ |
| September | 325,000 | 61⅞@62⅞ | 62⅜ |
| December | 75,000 | 64⅝@65½ | 64⅞ |
| Total | 11,430,000 | | |

CORN.

| Months. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| May | 670,000 | 51 @51½ | 51¼ |
| July | 530,000 | 50¾@51⅛ | 50¾ |
| September | 10,000 | 51 @51⅛ | 51⅛ |
| Total | 1,210,000 | | |

OATS.

| Months. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| March | .... | @.... | 33¾ |
| April | .... | @.... | 33⅞ |
| May | 100,000 | 33⅝@34 | 33⅞ |
| No. 2 white— | | | |
| March | 10,000 | 36⅞@37 | 36⅞ |
| May | .... | ....@.... | 36¾ |
| Total | 110,000 | | |

FLOUR—Demand was very active, especially for City Mills, owing to the advance in the price of wheat, and values were generally higher. Sales, 70,275 bbls, including 1,500 bbls Winter clear at $2.75, 2,500 bbls bakers' extra on private terms, 11,600 bbls Winter straights at $2.75@$2.90, 1,600 bbls Winter patents at $3.10, 1,000 bbls Winter clear at $2.65@$2.75, 400 bbls Winter fine at $2.10, 16,600 bbls Spring patents at $3.60@$4.25, 1,000 sacks No. 2 Spring at $2.10, 150 bbls do at $2.35, 9,250 bbls City Mills patents, 10,025 bbls do clear, ..575 bbls do No. 2, and 1,225 bbls do fine, at revised quotations. ...Arrivals, 12,985 bbls and 15,691 sacks; exports, 9,337 bbls and 3,800 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 27,992 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

| | Sacks. | Barrels. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine | @.... | $2.00@$2.10 |
| Supers | $1.95@$2.00 | 2.15@ 2.20 |
| No. 2 | 2.00@ 2.05 | 2.15@ 2.25 |
| No. 1 | 2.15@ 2.20 | 2.25@ 2.30 |
| Clears | 2.25@ 2.30 | 2.50@ 2.75 |
| Straights | 2.50@ 2.60 | 2.75@ 2.90 |
| White wheat straits | ....@.... | 2.65@ 2.80 |
| Patents | 2.60@ 2.70 | 2.75@ 3.10 |
| Special brands | 2.90@ 3.10 | 3.10@ 3.25 |
| Kansas patents | 3.00@ 3.15 | 3.20@ 3.40 |
| Kansas straights | 2.70@ 2.90 | 2.90@ 3.20 |
| City patents | ....@.... | 4.00@ 4.15 |
| City clears | ....@.... | 3.35@ 3.40 |
| City No. 2 | ....@.... | ....@ 2.55 |
| City supers | ....@.... | ....@ 2.35 |
| City fine | ....@.... | ....@ 2.25 |

SPRING.

| | Sacks. | Barrels. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine | $1.90@$2.00 | ....@.... |
| Supers | Nominal. | $2.25@.... |
| No. 2 | Nominal. | 2.25@.... |
| No. 1 | 2.10@ 2.30 | 2.40@2.60 |
| Clears | 2.25@ 2.40 | 2.50@ 2.60 |
| Straights | 3.00@ 3.10 | 3.10@ 3.35 |
| Patents | 3.25@ 3.40 | 3.35@ 3.60 |
| Special brands | 3.40@ 3.50 | 3.65@ 4.25 |

RYE FLOUR—Firm and more active; sales, 900 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.75@$2.90; fancy, $3.10@$3.15.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Dull but steady. We quote: Flour at $1.60@$1.70 for spot and $1.50@$1.55 to arrive; 50@52c for Japanese grain; silver, 49@50c; Canadian nominal.

CORNMEALS—Quiet and firm. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.80; Esmeralda, $2.75; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.60; white, do, $2.75@$2.80; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 85@90c; coarse meal, 90c@$1.03; fine do, $1.10@$1.15.

OATMEAL—Steady but quiet. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.70@$4 25; cut, $4.10@$4.05; ground, $3.80, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 55@56c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 63@68c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64@65c.

MALT—Dull but firm. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Dull and unchanged. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 87½@92c; middlings, 90@95c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonmeal, $17@$18, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra. Screenings, 50@60c for No. 2, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover the market remains strong, with fair to fancy bobbinet demand. Quoted at 10c for No. 1 and 10¼c for fancy as asking prices. Other seeds are nominal.

## OILS.

COTTONSEED—While there is no change in prices the tone is a little steadier. There are, however, sellers at 26c for prime yellow and 22c for crude in barrels. The receipts here yesterday were 798 bbls, but did not offer much for sale. It is possible that sellers are getting a little confidence from the position of lard, but their views are influenced chiefly by the reluctant offers to sell on the part of the Southern producers, who are encouraged by a comparatively full outlet for cake and meal, and at higher prices, while bids are made on some large lines, or at $11.50 in Memphis, which are declined. The fact that the mills can now sell their cake productions furnishes them with money and confidence to hold their productions of oil. Sales here are 80 bbls crude at 22c; 150 bbls prime yellow at 26c, and 200 bbls good off-grade yellow at 25½c; COCOANUT OIL is quiet; Ceylon at 5.25c; Cochin at 5.62½@5.75c. LINSEED OIL has a fair demand; city quoted at 56c. NEATSFOOT OIL is quiet, with pure unracked at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is dull; quoted at 52@53c.

### Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, March 12.—Oil opened and highest, 107½; lowest and closing, 106¾.

## PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The temper was even stronger early in the day, and further advanced prices by several points were scored, but toward the close there was a slight reaction, more through a moderate offering by some packers, who had bought extensively on Monday. There was more general business at the West and increasing demand here, encouraged by the brighter look of trade affairs generally, and especially the sharp advance in grain.

LARD—Western steam opened a couple of points higher at the West, but reacted 10 points on the releasing by one or two packers of some lots they had bought on Monday, closing steady, with general trading better at the West and demand here increasing. Cash closed at 6.92½c; sales of 400 tcs at 6.90c, 100 tcs at 6.97½c, and 400 tcs on private terms. City steam is stronger, with 6.50c bid and 6.62½c asked; sales of 170 tcs at 6.50c. Options—No sales; March closed at 6.95c nominal; May closed at 7.05c nominal. Refined is easier and quiet; Continent at 7.30c; South American at 7.75c. The West closed at 6.60c nominal for March, while May was at 6.72c to 6.82c, closing at 6.72c; July at 6.85c to 6.95c, closing at 6.87c asked.

PORK was more active here, and strong; sales of 300 bbls mess, and 300 bbls offgrade; also, recently, fully 2,000 bbls short clear, to dealers, on private terms. The West was up 13 points, but became weak, losing the advance, closing 3 to 5 points above Monday's prices. March closed at $11.30. May was at $11.45@$11.60, closing at $11.50; July at $11.62@$11.67, closing at $11.67. Prices here are: Mess, new, $12@$12.50; family mess, $11.50@$12.25; short clear, in lots, $11.75@$14.50.

BACON was 5 points up on short ribs, closing 5 points lower than on Monday, but more active at the West, where March closed at $5.60 nominal; May was sold at $5.72@$5.82, closing at $5.72; July at $5.85 bid to $5.95, closing at $5.85 bid; September closed at $6 asked.

CUTMEATS are higher here and at the West, and in more active demand. Sales of 300,000 lb green hams, 12 to 14 lb average, at 7¼c West; 15,000 lb city-pickled bellies, 12 lb average, at 6c; 25 bxs clear bellies at 6¼c; 50 bxs Western shoulders on private terms. City-pickled hams, 8@8¼c; shoulders, 4½@4¾c, 10-lb bellies, 6¼c; 12-lb do, 6c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¼c bid. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 7¾c for 12 lb and 7¾ for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8⅛@8¼c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierces, at 5⅛@5¼c; fresh shoulders at 4¾c.

BEEF is held firmly and shows a fair trade demand. Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $13@$14; family, $9.75@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $12.50@$14.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.25; plate, $8.25 @$8.75.

BEEF HAMS are firm at $16.50 at the West, and $17.50 here.

DRESSED HOGS are firm and unchanged. Receipts of hogs at the West, 66,628 head; same date last year, 62,726 head. Chicago—Receipts, 36,000 head; weak, to 5c lower; $4@$4.55; left over, 5,000 head. St. Louis—Receipts, 8,346 head; higher; $4@$4.50. Omaha—Receipts, 4,000 head; 5c higher; $3.85@ $4.35. Pittsburg—Active; $4.40@$4.65. Kansas City—Receipts, 10,000 head; steady; $3.85@$4.30. Cleveland—Light averages and Yorkers, $4.25@$4.35. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,500 head; steady; $4.10@$4.45. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,497 head; active; steady to 5c higher; $3.90@$4.55. Quotations here are 5⅝c for heavy, 5⅝c for 180 lb, 5¾c for 160 lb, 5¾@5¾c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6@6⅛c for pigs.

TALLOW—There is no more of the oleo oil on offer here, and reports that a quantity was to be returned from Rotterdam cannot be confirmed, and is generally regarded as unreliable. Therefore, the soap trade depends upon the offerings of tallow, of which the offerings of country are somewhat increased, but are in no way liberal. These country lots have been sold at 4¼c for prime to the extent of 200 pks, and again, for about 75,000 lb, while there are selections at a higher price. However, for city made tnere are no sellers under 4½@ 4¾c is bid, showing a closer basis for trading, and it looks as though some large lots would be taken up in a day or two, and a decided price arrived at. Chicago is firm at 5c; a cable yesterday said that the London market had rallied and advanced 6d on buying of mutton grade for America.

STEARINE—For oleo stearine there is a strong market, with close takings up of the supplies, and in sympathy with Chicago, where there is confident holding on reduced offerings and steady demands of the lard refiners. Sales here of over 50,000 lb city at 7½c, closing with 7¾c bid, while at Chicago 8c is now asked, with 7¾c bid. For lard stearine a quiet and strong market; Western quoted at about 8¾c and city at 8¼@8¾c.

## COTTON.

Contracts were unusually active and rather unsettled, with the close steady at 14@16 points advance, and the trading largely on local account, although outside orders were quite numerous. The day's business was the largest for a long period past, and the advance was started by the firmer news from Liverpool, which caused free covering by local shorts. Spot was dull at 1-16c advance, without sales.

### CURRENT PRICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Middling Gulf | 6¼ |
| Middling upland | 6 |

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair | 1¼c on |
| Middling fair | ⅛c on |
| Strict good middling | ⅛c on |
| Good middling | 5-16c on |
| Strict low middling | 3-16c off |
| Low middling | 7-16c off |
| Strict good ordinary | 13-16c off |
| Good ordinary | 1¼c off |
| Good middling tinged | Even |
| Strict middling stained | 7-32c off |
| Middling stained | 7-16c off |

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

| Months. | To-day's Closing Prices. | Extremes. Highest. | Lowest. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| March | 5.86@5.88 | 5.85 | 5.77 | 4,500 |
| April | 5.88@5.88 | 5.89 | 5.77 | 6,000 |
| May | 5.90@5.91 | 5.94 | 5.80 | 55,900 |
| June | 5.90@5.91 | 5.93 | 5.80 | 54,600 |
| July | 5.93@5.94 | 5.95 | 5.83 | 7,900 |
| August | 5.96@5.97 | 6.00 | 5.87 | 58,800 |
| September | 6.00@6.01 | 6.03 | 5.90 | 3,000 |
| October | 6.05@6.06 | 6.08 | 5.96 | 17,500 |
| November | 6.10@6.11 | 6.10 | 6.02 | 700 |
| December | 6.15@6.16 | 6.15 | 6.05 | 500 |
| January | ....@.... | 6.14 | 5.14 | 200 |
| February | ....@.... | .... | .... | .... |
| Total | | | | 209,600 |

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1895.

| | S. | N. | S. & M. | T. | W. | T. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Galveston | 2081 | 5750 | 3208 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| New-Orleans | 7788 | 11558 | 10056 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mobile | 254 | 616 | 877 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Savannah | 1741 | 1206 | 2841 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Charleston | 583 | 2739 | 591 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Wilmington | 412 | 249 | 91 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Norfolk | 841 | 1202 | 3337 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Baltimore | .. | 1040 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| New-York | 1007 | 1108 | 265 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Boston | 1077 | 1687 | 972 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Philadelphia | 61 | 746 | 658 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| West Point | 300 | 746 | 479 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Newport News | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Brunswick | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Port Royal | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Velasco | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 16145 | 28597 | 24275 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| This day last week | 20663 | 21281 | 28414 | 15086 | 16185 | 14276 | |
| This day last year | 8849 | 16209 | 14214 | 9695 | 7735 | 8286 | |

## GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Offerings are rather reserved, with demand good at full prices.

| N. Orleans, centrif'gal— | | N. Orleans, open kettle— | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 12@13 | Fair | 26@30 |
| Common | 14@18 | Good | 31@32 |
| Fair | 17@18 | Prime | 33@34 |
| Prime | 19@21 | Choice | 35@38 |
| Choice | 22@25 | Barbados, job'g | 23@25 |
| Cuba, 50° test, nominal | | Puerto Rico | 26@33 |

RICE—The inquiry continues fair, and prices firm.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Domestic— | | Japan | 4 @4¼ |
| Ordinary | 3¾@4 | Java, in bond | 1¾@2¾ |
| Fair | 4¼@4¾ | Java | 3½@3¾ |
| Good | 4¾@4¾ | Rice flour | 2¾@2½ |
| Prime | 5 @5⅛ | Rice pol., 100 lb | $1.00@$1.10 |
| Choice | 5⅛@5⅜ | Rice bran, 100 lb | 75@ 80 |
| Fancy | 5⅝@6 | | |
| Head | 6⅜@6¾ | | |
| Patna | 4¾@4½ | | |

SUGAR—The raw market shows considerable life, and values remain firm; sales, 6,229 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3c; 18,000 bags do, 96° test, to Boston at 2¼c, cost and freight, and 949 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2 7-16c. Refined firm and in light demand.

### RAW SUGARS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Muscovado, 89° test | 2 11-16 |
| Molasses sugars, 89° test | 2 7-16 |
| Centrifugals, 96° test | 3 |

### REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dominos | 4 9-16@4¾ |
| Coarse powdered | 4 3-16@4⅝ |
| Granulated | 3 15-16@4⅛ |
| Cutloaf | 4 9-16@4¾ |
| Crushed | 4 9-16@4¾ |
| Powdered | 4 3-16@4⅝ |
| Coarse granulated | 4 1-16@4¼ |
| Fine granulated | 3 15-16@4⅛ |
| Extra fine granulated | 4 1-16@4¼ |
| Con. granulated | 4 3-16@4⅜ |
| Cubes | 4 3-16@4⅜ |
| CXXX powdered | 4 3-16@4⅜ |
| Mold A | 4 3-16@4⅜ |
| Diamond A | 3 15-16@4⅛ |
| Confectioners' A | 3 13-16@4 |
| Columbia A | 3 11-16@3⅞ |
| Windsor | 3 11-16@3⅞ |
| Ridgewood | 3 11-16@3⅞ |
| Phoenix A | 3 11-16@3⅞ |
| Empire A | 3⅝ @3 13-16 |
| No. 6 | 3 9-16@3⅝ |
| No. 7 | 3 7-16@3⅜ |
| No. 8 | 3 5-16@3½ |
| No. 9 | 3¼ @3 7-16 |
| No. 10 | 3⅛ @3 7-16 |
| No. 11 | 3⅛ @3 5-16 |
| No. 12 | 3 1-16@3¼ |
| No. 13 (net) | 3 @.... |
| No. 14 (net) | 2 15-16@.... |

## COFFEE.

Contracts were dull and 5@20 points higher, on a little local covering, while cables were irregular. Havre was quiet at ¼f advance, and Hamburg quiet and unchanged to ½ pfennig decline. Spot Rio was steady and moderately active at 16⅝c for No. 7, and 15⅝c for No. 8. Sales: 3,000 bags No. 8, cost and freight, on private terms; 800 bags spot, on private terms; 500 bags No. 8, to arrive, at 15½c; 500 bags No. 7, minus 25 points, at 15⅝c; 2,500 bags Santos, No. 6, per Flaxman, at 18¼c; 250 mats pale interior Padang, at 26c; 250 mats brown do, at 26¾c, and 1,800 bags Maracaibo, on private terms. Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—September, 500 bags at 14.75c; total, 500 bags.

Between Call and Close—March, 1,250 bags at 15.15c; May, 1,250 bags at 14.80c, 250 bags at 14.75c, 1,000 bags at 14.80c; July, 250 bags at 14.85c; September, 250 bags at 14.80c, 1,250 bags at 14.75c; October, 250 bags at 14.75c; total, 5,750 bags; total for day, 6,250 bags.

### CLOSING PRICES.

| Months. | To-day. | Same Time Last Year. |
|---|---|---|
| March | 15.15@15.20 | 16.30@16.40 |
| April | 15.00@15.10 | 16.10@16.20 |
| May | 14.80@14.85 | 15.80@15.85 |
| June | 14.80@14.90 | 15.40@15.50 |
| July | 14.85@14.95 | 15.25@15.30 |
| August | 14.75@14.85 | 14.90@15.05 |
| September | 14.75@14.80 | 14.75@14.80 |
| October | 14.75@14.80 | 14.40@14.45 |
| November | 14.60@14.65 | 14.25@14.30 |
| December | 14.50@14.55 | 14.15@14.25 |

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total stock in New-York yesterday | 190,388 |
| Arrivals | .... |
| Total | 190,388 |
| Warehouse deliveries yesterday | 5,242 |
| Total stock in New-York to-day | 185,145 |
| Total stock in Baltimore | 48,058 |
| Arrivals—Bark Dom Pedro II. | 7,500 |
| Total | 55,553 |
| Deliveries yesterday | 712—54,841 |
| Total stock in New-Orleans | 4,269 |
| Arrivals | .... |
| Total | 4,269 |
| Deliveries yesterday | 95— 4,174 |
| Total stock in other ports | .... |
| Total stock in United States | 59,015 |
| Afloat from Rio per steam to March 11 | 244,160 |
| Afloat from Rio per sail to March 11 | 62,000 |
| Afloat from Santos per steam and sail March 11 | 14,000 |
| Afloat from Europe to Feb. 27 | 71,000 |
| Afloat from Victoria to Feb. 28 | 10,000 |
| Total | 175,000 |
| Same time 1894 | 419,160 |
| | 456,121 |

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16⅞

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 | 1.90 above No. 7 | No. 6 | .50 above No. 7 |
| No. 2 | 1.65 above No. 7 | No. 7 | .. above No. 7 |
| No. 3 | 1.40 above No. 7 | No. 8 | .50 below No. 7 |
| No. 4 | 1.10 above No. 7 | No. 9 | .90 below No. 7 |
| No. 5 | .75 above No. 7 | | |

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 | Nom. above No. 7 | No. 6 | 1.00 above No. 7 |
| No. 2 | Nom. above No. 7 | No. 7 | .. above No. 7 |
| No. 3 | 2.75 above No. 7 | No. 8 | 1.50 below No. 7 |
| No. 4 | 2.25 above No. 7 | No. 9 | 1.75 below No. 7 |
| No. 5 | 1.50 above No. 7 | No. 10 | 2.50 below No. 7 |

MILD COFFEE.

| | Invoice Rates. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Java, fancies | 28 @31 | La Guayra— | |
| Java, Malang | 21 @22 | Cora | 17½@18¾ |
| Padang, int'r | 26½@27 | Caracas | 18 @19 |
| Macassar— | | Do. washed | 19¾@21¼ |
| Timor | 22 @23 | Porto Cabello | 17 @18½ |
| Pajo | 21 @22 | Do. washed | 19½@20¾ |
| Mocha | 26½@27½ | Savanilla— | |
| Maracaibo— | | Ocana | 18 @20 |
| Trujillo | 17¾@18½ | Bonda | 18½@20¼ |
| Bocono | 17¾@18¾ | Do. washed | 19 @21½ |
| Tovar | 18 @19 | Bogota | 20 @22 |
| Merida | 18¼@20 | Mexican— | |
| Cucuta, ord'y | 18¾@19 | Cordova, gr'n | 18¼@19 |
| Fair to good | 19¼@19½ | Do. white | 19 @20 |
| Pr. to choice | 20 @21 | Oaxaca | 19½@21½ |
| Central American— | | Guatemala and | |
| Costa Rica | 17 @20 | Coban | 19 @22 |
| San Salvador | 18½@19 | Jamaica | 17 @20¾ |
| Do. washed | 19½@21½ | | |

## COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for week: Beans, 3,391 bbls; peas, 5,500 bushels. Exports: Beans, 276 pks; peas, 94 bbls. Imports, 8,121 bags beans. There has been a material advance in domestic small white beans. Advices continued fair, but a moderate demand has prevailed, and the very strong interior advices have induced sellers to mark prices up 10@15c per bushel. At the close, choice pea have had some sales at $2.05, and are difficult to buy for less. Medium are well established at $2, all the jobbing business for the last two days being at that price. Marrow have hardened a little, but have been in larger supply than other kinds, and demand has lacked force. There is now a disposition to hold choice lots firm at $2.50@$2.55, with a few sales at the outside figure. White kidney unimproved. Red kidney continue dull; $2.10 is an extreme price, exporters having filled a few orders at $2.07½. Turtle soup entirely nominal; very few yellow eye here. California lima have advanced rapidly, and are now very firm. Considerable business has been done in foreign beans, and stock is being absorbed so rapidly that holders are offering best goods with some reserve. Green peas quiet and in buyers' favor. We quote: Beans—Domestic, marrow, per bushel, $2.50@$2.55; do, medium, $2; do, pea, $2@ $2.05; do, white kidney, $2.35@$2.40; do, red kidney, $2.05@$2.10; do, turtle soup, $1.85@ $1.90; do, yellow eye, $2.15@$2.20; do, lima, California, $3@$3.05; do, foreign, pea, $1.80 @$1.90; do, foreign, medium, $1.75@$1.85. Green Peas—Barrels, $1.05@$1.07½; do, bags, 99c@$1; do, Scotch, $1.05@$1.07½.

BUTTER—Buyers took hold a little more freely more particularly of fancy creamery, and that grade was held fairly steady at 19c, while the lower grades received but little attention. Held creamery was neglected. State dairy dull and easy for all but fancy.

NEW BUTTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| State and Pennsylvania— | |
| Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extra | 17½@18 |
| Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts | 15 @17 |
| Half-firkin tubs, fresh, seconds | 12 @14 |
| Welsh, tubs, extra | 17 @.... |
| Welsh, tubs, firsts | 15 @16 |
| Welsh, tubs, seconds | 12 @14 |
| Western— | |
| Creamery, Elgin and other Western, extra | 19 @.... |
| Creamery, firsts | 16 @17½ |
| Creamery, seconds | 14 @15 |
| Creamery, thirds | 12 @13 |
| Imitation creamery, firsts | 13 @13½ |
| Imitation creamery, seconds | 9 @10 |
| Dairy, firsts | 12 @12½ |
| Dairy, thirds to seconds | 8 @10 |
| Factory, tubs, fresh, extra | 12 @.... |
| Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts | 10 @.... |
| Factory, fresh, seconds | 8 @ 9 |
| Factory, fresh, thirds | 7 @ 7½ |
| Rolls, fresh, choice | 12 @.... |
| Rolls, fresh, poor to good | 7 @10 |

OLD BUTTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| State— | |
| Creamery, Fall-made | 16 @16 |
| Half-firkins, tubs, fancy | 15 @15½ |
| Half-firkin tubs, good | 12 @14 |
| Half-firkin tubs, seconds | 10 @11 |
| Dairy, firkins, fancy | 14 @15 |
| Dairy, firkins, firsts | 12 @13 |
| Dairy, firkins, seconds | 10 @11 |
| Dairy, tubs or firkins, thirds | 9 @ 9½ |
| Western— | |
| Creamery, June, extra | 15 @.... |
| Creamery, June, common to firsts | 9 @14 |
| Factory, firkins | 7½@ 9 |
| Factory, tubs | 6 @ 8½ |

CHEESE—There was a fair movement, more especially in the better grades of full cream, and prices were held strong. Part skims continued quiet and prices rather easy.

| | |
|---|---|
| State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, f'cy | 11½@.. |
| State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy | 11 @.. |
| State, full cream, large, choice | 10½@10¾ |
| State, full cream, large, good to prime | 10 @10¾ |
| State, full cream, large, com. to fair | 9 @ 9¾ |
| State, full cream, small size, fancy | 11¼@12 |
| State, full cream, small, poor to prime | 9½@11¼ |
| State, part skims, small size, choice | 8 @ 8½ |
| State, part skims, small, fair to prime | 5 @ 7 |
| State, part skims, large size, choice | 7 @.. |
| State, part skims, fair to prime | 4½@ 6 |
| State, part skims, common | 3 @ 3½ |
| State, full skims | 1½@ 2½ |

EGGS—The market opened with liberal offerings, and a gradual decline to 13½c, at which price trading was quite active.

| | |
|---|---|
| State and Pennsylvania | 13½@.. |
| Western, fresh-gathered, choice | 13½@.. |
| Southern, fresh-gathered, prime | 12½@13¼ |
| Duck | 32 @35 |

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of apples for week, 10,267 bbls. Arrivals have been liberal, and the demand rather quiet. Greenings are in relatively light supply, and firm, while Baldwin and Spy show a weak tone. Our quotations below cover value of bulk of offerings, but there are a few fancy Vermont apples which command a premium above the top figures. Cranberries quiet, but steady, though there are few remaining lots worth top figures. Oranges close steadier. A few Florida strawberries have arrived and sold in range of 65c@$1 per quart. We quote: Apples, Greening, per bbl, $3.25 @$4; do, Baldwin and Spy, $3@$3.75; do, Wine Sap, $4.50; do, Ben Davis, $4. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $10@$14; do, Jersey, per crate, $3.50@$4. Oranges, California, per box, $2.50@$3.40; do, Havana, per bbl, $3.50@$4. Strawberries, Florida, per quart, 65c@$1.

FRUITS—DRIED—Receipts for week, 1,004 pks; exports, 5,502 pks. Home trade in evaporated apples has been somewhat better, and holders are asking a slight advance on most grades; a few of the extra fancy have sold at 8½c, and 8c is an inside price for fancy; prime to choice fruit is jobbing at 7@7½c, and dealers have taken some fair-size lots at the latter figures. Grades below 7c, especially 6½@6¾c fruit, are especially wanted, and are cleaning up closely. Exporters are showing no interest here, being able to fill orders in Canada for considerably less money than our receivers ask. Sun-dried apples in pretty fair demand and firm; chops steady; cores and skins quiet at the moment; nothing doing in raspberries for want of stock; cherries steady; plums very dull; blackberries quiet; all kinds of California fruits are having a fair consumptive demand, and values are not materially changed. We quote: Apples—Evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 8@8½c; do, prime to choice, 7@7½c; do, common to good, 5½@6¾c; do, sun dried, 5½@6¼c; chops, 2@2½c; cores and skins, ½@1c. Raspberries—Evaporated, 22c. Cherries, 12@13c. Blackberries, 5@5½c. Plums, 5@5½c. Apricots, 6@10c. Peaches—California, peeled, 12@16c; unpeeled, 6@9c. Prunes, as to size and quality, 3@10c.

GAME—Plenty of poor wild ducks, but very few good heavy birds, and only the latter receive much attention. We quote: Wild ducks, canvas and red head, per pair, $1@$1.75; do, mallard and black, 40@75c; do, commoner kinds, 10@25c; English snipe, fresh, per doz, 75c@$1.25.

POULTRY—ALIVE—The supply for the Purim holiday was unusually light, and we had the best trade for a good many weeks. Yesterday, with four cars on sale, the market declined slightly, but there was a full recovery to-day, and the outlook for the balance of the week is good, especially on prime lots. Pigeons more plenty, and 5c lower. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 10¼@11c; chickens, 10c; old roosters, 6½c; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, per pair, 90c@$1.2 geese, 40@ $1.37; pigeons, 40@45c. DRESSED—Receipts for week, 5,560 pkgs. Arrivals of freshkilled poultry have run light, and the market has lately developed a generally stronger tone. Turkeys show little change in the range of prices, the quality being generally objectionable, but choice light young hens or solid-meaned young toms would command a premium. Fowls are quite scarce at the close, and show some advance. Philadelphia poultry firm for best grades of all except squabs, which are plenty and easier. Frozen poultry firm. We quote, for fresh-killed: Turkeys, hens, 11@ 12c; young toms, 10@11c; fowls, 9½@11c; chickens, Philadelphia broilers, 28@30c; do, roasters, 16@22c; capons, Philadelphia, 16@ 23c; do, Western, 15@19c; squabs, per dozen, $2.25@$3.75. We quote, for Western No. 1, frozen: Turkeys, 11½@12c; chickens, 11@ 12½c; fowls, 9½@10c; ducks, 14@16c; geese, 8@9c.

SUNDRIES—Peanuts steady at 3¼@3½c for fancy hand-picked; shelled held firmly: Spanish No. 1, 4¾@5c; Virginia, do, 5@ 8¼c. Honey in moder

# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS.

## Less Activity, But Prices Higher Than on Monday.

## INFLUENCED BY THE PRODUCE MARKET

### Usual Dividends by Manhattan and Western Union—More Hopeful as to St. Paul and New-York Central.

TUESDAY—P. M.

There was less activity to-day, but prices were fairly well held. In the early trading there was some irregularity on lower prices in London, but as the day advanced and the grain and cotton markets showed marked improvement, the stock market became firmer. The Manhattan Company declared its regular dividend, and the Executive Committee of Western Union recommended that the usual rate be declared by the Directors to-morrow. Both these incidents had their effect on the bears, and when rumors came of the possibility of an adjustment of the difficulties in the coal trade they began to cover outstanding contracts all along the line. Reports that the New-York Central dividend will be at the usual rate, and that the St. Paul distribution will not be less than 1 per cent. helped to make the bears uneasy. At the close the market, although dull, was quite firm.

Sugar, as usual, led the speculation, but it fluctuated within rather narrower limits than usual. It sold up to 103¼, but at that price the insiders seemed willing to sell, and the price fell back to 101¾, and closed at 102, a net loss of ½. The other Industrials were unusually quiet. General Electric was notably strong on covering, and closed 1⅝ higher, at 28⅝. Leather preferred was also strong, and scored an advance of 1¼ points.

The railway list, while not active, was firm, and was, as a rule, either unchanged or fractionally higher. Louisville and Nashville was under some pressure, but its net loss was only ½. New-York Central opened down at 93⅞, but subsequently advanced to 95½. It closed at 95, a net gain of ⅝. In the early weakness Jersey Central sold at 84⅜, but later on it touched 86⅞, and closed at 86⅛, a net gain of ⅛. The Grangers were rather inactive, and at the close were practically unchanged.

### THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was firm. Call loans were made at 2@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was dull. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3¾@4 per cent. for ninety days, 4@5 per cent. for four months, and 4½@6 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in good demand, and the supply was more plentiful. Rates were 3¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent. for high-grade four months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others having six months to run.

The Clearing House exchanges were $96,042,538, and the balances were $6,629,525. The Sub-Treasury credit balance was $43,052.

In London call money was ½ per cent., short and three months' bills 1 1-16 per cent.

### FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.88½ for sixty-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were $4.87¾@$4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.89@$4.89¼ for demand, $4.89½ for cable transfers, and $4.86¾@$4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 premium; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛@¼ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 15c. Boston, 20@25c discount. Chicago—50c premium. St. Louis—60c premium bid; offered at 75c.

### THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were irregular in the London market. Louisville and Nashville was a particularly weak feature, and Canadian Pacific also suffered a fractional reaction. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ½, to 56⅝; Illinois Central, 1¼, to 85½; Erie, ⅛, to 8; Reading, ⅛, to 4, and Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 14⅛. Declined—Louisville and Nashville, 1¼, to 48¼; Canadian Pacific, ½, to 38⅝; Atchison, ¼, to 4; Union Pacific, ⅛, to 8⅝; Wabash preferred, ⅛, to 12¾, and Kansas and Texas, ⅛, to 14⅛. Lake Shore sold at 138½ and Ontario and Western at 16⅛. British consols were steady at 104⅝ for money and 104 11-16 for the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £188,000. Money, three-fourths of 1 per cent. Spanish 4s, 72. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 1⅛ per cent.

Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 103f 60c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 24½c for checks.

### The New Loan in London.

LONDON, March 12.—The American loan opened at 5 per cent. premium and closed at 5⅝.

### BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 60⅝ bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 60¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 49c.

In London bar silver sold at 27 13-16d per ounce.

### CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCFD.

Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo..... ¾
Consolidated Gas..... 1½
General Electric ..... 1⅝
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf..... 1
New-York, C. & St. Louis 2d pf..... 1⅜
United States Cordage gtd..... 1
United States Leather pf..... 1¼
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf..... ¾

DECLINED.

L., N. A. & C. Chicago pf..... ⅞
Manhattan ..... 1⅞

### RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Beech Creek 1st..... 1
Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo 5s..... 1¾
Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo 6s..... 2
L., N. A. & Chicago 1st..... 1

DECLINED.

Baltimore Belt. 1st..... 2½
Brooklyn Elevated 1st..... 1
Northern Pacific & Mon. 1st..... 1¼
St. Paul 1st, C. & Mo., r. 5s..... 1

Government bonds were quiet. The 4s, registered, declined ⅛; the 5s, registered, ⅜, and the 6s, coupon, ⅛. The sales on call were $10,000 5s, coupon, at 115½@115⅝. The following were the closing quotations:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| 2s, 1891, r..... | 95 | .. |
| 4s, r..... | 110½ | 110¾ |
| 4s, c..... | 112 | 112⅞ |
| 5s, r..... | 115 | 115½ |
| 5s, c..... | 115 | 115½ |
| Currency 6s, 1895..... | 100 | .. |
| Currency 6s, 1896..... | 102 | .. |
| Currency 6s, 1897..... | 105 | .. |
| Currency 6s, 1898..... | 108 | .. |
| Currency 6s, 1899..... | 110 | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1896..... | 100 | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1897..... | 100 | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1898..... | 100 | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1899..... | 100 | .. |

In State securities, $1,000 Louisana consolidated 4s sold at 92½.

## NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

### Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Closing Bid. | Closing Asked. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams Express | 144½ | 146½ | 144½ | 146¾ | 143 | 148 | 42 |
| American Cotton Oil | 23½ | 23½ | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23 | 23¾ | 305 |
| American Cotton Oil pf | 68¼ | 68¾ | 68 | 68 | 67 | 69 | 35 |
| *American Sugar Refining | 102¾ | 103¼ | 101¾ | 102 | 101⅞ | 102 | 51,303 |
| American Sugar Refining pf | 96¼ | 96¼ | 95½ | 95½ | 95¼ | 95½ | 740 |
| American Tel. & Cable Co | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | 80 | 91 | 42 |
| *American Tobacco | 93¾ | 95½ | 93 | 93⅝ | 93⅜ | 94½ | 7,645 |
| American Tobacco pf | 107 | 107 | 106 | 106 | 105 | 107 | 125 |
| Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3⅝ | 3⅞ | 454 |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 52 | 52½ | 52 | 52½ | 52¼ | 52½ | 370 |
| Canada Southern | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 48½ | 49¼ | 100 |
| Canadian Pacific | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | .. | .. | 1,000 |
| Cedar Falls & Minn | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4¾ | 5½ | 55 |
| Chicago Gas | 71¾ | 72¼ | 71¾ | 71⅞ | 71⅞ | 72 | 2,675 |
| Chicago & Northwestern | 88½ | 89⅜ | 88½ | 88⅝ | 88⅛ | 89 | 6,312 |
| Chicago & Northwestern pf | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 136 | .. | 500 |
| Chicago, Bur. & Quincy | 70⅞ | 71¼ | 70½ | 71 | 70⅝ | 71 | 5,310 |
| C., C., C. & St. Louis | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | 36¼ | 36¾ | 583 |
| Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul | 55⅝ | 55⅞ | 55 | 55⅜ | 55¼ | 55⅝ | 11,541 |
| Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 118 | 810 |
| Chicago, R. I. & Pacific | 62⅜ | 62⅜ | 62¼ | 62⅜ | 62¼ | 62⅜ | 2,760 |
| Columbus, H. V. & Toledo | 21½ | 22¼ | 21⅞ | 22¼ | 21¾ | 22 | 1,365 |
| Consolidated Gas Company | 131 | 132¼ | 131 | 132 | 131½ | 132 | 982 |
| Delaware & Hudson | 124½ | 124½ | 124 | 124 | 124⅛ | 124⅞ | 385 |
| Delaware, Lack. & Western | 156½ | 158 | 156¼ | 157⅝ | 157⅜ | 158¼ | 1,200 |
| Denver & Rio Grande pf | 33⅞ | 33⅞ | 33⅞ | 33⅞ | 34⅛ | 34⅜ | 500 |
| Distilling & Cattle Feeding | 12½ | 13¾ | 12¾ | 12⅞ | 12⅜ | 12¾ | 8,472 |
| Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y | 96½ | 96¾ | 96½ | 96½ | 95 | 96½ | 8 |
| General Electric | 27 | 28⅝ | 27 | 28⅝ | 28⅛ | 28⅞ | 4,370 |
| Green Bay & Winona, t. r | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅜ | 33 |
| Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1 | 1½ | 169 |
| Iowa Central | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¾ | 200 |
| Lake Erie & Western | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 16 | 100 |
| Lake Erie & Western pf | 70½ | 70½ | 70½ | 70½ | 70¾ | 71 | 270 |
| Lake Shore | 136½ | 136½ | 136½ | 136½ | 136 | 136¾ | 800 |
| *Long Island Traction | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6½ | 600 |
| Louisville & Nashville | 47¼ | 47⅜ | 46⅞ | 47¼ | 47¼ | 47⅝ | 10,440 |
| Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21 | 21 | 21½ | 21⅝ | 700 |
| Manhattan Consolidated | 107¾ | 108¼ | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ | 108¼ | 1,140 |
| Missouri Pacific | 18⅞ | 19½ | 18⅞ | 19⅛ | 19¼ | 19½ | 2,000 |
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf | 21⅜ | 22½ | 21⅜ | 22½ | 22⅜ | 22½ | 830 |
| Morris & Essex | 160½ | 160½ | 160½ | 160½ | .. | .. | 100 |
| *National Lead Company | 29½ | 30¼ | 29½ | 30 | 30 | 30½ | 577 |
| *National Lead Company pf | 84¼ | 85 | 84 | 84½ | 84 | 85 | 95 |
| National Linseed Oil | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 19½ | 20 | 300 |
| National Starch 2d pf | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 16 | 100 |
| New-Jersey Central | 85¾ | 86⅞ | 84¾ | 86⅛ | 86 | 86¼ | 8,395 |
| New-York Central | 93⅝ | 95½ | 93⅝ | 95 | 94⅜ | 95 | 6,155 |
| New-York & New-Haven | 194½ | 194½ | 194½ | 194½ | 193 | 196 | 9 |
| New-York, Chicago & St. L | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | 11½ | 13 | 25 |
| New-York., C. & St. L. 2d pf | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 25⅜ | 20½ | 100 |
| New-York, L. E. & Western | 7¾ | 8 | 7¾ | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7⅞ | 1,200 |
| New-York, Sus. & Western | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 13 | 100 |
| New-York, Sus. & West. pf | 37¾ | 37⅞ | 37¾ | 37⅞ | 37½ | 38 | 300 |
| Norfolk & Western | 2½ | 2⅝ | 2 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2½ | 320 |
| Norfolk & Western pf | 10½ | 11 | 10½ | 11 | 10⅜ | 11½ | 600 |
| North American | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3⅝ | 3¾ | 100 |
| Northern Pacific pf | 13¾ | 14¼ | 13¾ | 13⅞ | 14 | 14¼ | 760 |
| Ohio Southern | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 20 | 100 |
| Ontario & Western | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅝ | 15⅞ | 15¾ | 15⅞ | 110 |
| Oregon Short Line & U. N | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 4¾ | 7 | 650 |
| Pacific Mail | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 21¾ | 22¼ | 300 |
| Philadelphia & Reading | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7⅝ | 7⅞ | 200 |
| Pullman Palace Car Co | 154½ | 154½ | 153⅞ | 153⅞ | 154 | 156 | 35 |
| St. Paul & Omaha | 30 | 30 | 29⅞ | 30 | 30 | 30½ | 300 |
| St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 108 | 100 |
| Southern Pacific | 17⅜ | 18 | 17⅜ | 18 | 17⅜ | 18 | 300 |
| Southern Railway | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 10 | 10 | 100 |
| Southern Railway pf | 31 | 31 | 30⅞ | 30⅞ | 30⅝ | 31 | 546 |
| Tennessee Coal & Iron | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 13⅞ | 14¼ | 650 |
| Texas Pacific | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅜ | 8⅞ | 8¾ | 9 | 310 |
| Toledo, A. A. & North Mich. | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1 | 1½ | 100 |
| Union Pacific | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅛ | 8⅞ | 8¼ | 8⅝ | 505 |
| United States Cordage pf | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8½ | 9 | 500 |
| United States Cordage gtd | 17 | 17½ | 17 | 17¼ | 17 | 18 | 220 |
| United States Express | 41 | 42¼ | 41 | 42¼ | 40 | 42½ | 22 |
| United States Rubber | 39 | 40¼ | 39 | 39⅝ | 39¼ | 39⅞ | 1,052 |
| United States Rubber pf | 94⅛ | 94⅞ | 94⅛ | 94⅞ | 93⅜ | 94⅞ | 20 |
| *United States Leather | 10 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10 | 9⅞ | 10 | 820 |
| *United States Leather pf | 63½ | 64¼ | 63½ | 64¼ | 64 | 64½ | 1,163 |
| Wabash pf | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 13 | 170 |
| Wells-Fargo Express | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | 103 | 107 | 25 |
| Western Union Telegraph | 87⅞ | 88⅛ | 87⅞ | 87⅞ | 87⅞ | 88 | 3,681 |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie | 9⅞ | 10½ | 9⅞ | 10 | 9⅞ | 10⅛ | 2,125 |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie pf | 38¼ | 38¾ | 38¼ | 38⅜ | 37¾ | 38⅝ | 210 |
| Total sales | | | | | | | 159,901 |

*Unlisted.

### Bonds.

Alb & Sus Cons 7s 1,000 ..... 130½
Alb & Sus Cons 6s 1,000 ..... 121
Am Dock & Imp 5s 3,000 ..... 112½
Atch, Top & S F 4s 11,000 ..... 62¾
6,000 ..... 62½
1,000 b3 ..... 62¼
12,000 ..... 62¾
19,000 ..... 62¾
3,000 s3 ..... 62¾
1,000 ..... 62⅜
4,000 ..... 62⅞
6,000 ..... 63
5,000 ..... 62⅞
Austin & N W 1st 7,000 ..... 84¼
Balt Belt 1st Gtd 1,000 ..... 97½
Beech Creek 1st 3,000 ..... 104½
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 1,000 ..... 110
Brooklyn Elev 1st 5,000 ..... 90
Bur, C R & Nor 1st 2,000 ..... 104½
Collat Trust 5s 2,000 ..... 95
Can South 1st Gtd 15,000 ..... 111
1,000 ..... 110½
Cent of N J G M 5s 3,000 ..... 111⅜
8,000 ..... 111½
Registered 7,000 ..... 110½
3,000 ..... 110¾
2,000 ..... 110½
Cedar F & Minn 1st 1,000 ..... 112
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 2,000 ..... 105¼
Chi, B & Q Deb 5s 5,000 ..... 98½
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s 1,000 ..... 118¼
1,000 ..... 118½
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s 9,000 ..... 96⅞
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 8,000 ..... 38¼
Chi & Northwestern Coupon Gold 7s 1,000 ..... 121
Chi, Day & Ir 1st 5s 3,000 ..... 101
1,000 ..... 101⅛
Clev, C, Chi & St L St L Div 4s 3,000 ..... 91
Clev, Lor & Whl 1st 5,000 ..... 104½
5,000 ..... 104⅜
Cin, Ham & D 4½s 5,000 b3 ..... 100
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 5,000 ..... 100¾
Col, H V & Tol 5s 5,000 b3 ..... 90
11,000 b3 ..... 90½
5,000 b3 ..... 90¼
4,000 ..... 90½
7,000 ..... 90¾
7,000 ..... 91
2,000 ..... 91¼
2,000 ..... 91½
Col, H V & T G M 6s 5,000 ..... 92½
3,000 ..... 93
2,000 ..... 93½
3,000 ..... 94
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 1,000 ..... 95½
Ft Worth & D C 1st 2,000 ..... 66
1,000 ..... 66¼
H & Tex Cent 1st 5s 5,000 ..... 106
Illinois Central Middle Div, Reg 5s 5,000 ..... 113
Kan Pac 1st Cons 7,000 ..... 63
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s 2,000 ..... 93¾
L Erie & W 2d 5s 1,000 ..... 103½
L S & M So 2d Coup 4,000 ..... 123
Lehigh & W 1st Con Assented 1,000 ..... 102½
2,000 ..... 102
Long Island G M 4s 14,000 ..... 95¾
Louis, Ev & St Louis Consol 1st 5s 12,000 ..... 25
Louis & Nashville Nash & Dec 1st 1,000 ..... 111
N O & Mob 1st 3,000 ..... 116
L, N A & Chi 1st 1,000 ..... 109½
5,000 ..... 110
L, St L & Tex 1st 1,000 ..... 56
Met Elevated 1st 1,000 ..... 120¾
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d 2,000 ..... 45¾
15,000 ..... 45⅞
2,000 ..... 46
35,000 ..... 45⅞
10,000 ..... 46
3,000 ..... 45⅞
Mil, L S & W Ext 5s 5,000 ..... 111
Mich Cent 5s, 1931 Registered 6,000 ..... 116
Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Mo Riv 5s 1,000 ..... 104
Iowa & Minn Div 7,000 ..... 112
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 2,000 ..... 80½
10,000 ..... 80¼
10,000 b3 ..... 80½
6,000 ..... 80¼
4,000 ..... 80⅝
5,000 ..... 80¾
3,000 ..... 81
Mo, Kan & East 1st 5,000 ..... 85¼
Mo Pac 1st Cons 5,000 ..... 85
5,000 ..... 85¼
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 6,000 ..... 62¾
Nat Starch M Co 1st 4,000 ..... 93¾
N Y Cent Deb 5s 10,000 ..... 105¾
10,000 ..... 106
N Y Elevated 1st 7,000 ..... 108¼
N Y Ont & Western Refunding 4s 6,000 ..... 90
N Y, O & W Con 5s 500 ..... 109
Nor Pac 1st Coup 3,000 ..... 113
5,000 s15 F ..... 113
Nor Pac 1st Reg 5,000 ..... 112½
Nor Pac 3d Coup 10,000 ..... 50
Nor Pac Cons 5s 2,000 ..... 25½
25,000 ..... 25⅞
Nor Pac Term 1st 1,000 ..... 98½
Nor Pac & Mon 1st 9,000 ..... 30
Ohio South G M 4s 2,000 ..... 40
Oregon Improve 1st 2,000 ..... 57½
Ore Imp Co Con 5s 1,000 ..... 54
2,000 ..... 53¾
Oregon Short Line 6s 4,000 ..... 90
Trust Receipts 3,000 ..... 90
Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc 24,000 ..... 19
10,000 ..... 18¾
Phil & Read Gen 4s Trust Receipts 10,000 ..... 60¼
Pitts, Ft W & C 1st 1,000 ..... 140
Rensr & Sar 1st 1,000 ..... 141¼
Rich & Danville 6s 1,000 s3 ..... 119
Rio Grande West 1st 2,000 ..... 64½
St L, A & T H 1st 5s 10,000 ..... 72
St Louis, Kan & Nor Real Es & R 7s 5,000 ..... 101½
St Louis S W 1st 35,000 ..... 67
10,000 ..... 67¼
St Louis S W 2d Inc 10,000 ..... 21¾
7,000 ..... 22
10,000 ..... 21⅞
St Paul, M & M 1st Consolidated 6s 5,000 s30 F ..... 115½
Minneapolis Un 6s 1,000 ..... 120
Montana Cent 5s 1,000 ..... 100
St Paul, M & M 2d 6,000 ..... 118
1,000 ..... 117¾
St L & Nor Pac 6s Registered Certs 10,000 ..... 115¼
San An & Ar Pass 4s 5,000 ..... 55
5,000 ..... 55⅜
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated 10,000 ..... 89¼
6,000 ..... 89⅞
Southern Ry 1st 5s 5,000 ..... 86
Texas & Pac 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 85
2,000 ..... 85⅜
Texas & Pac 2d Inc 5,000 ..... 30
Tol, Peo & West 4s 1,000 ..... 70
Union Pac 1st, 1898 1,000 ..... 103
Un Pac Col Trust 6s 5,000 ..... 94½
Virginia Midland G M Guarantee Stamped 4,000 ..... 94
Wabash 1st 5s 9,000 ..... 105
Wabash 2d Mtge 5s 1,000 ..... 64½
West Shore Gtd 4s 4,000 ..... 104⅝
1,000 ..... 104⅞
1,000 ..... 104⅞
Registered 500 ..... 104
5,000 ..... 104

Total sales ..... $881,000

### Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Albany & Susquehanna | 168 | .. |
| Alton & T. H. | 34 | 39 |
| American Coal | 90 | .. |
| American Express | 110 | 112 |
| Atlantic & Pacific | ½ | .. |
| B. & O. S. W. pf., new | 4½ | 5 |
| *Bay State Gas | 14½ | 16 |
| B. & Southern Illinois pf | 135 | .. |
| Boston Air Line pf | 103 | .. |
| Buffalo, R. & P. | .. | 20 |
| Buffalo, N. & P. pf. | 40 | 60 |
| Central Pacific | 14½ | 15½ |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 16¼ | 16½ |
| Chicago & Alton | 146 | 148 |
| Chicago & Alton pf | 160 | 173 |
| Chicago & Eastern Illinois | 50 | 53 |
| Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf | 90 | .. |
| Cleveland & Pittsburg | 155 | .. |
| Col. Coal & I., Dev | 5 | 6 |
| Col. Fuel & I. | 22½ | 25 |
| Col. Fuel & I. pf | 50 | 60 |
| Col. & H. Coal | 3½ | 5 |
| C., H. V. & T. pf | 62 | .. |
| Commercial Cable | 151 | .. |
| Consolidated Coal | 28 | 32 |
| Denver & Rio Grande | 10½ | 11½ |
| D. M. & Ft. D. | 5 | 7 |
| D. M. & Ft. D. pf | 25 | .. |
| D., S. S. & A. | 2 | 3 |
| *D., S. S. & A. pf | 5 | 6 |
| Evansville & Terre Haute | 30 | 35 |
| Flint & P. M. | 7½ | 14 |
| Flint & P. M. pf | .. | 45 |
| Great Northern pf | 100 | 106 |
| Homestake | 18 | .. |
| Illinois Central | 83½ | 85 |
| Iowa Central pf | 20 | .. |
| Kanawha & Michigan | 8½ | 9½ |
| Keok. & D. M. | 1½ | 4 |
| K. & D. M. pf | 13 | .. |
| Laclede Gas | 25½ | 26 |
| Laclede Gas pf | 82 | 85 |
| Long Island | 84 | 85 |
| L., N. A. & C. | 6¾ | 7¾ |
| L., St. L. & T. | 1 | 4 |
| Mah. Coal R. | 105 | 115 |
| Mah. Coal R. pf | 106 | .. |
| Manhattan Beach | 1½ | 3 |
| *Unlisted. | | |

## CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

### Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Sug. Ref. | 102⅜ | 103¼ | 101¾ | 102 | 27,800 |
| Am. Tobacco | 93 | 95⅜ | 93 | 94⅜ | 280 |
| B. & O. | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 100 |
| Chicago Gas | 71⅞ | 72¼ | 71⅝ | 71⅞ | 1,850 |
| C., R. I. & P. | 62⅜ | 62⅝ | 62⅜ | 62½ | 1,190 |
| C., B. & Q. | 70⅞ | 71¼ | 70⅝ | 71 | 3,110 |
| C., M. & St. P. | 55¼ | 55⅝ | 55¼ | 55⅝ | 7,830 |
| Cen. of N. J. | 85¼ | 86¼ | 84¾ | 86¼ | 3,480 |
| L. & W. | 88⅞ | 89⅜ | 88¾ | 89 | 3,650 |
| C., H. V. & T. | 21⅜ | 21⅝ | 21¼ | 21¼ | 200 |
| C., St. P., M. & O. | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 20 |
| D. & C. F. | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¼ | 12¼ | 670 |
| D., L. & W. | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 40 |
| Gen. Elec. | 27½ | 28⅝ | 27¼ | 28⅜ | 1,120 |
| Laclede Gas. | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 10 |
| L. & N. | 47¼ | 47⅞ | 47 | 47¼ | 3,590 |
| Manhattan | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 70 |
| Mo. Pacific. | 18⅞ | 19¼ | 18⅞ | 19¼ | 190 |
| Nat. Lead | 29½ | 30¼ | 29½ | 30¼ | 310 |
| N. Y. Cent. | 94 | 95¼ | 94 | 96 | 1,490 |
| N. Y., L. E. & W. | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 100 |
| N. Y., O. & W. | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 100 |
| N. Y., S. & W. pf. | 37⅞ | 37⅞ | 37⅞ | 37⅞ | 30 |
| Pac. Mail | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 50 |
| P. & R. | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 20 |
| West. Union | 87⅝ | 88 | 87⅝ | 87⅞ | 1,340 |
| W. & L. E. | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Total sales | | | | | 58,650 |

### Bonds.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A., T. & S. F. 4s. | 62⅝ | 62⅝ | 62⅜ | 62⅝ | $5,000 |
| B., C. R. & N. 1st | 104½ | 104½ | 104¼ | 104½ | 2,000 |
| C. & O. 5s. | 105½ | 105½ | 105¼ | 105¼ | 2,000 |
| M. K. & T. 4s. | 80¾ | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | 5,000 |
| Hock. Val. 5s. | 90 | 91 | 90 | 91 | 8,000 |
| Hock. Val. 6s | 92⅜ | 93½ | 92⅜ | 93¼ | 5,000 |
| Nor. Pac. 5s. | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | $10,000 |
| P. & R. 1st pf. inc. | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | 10,000 |
| St. L. S. W. 1st | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 3,000 |
| Tex. Pac. 2d. | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 5,000 |
| Total sales | | | | | $55,000 |

### Mining Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bodie | 1.15 | 1.15 | 1.15 | 1.15 | 100 |
| Bulwer | .20 | .20 | .20 | .20 | 200 |
| Best & Belcher | .98 | .98 | .98 | .98 | 100 |
| Con. C. & V. | 3.10 | 3.15 | 3.10 | 3.15 | 130 |
| Horn Silver | 2.35 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 100 |
| Mexican | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 100 |
| Yellow Jacket | .74 | .74 | .74 | .74 | 100 |
| Total sales | | | | | 830 |

### Wheat.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May option | 56¼ | 57⅛ | 56 | 57 | 1,052,000 |

## OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Acker, Merrall & Condit deb | 94 | .. |
| American Exchange Nat. Bank | 155 | 158 |
| American Bank Note | .. | 42½ |
| American Grocery 1st pf | 29 | 39 |
| American Typefounders | 2 | 4½ |
| American Typefounders' pf | 20 | 24 |
| Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1895 | 104 | .. |
| †Atlantic Trust | 200 | 215 |
| Barney Dumping Boat Company | 10 | .. |
| Barney & Smith Car common | 14 | 17 |
| Barney & Smith pf. stock | 80 | 87 |
| †Barney & Smith Car Co. 6s | 100 | 102 |
| Beckton Construction pf | 65 | 70 |
| Bond & Mortgage Guarantee | 118 | 121 |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue | 191 | 195 |
| ‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st | 106½ | .. |
| ‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d | 107½ | .. |
| ‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s | 107½ | .. |
| ‡Broadway Surface 2d | 103½ | 105 |
| Brooklyn Elevated | 13¼ | .. |
| Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext.) 5s | 68 | .. |
| Brooklyn City Railroad | 153 | 155 |
| Brooklyn Gas Company | 124½ | 130½ |
| Brooklyn Traction | 9½ | 10½ |
| Brooklyn Traction pf | 50 | 54 |
| ‡B'klyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. 5s | 103¾ | 104¾ |
| Boston & New-York Air Line pf | 102 | 8 |
| ‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st | 102½ | 103½ |
| Buffalo Street Railway stock | 66½ | 68½ |
| Celluloid Company stock | 55 | 65 |
| Cedar Falls & Minn. R. R. stock | 4½ | 6¼ |
| Central & South Am. Tel | 116 | 119 |
| Central & South Am. Tel. scrip | 112 | 116 |
| Central Cross-Town | 170 | .. |
| Central National Bank | 118 | 122 |
| Cent. Park, North & East River | 162 | 168 |
| Central Trust Company | 1010 | 1020 |
| Clin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock | ½ | ½ |
| Clin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds | 45 | 48½ |
| Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds | 21 | .. |
| Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock | ½ | 1½ |
| Commercial Cable Co. stock | 135 | .. |
| Consol. Electric Light 1st | 90 | .. |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk. | 68½ | 71½ |
| Consumers' Gas city bonds | 96 | .. |
| Continental Trust | 163 | 167 |
| Corn Exchange Bank | 278 | .. |
| Cramp Shipyard stock | 86 | 91 |
| Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R. | 93 | 95 |
| Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn | 105 | 109 |
| Equitable Gas Co. of New-York | 181½ | .. |
| Eighth Avenue | 310 | .. |
| ‡Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s gtd | .. | 50 |
| Farmers' Loan & Trust Co | 695 | 720 |
| Fidelity & Casualty Co | 300 | .. |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. | 58½ | 60 |
| ‡42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st | 112½ | .. |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d | 58 | 61 |
| 42d St. & Grand St. R. R. | 320 | .. |
| Fort Wayne Gas 1st | 81 | 83 |
| Fort Wayne Gas stock | 74 | 76 |
| Fourth National Bank | 180 | 185 |
| Gallatin National Bank | 307 | 319 |
| Garfield National Bank | 450 | .. |
| Gold & Stock Telegraph Co | 106 | .. |
| Grand River Valley R. R. stock | 106 | 111 |
| Hock. Val. Car Trust 6s, Series A. | 94½ | 98 |
| Holland Trust stock | 75 | 85 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf | 93 | .. |
| ‡Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds | 101⅜ | 103 |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin common | 7½ | 10 |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin pf | 36 | .. |
| Hudson River Telephone Co | 40 | .. |
| Indianapolis Gas stock | 140 | 145 |
| Indianapolis Gas stock 1st 6s | 103¼ | 104½ |
| Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock | 68 | 70 |
| Ind., Nat. & Ill Gas Co. 1st 6s | 76½ | 79 |
| Int. & G. N. 1st scrip | 100 | .. |
| International Ocean Telegraph | 106 | .. |
| Iron Steamboat | 4 | 6 |
| Iron Steamboat bonds | 53 | 60 |
| †Journeay & Burnham | .. | 46 |
| Journeay & Burnham pf | 90 | 95 |
| Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds | 90 | 93 |
| Kings County Elevated | 3 | .. |
| Knickerbocker Trust Company | .. | 163 |
| Lafayette Gas Co. stock | 85 | 88 |
| Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s | 88½ | 90 |
| Long Island Traction | 6¼ | 6½ |
| Lorillard Company pf | 118 | 120½ |
| Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s | 30 | 35 |
| Mutual Gas, New-York | 152 | 155½ |
| Manhattan Trust Company | 118 | 124 |
| †Madison Square Garden stock | 6 | .. |
| Madison Square Garden 1st | 103 | .. |
| Madison Square Garden 2d | 74½ | 77½ |
| Mahoning Coal R. R. pf | 108 | .. |
| ‡Metropolitan Ferry 5s | 104½ | .. |
| Metropolitan Trust Company | 280 | 290 |
| Mechanics' National Bank stock | 178 | 180 |
| Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf | 48½ | 52½ |
| Mich.-Peninsular Car Co. com | 10½ | .. |
| Mich.-Pen. Car 

# FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

## Financial Directory.

### BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
86 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

### PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

### TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.,
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

## Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

## Financial.

New-York, March 12, 1895.

To Holders of INCOME BONDS, PREFERRED and COMMON STOCKS of the

**Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad Company.**

In view of the important litigation commenced in the United States Circuit Court, Eastern District of Wisconsin, affecting your interests, the hearing of which takes place April 1, 1895, and at the request of the holders of a large amount of the above securities, the undersigned have agreed to act as a committee to protect their interests.

An agreement for that purpose has been prepared and lodged with the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, corner of Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York, from whom copies may be obtained. Such holders are requested to deposit their securities with the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY and sign said agreement on or before April 1, 1895. To cover necessary expenses the agreement provides for a payment not exceeding $10 on each bond of $1,000, of which $5 is payable at time of deposit, and also provides for a payment of $10 for each 100 shares of stock, of which $5 is payable at time of deposit.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY on deposit of securities.

JOHN I. WATERBURY,
Pres. Manhattan Trust Co.
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
of Rolston & Bass.
MAYER LEHMAN,
of Lehman Bros.
LEOPOLD WALLACH, Esq., Counsel.
HENRY ZUCKERMAN, Secretary.

**Oregon Short Line**
and
**Utah Northern Railway Co.**

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE AND COLLATERAL TRUST

5 PER CENT. BONDS.

The committee hereby announces that the time having expired within which bonds may be deposited without penalty, it will at the present receive deposits upon payment of a penalty of $5, a bond which will later be increased to $10.

**The committee, in conjunction with the Amsterdam committee, now represents more than six millions of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.**

Bonds may be deposited with the American Loan and Trust Company in Boston, or the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company in New-York.

S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, Chairman,
(President American Loan and Trust Co., Boston.)

RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R. CO.
Equipment 5 Per Cent Mtge. Bonds.
DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated September 3d, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of forty-one thousand two hundred and eighteen dollars, ($41,218.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 15th day of March, 1895.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

NEW-YORK BISCUIT COMPANY,
First Mtge. 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Company, dated March 1st, 1891, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of sixty-six thousand and forty-six 44-100 dollars, ($66,046.64.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 26th day of March, 1895.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

CLOSING OF THE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE LONG ISLAND TRACTION COMPANY.
March 8, 1895.

A committee of the stockholders of this company, of which Mr. H. J. Morse is Chairman, having requested that the Stock Books of this company be closed to enable such committee to communicate with the stockholders relative to a plan to assist this company financially,

Notice is hereby given that the Stock Transfer Books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. March 18, 1895, to be opened March 25, 1895, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. A. H. BOGARDUS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

$1,000,000.00 ESTATE TRUST FUNDS (SPECIAL) to loan on bond and mortgage at "LOWEST RATES," by V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers, Appraisers, and Brokers.
Offices, 177 Broadway.

## Financial.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CLINTON BANK
on the morning of the 5th day of March, 1895:

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and discounts, less due from Directors | $687,189.53 |
| Liability of Directors (as makers) | 11,000.00 |
| Overdrafts | 702.92 |
| Due from trust companies, State and national banks | 208,220.31 |
| Stocks and bonds | 90,233.75 |
| Specie | 7,137.09 |
| U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks | 27,115.00 |
| Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for next day's exchanges $90,019.77 | |
| Other items carried as cash 82.05 | 90,101.82 |
| Taxes paid | 5,450.61 |
| Current expenses | 5,111.14 |
| Safes, furniture, and fixtures | 6,000.00 |
| | $1,138,232.17 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in, in cash | $300,000.00 |
| Surplus and profits | 22,590.68 |
| Due depositors, as follows: | |
| Deposits subject to check $752,550.04 | |
| Demand certificates of deposit 2,322.96 | |
| Certified checks 45,426.91 | |
| Cashier's checks outstanding 1,036.58 | 801,336.49 |
| Due private bankers and brokers | 14,125.00 |
| Unpaid dividends | 180.00 |
| | $1,138,232.17 |

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
FREDERICK E. PITKIN, President, and FRANK S. HYATT, Cashier, of Clinton Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 87 Hudson Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 5th day of March, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 5th day of March, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report was prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

FRED'K E. PITKIN, Prest.
FRANK S. HYATT, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 12th day of March, 1895, before me.

J. ALEX. STITT,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Ctf. filed in N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW-YORK
on the morning of the fifth day of March, 1895:

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and discounts, less due from Directors | $2,315,908.35 |
| Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers) | 161,416.00 |
| Due from trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule | 229,914.98 |
| Other real estate, as per schedule | 22,201.68 |
| Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule | 14,110.00 |
| Stocks and bonds, as per schedule | 174,339.75 |
| Specie, as per schedule | 558,644.12 |
| U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks | 238,496.00 |
| Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges | 222,057.11 |
| Other items carried as cash, as per schedule | 3,770.11 |
| | $3,940,858.10 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in, in cash | $250,000.00 |
| Surplus fund | 250,000.00 |
| Undivided profits, viz.: | |
| Discount | 32,846.80 |
| Other profits | 265,788.32 |
| Due depositors, as follows, viz.: | |
| Deposits subject to check | 2,980,161.42 |
| Certified checks | 161,961.95 |
| Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: | |
| Unpaid dividends | 99.61 |
| | $3,940,858.10 |

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
H. P. DE GRAAF, President, and F. C. MAYHEW, Cashier of the Bowery Bank of New-York, a bank located and doing business at No. 62 Bowery, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the fifth day of March, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the fifth day of March, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

H. P. DE GRAAF, President.
F. C. MAYHEW, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 12th day of March, 1895, before me.

WM. R. KURAU,
Notary Public No. 40, N. Y. Co.

Fort Wayne & Jackson R. R.

Preferred 5½ % Stock,

GUARANTEED BY THE

Lake Shore & Mich. So. Railway,

FOR SALE BY

Redmond, Kerr & Co.,

BANKERS,
41 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK,
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

TEXAS and PACIFIC COAL CO.
Stock and Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

$1,000,000.00 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage in sums to suit, "lowest special rates," by V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
Real Estate Appraisers, Auctioneers, and Brokers,
Offices, 177 Broadway.

## Dividends.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office,
New-York, March 2, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a dividend of Three Per Cent. on its preferred and common stock, payable from the earnings and profits of the CITY LINE, at this office, on the first day of April next.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. March 15, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. April 2, 1895.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
March 7, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 1, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 12 M. March 16, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. April 2, 1895.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY.
83 Reade St., New-York, Feb. 6, 1895.

A semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been this day declared upon the common stock of this company by the Board of Directors, payable March 15, 1895, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books at the close of business on Friday, March 1, 1895. The books will be reopened at the opening of business March 16, 1895.

CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD CO.,
New-York, March 12, 1895.

Holders of Second Mortgage Series A bonds of this company are entitled to a payment of One Per Cent. on account of past due interest from the earnings of 1894, which will be paid on presentation of Coupon No. 1 at the National City Bank, 52 Wall St., on and after April 1, or to Messrs. Matheson & Co., No. 3 Lombard St., London, on and after April 8.

ANDREW ANDERSON, Jr., Secretary.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY,
The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the PREFERRED STOCK of this company, payable April 1, 1895. The transfer books will be closed on Wed., March 20, 1895, at 3 P. M., and reopened on Mon., April 1, 1895, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on April 1, 1895.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New-York, March 12, 1895.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 71 Broadway, New-York, March 12, 1895.
FORTY-FOURTH QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable at this office on and after Monday, April 1, 1895.

The transfer books will be closed on Friday, March 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Tuesday, April 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.

D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, New-Haven, Conn., March 12, 1895.—The stock transfer books of this company will be closed at the close of business on the 16th inst., and remain closed to and including April 1, 1895, for purposes of dividend payable on the latter date. By order of the Board of Directors. WILLIAM SQUIRE, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall St., New-York, March 12, 1895.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company will be paid at this office on Thursday, April 4, 1895. Transfer books will close on Tuesday, March 19, and reopen on Friday, April 5, 1895.

M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

## Dividends.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R. CO.,
Office of the Treasurer,
New-York, March 8, 1895.

For the purpose of a quarterly dividend, payable on the 15th day of April next, and also of the annual election of the Directors of the company, which will be held on the 17th day of April, the transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 15th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, the 18th day of April next.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

## Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER AUCTIONEER.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, March 13,

At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)

10 shares German-American R. E. Title Guar. Co.
$59 shares Whitney National Bank of N. O., La., (hypd.)
$3,000 Central Branch U. P. R. R. 7 p. c. Fund. Bds., 1895, May, 1894, coups.
$7,000 Atch. & Pike's Peak. (Cent. Br. U. P.) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds. 1895, May, 1894, coups.
$1,000 Atch., Col. & Pac. R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1905, Nov., 1893, Coup.
$5,000 Wabash R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$300 Manhattan Elevated R. R. 4 p. c. Bd. scrip.
31 shares 2d Avenue R. R. Co.
200 shares Morning Star Consol'd Mining Co. of Col.
1 share American Fine Art Society.
50 shares Garrison's and West Point Ferry Co.
5 shares Smith's Homeopathic Pharmacy.
50 shares Cameron Iron and Coal Co.
166 shares Central Branch Union Pacific R. R.
10 shares Journal Publishing Club "Ltd."
13 shares Manhattan Company Bank.
$3,000 Panama R'way Co. Skg. fd. Subsidy 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
(By order of trustees.)
$4,000 Elizabeth City 4 p. c. Adjustment Bds., 1922.
120 shares Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$2,000 Marshfield, Wis., Water, Electric Light, and Power Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1912 (hypd.)
$5,000 Escanaba, Mich., Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1911, April, 1894, coups. on (hypd.)
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
$7,000 Morris & Essex R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1914.
50 shares German-American Bank.
24 shares Knickerbocker Trust Company.
100 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.
60 shares N. Y. Bowery Fire Ins. Co.
50 shares Clark Mills 2nd Spool Cotton Co.
$34,000 The Halcyon Hall Co. 6 p. c. 20-year Bds., 1914, Decr., 1894, coups. on (hypd.)
20 shares 23d Ward Bank.
50 shares Southern Cotton Oil Co.
$10,000 Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1942.
100 shares New-York & Harlem R. R. Co. com.
60 shares Mechanics and Traders' Bank.
50 shares 6th Avenue R. R. Co.
100 shares William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Co.
22 shares German-American Bank.
20 shares B'klyn Academy of Music, (tickets.)
34 shares 6th Avenue R. R. Co.
$5,000 Morris and Essex R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1914.
$13,000 Peo., Dec. & Evansville R. R. 2d Mtge. 5' p. c. Bds.
50 shares Louis., Evans. and St. Louis R. R. pref.
33 1-3 shares Evansville and Terre Haute R. R. pref.
30 shares Tenn. Coal and Iron Co. pref.
1 membership N. Y. Metal Exchange.
$5,000 Augusta, Gibson and Sandersville R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds. Jan. 1892, coupons on (True Co. certfs.)
25 shares People's Trust Co. of Brooklyn.
50 shares Standard Gas Light Co. common.
$10,000 Denver Union Water Co. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1914.
100 shares Morris and Essex R. R. Co.
48 shares Franklin Nat. Bank.
75 shares Butchers and Drovers' Nat. Bank.
$6,000 Wheeling, Lake Erie and Pitts. Coal Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
50 shares Standard Gas Co. common.
10 shares The Financier Co.
$500 Norfolk and Western R. R. Co. 5 p. c. Deb. Bd., 1912.
$6,000 Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Consld. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1993.

## Meetings and Elections.

United States
Mortgage and Trust Company,
New-York, Feb. 27, 1895.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, for the election of seven Directors to hold office for three years in place of those whose terms will expire and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before it, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 59 Cedar St., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, March 14, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Polls open at 11 o'clock A. M. and close at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will close March 2 and reopen March 15.

W. P. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
SLOSS IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

In accordance with the By-Laws, notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the SLOSS IRON AND STEEL COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, Birmingham, Alabama, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1895, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

Books for the transfer of stock will be closed from March 9, 1895, at 3 P. M., to March 22, 1895, at 10 A. M.

W. L. SIMS, Secretary.

Cooper Union Mass Meeting
FOR
Liberal Sunday Laws.
THURSDAY EVE., MARCH 14th.
EMINENT SPEAKERS. LEMLEIN'S BAND.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE GREENWOOD CEMETERY will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 257 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of March, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, to receive the annual report of the Trustees, pursuant to the provisions of the charter.

C. M. PERRY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE OLD MARION STREET MATERNITY HOSPITAL will be held on THURSDAY, March 14, 1895, at 139 2d Av., New-York City, at 4 o'clock P. M.

J. F. J. ROBISON, Secretary.
New-York, March 6, 1895.

## STATISTICS RELATING TO EXPORTS

### Shipments of Breadstuffs, Provisions, Cotton, and Mineral Oils.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the values of the exports of domestic breadstuffs, provisions, and mineral oils from the United States during the month of February, 1895, and during the eight months ended Feb. 28, 1895, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding periods of the preceding year, were as follows:

BREADSTUFFS.

| | 1895. | 1894. |
|---|---|---|
| February | $9,851,962 | $6,843,773 |
| 8 mos. ended Feb. 28 | 118,779,530 | 71,270,383 |

PROVISIONS.

| | 1893. | 1894. |
|---|---|---|
| February | $13,130,320 | $13,505,168 |
| 8 mos. ended Feb. 28 | 110,622,647 | 110,589,054 |

MINERAL OILS.

| | 1895. | 1894. |
|---|---|---|
| February | 2,646,019 | $3,161,396 |
| 8 mos. ended Feb. 28 | 27,740,588 | 28,516,582 |

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the values of the exports of domestic cotton from the United States during the month of February and during the six months ended Feb. 28, 1895, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding periods of the preceding year, were as follows: February, 1895, $13,484,218; February, 1894, $18,852,380; six months ended Feb. 28, 1895, $151,832,755; six months ended Feb. 28, 1894, $162,411,788.

### The Whole Family Has Smallpox.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 12.—An entire family, consisting of husband, wife, and four children, were removed to Snake Hill last night, suffering from smallpox. They are John Kenny, thirty-eight years old; Mary Kenny, thirty-seven; Ellen, eleven; John, seven; Edward, five, and Rose, two. They resided at 12 Ivy Place.

All the other tenants were removed, isolated, and vaccinated, and the vacated house was disinfected.

### Gives Portraits of Washington.

HOBOKEN, N. J., March 12.—The Board of Education last night received a proposition from an old soldier, through one of the Trustees, who said the gentleman did not want his name known, offering to present to each school in the city a handsomely framed portrait of George Washington.

The offer was accepted, and the pictures will be placed in position in the course of a week.

# ARGUING THE INCOME TAX

## The Attorney General, James C. Carter, and Joseph H. Choate Speak.

## PROMINENT MEN IN THE COURT ROOM

### Mr. Carter, Appearing for a Trust Company, Upholds the Measure—Mr. Choate Says the Law Is Dangerous.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The announcement that Attorney General Olney and James C. Carter and Joseph H. Choate of New-York would address the Supreme Court upon the income-tax law attracted to the session of the Supreme Court of the United States to-day an unusually large number of people. Within the rail were many attorneys and members of Congress, who have not previously attended the hearing. Among them were Senator Chandler of New-Hampshire, Senator Lindsay of Knetucky, and ex-Solicitor General John Goode of Virginia.

There was but little delay in entering upon the progress of the argument, the only preceding incident being the introduction to the court of W. H. H. Hart, a colored man, as a candidate for practitioner at the bar, by ex-Senator Edmunds.

Before Attorney General Olney, who was the first speaker, entered upon his argument, Chief Justice Fuller notified him that he might proceed without regard to any limitation of time, as the period for argument had been extended by the court.

Mr. Olney devoted his argument to the constitutional questions which the several plaintiffs alleged to be involved in the cases presented. Many of the objections raised seemed to him to be simply perfunctory—taken pro forma; and by way of precaution.

No time, he thought, need be expended in discussing the averments that the income-tax law was an invasion of vested rights, and took property without due process of law. These propositions were generalities, and, if there was anything in them, it was because they comprehend others which were the only real subjects of profitable discussion.

Suppose it to be true that the income-tax law undertook to ascertain the incomes of citizens by methods which were not only disagreeable, but were infringements of personal rights? The consequence would be not that the law was void, but that the hotly-denounced inquisitorial methods could not be resorted to.

**Not Void Even if Part Faulty.**

Similar considerations would apply to the objection that the law was to be pronounced void, because taxing the agencies and instrumentalities of the governments of the several States. It had not yet been definitely adjudicated and it was by no means to be admitted that the income of State and municipal securities was not taxable by the United States, when assessed as part of the total income of the owners, under a law assessing income generally, and not discriminating between such securities and others of the like character.

But suppose the contrary. The result would be not to find that the law was bad in toto, but that it was bad only as to the income of State and municipal securities. The Attorney General continued:

"If I am right in these observations, the constitutional contention of the plaintiffs simmers down to two points. One is that an income tax is a direct tax and must be imposed according to the rule of apportionment, and the other is based upon the alleged violation of the Constitution with regard to uniformity. I do not stop to discuss the question what the constitutional rule of apportionment is. I do not think I ought to delay the court for any considerable time in debating whether an income tax is direct or indirect.

"Whether an income tax is what the Constitution describes as a 'direct tax' is a question as completely concluded by repeated adjudications as any question can be. It is not a direct tax within the meaning of the Constitution, unless five concurring judgments of this court have all been erroneous."

The Attorney General denied that any land tax was aimed at or attempted by the statute—there was no lien on land for payment. The whole scope and tenor of the statute showed the contemplated subject of taxation to be personal property and nothing else.

Discussing the meaning of the word "uniform," as applied to the collection of imposts, excises, &c., he declared that the word had a territorial application and no other.

"A Federal tax," he said, "which is not a poll tax nor a tax on land must be the same in all parts of the country. It cannot be one thing in Maine and another in Florida. The law providing for such a tax must be like a bankruptcy law or a naturalization law. It must have the same operation everywhere, wholly irrespective of State lines."

**The Power to Tax.**

The power to tax was for practical use and was necessarily to be adapted to the practical conditions of human life. These were never the same for any two persons, and, as applied to any community, however small, were infinitely diversified. Nothing was more evident, or had been oftener declared by courts and jurists, than that absolute equality of taxation was impossible. No system had been or could be devised that would produce any such result.

No country or State of this Union had ever adopted a plan of taxation that did not exempt some portions of the community from a burden that was imposed upon others. The power to do so was unquestioned, and was universally exercised. It was quite beside the issue to argue in this or any other case that Congress had mistaken what public policy required. On that point Congress was the sole and final authority, and its decision once made, controlled every other department of the Government. No exemption was made by the statute in favor of a class that was not based on some obvious line of public policy—and, the class being established, one uniform rule was applicable to its members.

It is manifest that in this distinction between people with incomes over $4,000 and those with incomes less than that amount Congress was proceeding upon definite views of public policy, and was aiming at accomplishing a great public object. It was seeking to adjust the load of taxation to the shoulders of the community in the manner that would make it most easily borne and most lightly fell. So with business corporations. Their net incomes were taxed at the standard rate of 2 per cent., but undiminished by the standard deduction of $4,000.

The result might be that a man in business as a member of a corporation was taxable at a little higher rate than a man in the same business by himself or as a copartner. It was common knowledge that corporations were so successful an agency for the conduct of business and the accumulation of wealth that a large section of the community viewed them with intense disfavor. When, therefore, this income tax law made a special class of business corporations and taxed their incomes at a higher rate than that applied to the incomes of persons not incorporated, it but recognized existing social facts and conditions which it would be folly to ignore.

"It would certainly be a mistake," concluded Mr. Olney, "to infer that this great array of counsel, this elaborate argumentation, and these numerous and voluminous treatises, miscalled by the name of briefs, have any tendency to indicate anything extraordinary or unique, either in the facts before the court or in the rules of law which are applicable to them. I venture to suggest that all this laborious and erudite and formidable demonstration is bound to be without effect on one distinct ground.

**Interference with Congress.**

"In its essence, and in its last analysis, it is nothing but a call upon the judicial department of the Government to supplant the political in the exercise of the taxing power, to substitute its discretion for that of Congress in respect of the subjects of taxation, the plan of taxation, and all the distinctions and discriminations by which taxation is sought to be equitably adjusted to the resources and capacities of those who have it to bear.

"Such an effect, however weightily supported, can, I believe, have but one result. It is inevitably predestined to failure unless this court shall for the first time in its history overlook and overstep the limits which separate the judicial from the legislative power, and the scrupulous observance of which are absolutely essential to the integrity of our constitutional system."

Justice Gray inquired if he had an opinion of the declaration that an income tax is an excise, duty, or impost.

The Attorney General—I do not think it necessary to decide that question.

Justice Gray—You believe it may be a tax and yet not a direct tax?

Mr. Olney—Yes.

The Attorney General spoke not quite an hour, and was followed by James C. Carter, who was the last speaker in the argument to support the tax. He stated in the outset that he appeared for the Continental Trust Company, which had instructed him to admit and plead the constitutionality of the law. That was admitted in the demurrer to the complaint of Mr. Hyde, its stockholder, and was admitted outside the demurrer.

This corporation, said Mr. Carter, was one of those wealthy concerns which might be supposed to be adversely affected by the operations of the law. But he was glad to believe, and to be able to believe, that there were some wealthy men who were ready and willing to come forward and contribute the proportion of the revenues of the Government which was their obligation.

**Mr. Carter Begins with Sarcasm.**

Mr. Carter devoted some time to a semi-humorous, semi-sarcastic review of the propositions advanced by Mr. Edmunds. He said that when that master hand swept over the strings, the true melody of the piece came out, and he was not disappointed to find that the topics suggested to the court for its consideration were political economy, sociology, and general legislative discretion, proper enough they may be for discussion before a legislative assembly, but what would a judicial tribune do with them?

Mr. Carter said he would not have introduced these topics of political economy, but they having been presented, he would present some views in relation to the general subject. The proper rule for taxation, he said, was that it should be laid with regard to the taxpayer's ability to pay the tax. And that ability was not to be determined by the amount of property he has, but by how much he had to spend. In laying the tax the Legislature should make mistakes, the remedy did not lie in an appeal to the judiciary.

"This court," Mr. Carter said, "is not the only depositary of the rights and privileges of the people. The great trustees thereof are Congress and the Legislatures of the several States."

Mr. Carter expressed his regret that the people had not sent better men to the late Congress, but asked how it could be helped. Mr. Edmunds, said Mr. Carter, believed there was a plan of relief by calling upon the Judges of this court to revise the work of Congress. He could not agree with his learned friend in the expediency or desirability of the plan. There was no uncertainty, with all deference, he said, that the legislative duties would be better done if they were assumed by the court. The policy of Legislatures in the imposition of taxes for centuries had been governed by the considerations of cheapness, ease, and effectiveness in the collection.

Human nature was so constituted, Mr. Carter said, that it always endeavored to throw off any burden which it could escape. This gave rise to contest between the rich and the poor, and in all such contests the poor would inevitably go to the wall.

**Taxes of Rich and Poor.**

"We had hea d in this argument," he said, "that the rich were the class who needed protection from the taxing power, but it is not so. Before the Income Tax was enacted the Government had collected $500,000,000 a year for its expenditures, three-fifths of which came from import duties. These, Mr. Edmunds had said, had not been contributed in any great amount by the poor, but his eminent associate in the Senate for so many years, John Sherman, declared that the poor paid nine-tenths of them.

"The agitation in behalf of the poor people in this regard led to a political revolution, which, in fact, however, resulted in the maintenance of this gigantic scheme of injustice practically unchanged, but modified or moderated to the extent of from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000 to be collected from the wealthier portion of the community."

Proceeding then to consider the constitutional questions involved in the case, Mr. Carter said that the law as unconstitutional, because an income tax was a direct tax.

"Is that an open question in this court?" he asked. The court had said it was liable to err, and we were bound to believe it, and he would not for a moment argue that a wrongful decision should not be reversed. He believed also in the principle of the observation that "nothing is so settled in this country until it is settled right." But that was subject to the same limitations that apply to all general principles.

But what was the ground upon which the court was asked to reconsider its decision in this case? "That rich men escape from paying taxes assessed against them. Is that a proper end," which the court should overturn a long series of decisions extending over a century of time?"

Direct taxes, Mr. Carter argued, were those that could be equally apportioned among the States, such as capitation and land taxes.

Justice Gray interrupted to ask if it might not have been the intention of the framers of the Constitution to have taxation and representation go together, that all, except excises, duties and imposts, shall be direct taxes and apportioned among the States.

Mr. Carter replied that, in his opinion, the convention meant that taxes not named should be without any rule of construction and left to Congress to determine the manner of imposition.

**Uniformity of the Tax.**

The question of uniformity of the tax was next considered by Mr. Carter, upon the basis of an assertion that the Constitutional Convention meant by that word a territorial uniformity. It had been suggested that it meant something more, and the court is asked to infer that something more, for the purpose of limiting the exercise by Congress of the taxing power.

There was one thing that Congress was not authorized to do, Mr. Carter said, and that was to arbitrarily exercise the taxing power. Arbitrary exercise of power was such a use as everybody would concede was not equable or just—such as taxing baldheaded men because they are such. But when Congress came to lay tax on men because they are rich, and exempt others because they are poor, it came within the legitimate exercise of its power, for then it took hold upon proper subject for taxation. A clear instance of arbitrary exercise of the taxing power, said Mr. Carter, made up a case for the consideration and determination of the court.

It was said, in opposition, that this law was class taxation, said Mr. Carter. That was certainly true. It was said that 2 per cent. of the people would pay this tax. If that were so, and he characterized the statement as a most striking commentary upon the rapidity with which the possession of wealth was becoming centralized, it was true because 2 per cent. of the people own five-sixths of the property of the country. Much had been said about evils threatening the Nation. This law had been feared, not because it laid the tax imposed, but because it was the entering wedge which would lead to the placing of all the burden of taxation upon the few.

**Burdens Placed on the Few.**

No instance was afforded by history, said Mr. Carter, where the many had conspired to place the burdens of taxation upon the few. Wealth would always assert its supremacy, and throw its burdens on the many who do not hold it. Mr. Carter said his apprehensions arose from a fear that the class affected by the income tax law would continue their efforts to avoid taxation. From that practice dangers might come that we do not want to consider. But if we wanted relief from the danger, it would come when the rich assume freely the payment of their rightful proportion of taxes.

Mr. Carter argued that Congress had the right and power to determine classes for the purpose of taxation. Its power only was transcended when, having fixed these classes, it undertook to take any one out of his class and exempt him from the operation of the law relating to it.

Justice White asked counsel how he accounted for the decisions of the States, which had come to him from all parts of the country, that such attempted classifications were an evasion of the Constitution, and where the classification did not exist per se it was a perversion of the taxing power?

"But suppose it is not an evasion?" responded Mr. Carter. "This action of Congress is not an evasion; that would be an arbitrary use of power."

The exceptions to the operation of the law, such as savings banks, mutual insurance companies, and of partnerships as discriminated from stock corporations, were all made by Congress upon the grounds of public policy, and were not to be attacked.

**State and City Bonds.**

The last point of detail argued by Mr. Carter was the contention that the subjects of taxation were not within the taxing power; that Congress had not the power to tax State and municipal bonds. This was a question upon which no decision had been made, and Mr. Carter asked if the National Government was to be precluded from doing to the securities of any State what all the other States of the Union might do. These bonds were taxed by other States, why not by the Federal Government?

It was argued that the taxation of incomes originating in these bonds would impair the credit of the bodies issuing them, and make it more difficult for them to sell bonds and raise money. But that was denied by Mr. Carter, who said that the tax being only upon the income or interest of the bonds, the State or municipality was in no worse a condition financially by the tax than it was before it was imposed.

In conclusion, Mr. Carter said the law had been enacted by the representatives of the people, acting in their legitimate and uncontrollable sphere as the taxing power of the Government, elected by a great popular majority, and that the expression of an opinion by that means could always be accepted and considered as final. A triumphant majority, he said, firm in the possession of a view which they believe to be just and right, will find a way to the accomplishment of their purpose; if need be, over the ruins of constitutions and of courts. It were the wise thing, he said, not to provoke such a contest.

**Mr. Choate Begins.**

Mr. Carter spoke two and one-half hours, and was immediately followed by Mr. Choate, who in the remaining forty minutes of the session made the preface of his argument and outlined its scope. In the beginning he said:

"If the court please, after Jupiter had thundered all around the sky, and had leveled everything and everybody by his prodigious b

# STOCK EXCHANGE SUED

## T. C. Doremus Wants the Seat He Lost When "Napoleon" Ives Failed.

## HE WAS A PARTNER IN IVES'S FIRM

### Justice Ingraham Inclined to Hold that the Action of the Exchange in Expelling Him Was Final.

When Henry S. Ives, the "Napoleon of Finance," went up with a boom in Wall Street, the indignant members of the Stock Exchange who had felt the "Napoleon's" hand, promptly expelled Ives's partner, Thomas C. Doremus, from his seat in the Exchange.

Young Doremus, who is a son of Dr. R. Ogden Doremus, brought suit to have the Exchange restrained from selling his seat, and to have the resolution declaring him ineligible for membership declared void. The case came to trial yesterday before Justice Ingraham, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court. William N. Cohen of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, appeared for Mr. Doremus, and Lewis Cass Ledyard represented the Stock Exchange.

The entire day's session was taken up with the testimony of Mr. Doremus, who said that his present residence is Whitestone, L. I.

He purchased his seat in the Exchange, he said, Dec. 31, 1885, from Leonard R. Jerome, paying $34,110. This was prior to the formation of the firm of Ives, Stayner & Co. When the firm was subsequently formed, Doremus was made the board member. He received a communication in February, 1886, from the Exchange, requesting him to sever his connection with the firm, on the ground that such association was objectionable to the Exchange.

He was informed that he would be allowed thirty days in which to make up his mind on this subject. He refused to do this and was subsequently suspended from membership. Notwithstanding the fact that he made repeated applications to the Exchange to be reinstated, he continued under suspension about one year, at the end of which time he sent a communication to the Exchange that he did not intend to sever his connection with the firm of Ives, Stayner & Co., and demanded that he be reinstated. His demand was granted.

When Ives & Co. failed, Doremus notified the Governing Committee of the Exchange of the fact, and within a short time he was summoned before the Committee on Insolvency, whose duty it is to investigate the failure of members and to report as to whether it was brought about by "unbusinesslike or reckless dealings." The committee had several hearings, at which Doremus appeared and was examined. He wanted an opportunity to produce other evidence than his own, but this privilege, he said, was denied.

The committee made a report that the failure had been occasioned by "reckless and unbusinesslike dealings," and that Doremus was ineligible for reinstatement to membership. This report was presented to the Governing Board of the Exchange, and affirmed. The Exchange then proceeded to sell his seat for the benefit of the creditors of the firm in the Exchange, and he at once took legal proceedings.

Mr. Doremus was allowed to a limited extent to show the nature of the testimony taken before the committees of the Stock Exchange in order to prove that it was not on account of any dealings of his that he was suspended, but on account of the dealings of Henry S. Ives, his partner.

Mr. Cohen contended that there was nothing before the committees to justify them in the conclusion which they reached, and that their action was arbitrary and unjust.

Justice Ingraham was inclined to hold that the action of the Exchange was final, and that when a person became a member he was bound to abide by the action of the Exchange and its rules and regulations, which he signed upon becoming a member.

He, however, allowed evidence to be introduced for the purpose of showing prejudice or improper motives on the part of the members of the committees, or that they had not acted fairly and honestly in deciding the question before them.

The trial will be continued to-day.

## WORRY RUINED HEALTH, HE SAYS

### T. L. McClymont Wants $20,000 for Imprisonment When He Was Innocent.

Thomas L. McClymont, suffering, as he says, under a false accusation of theft, for which he was imprisoned, has grown from a robust, healthy man of vigorous physique into a feeble, gray-haired wreck. He now seeks to recover $20,000 from Butler Brothers, merchants, who, he declares, are responsible for his condition. The trial of his suit was begun yesterday before Judge Dugro and a jury in the Superior Court.

McClymont was in the employ of Butler Brothers in 1892, and it was charged that he had stolen a quantity of postage stamps. After the accusation was made against him, McClymont was taken into a room with several men and there searched, and his clothes removed, but no stamps were found. He was arrested and imprisoned in the Tombs. An indictment by the Grand Jury followed, and then a trial in the Court of General Sessions, when he was acquitted.

McClymont's counsel declare that he has worried greatly since his arrest and imprisonment. When the case was brought to trial the complaint in the action was found to be defective, and permission was given to withdraw a juror, so that a motion may be made at some later day to amend the complaint.

Keane & O'Sullivan appeared for McClymont and Howe & Hummel represented Butler Brothers.

## MR. SIMMONS'S RECEIVERSHIP.

### His Fees for Handling American Loan and Trust Funds Over $25,000.

Ex-Recorder Frederick Smyth, as referee, made a report to the Supreme Court yesterday, passing on the accounts of J. Edward Simmons, who in March, 1891, was appointed receiver of the American Loan and Trust Company, and showed that Mr. Simmons has earned over $25,000 in fees.

The report shows that between January, 1894, and January, 1895, Mr. Simmons received $126,237.82, which, together with the balance in his hands in January, 1894, of $26,275, makes an aggregate of $152,511.12. He paid out during that time $95,283.78, leaving a balance still in his hands of $57,-227.34. During his entire receivership he has collected $985,425.40 and has paid out $928,198.06.

He has up to the present received as his fees and commissions $18,751.28, and the referee says there is now due to him for fees and commissions $6,953.67 up to Jan. 1 of the present year. He recommends the payment of this sum to the receiver and also the sum of $10,408.07 to Bristow, Peet & Opdyke, the counsel for the receiver. The fees of the referee are put at $425, and those of the stenographer employed on the reference $66.95, making the total bill for the expenses of the reference $491.95.

## LIVING MEMBERS GET THE MONEY

### Court of Appeals Settles the Controversy of an Insurance Company.

A decision was rendered yesterday by the Court of Appeals which will be very beneficial to over 500 members of the Life Union, an insurance company which was placed in the hands of David McClure as receiver in January, 1893.

When the receiver took possession of the assets of the company there was a reserve fund of over $50,000, as to the disposition of which there immediately was started a controversy between the living members of the company and the representatives of deceased members. Upward of 500 living members were represented by Lawyers M. P. O'Connor and Edmund L. Mooney of Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, while Raphael J. Moses, Jr., contended that the reserve fund should be used to pay the claims of all the presons holding insurance policies of the union.

This controversy has been pending in the courts two years. The referee to whom the question was sent for adjudication decided that the reserve fund should be distributed among the living members, and that the mortuary fund of only $6,000 should go to meet the claims, aggregating about $70,000, of unpaid policies of deceased members.

The question was carried to the Court of Appeals, which yesterday affirmed the action of the lower court, as to the distribution of the funds.

## ACCUSED BY FELLOW JURORS.

### Carley Must Show Cause Why He Should Not Be Punished.

Judge Gildersleeve has signed an order directing Michael E. Carley to appear before him in the Superior Court next Monday and show why he should not be punished for contempt of court in neglecting his duty as a juror.

Carley, who lives in West Fifty-seventh Street and is a collector for the Long Island Brewing Company, was one of the jury who tried the suit brought by Hymon Sarue against Meyer Hellman and Joseph F. Blaut to recover $10,000 worth of bonds.

When the case was tried last month there was a story that the jury had been tampered with, but after Judge Gildersleeve had privately investigated the matter he allowed the trial to proceed. The jury was out twenty-one hours, and not being able to agree was discharged by Judge Gildersleeve.

The order directing Juror Carley to show cause was issued upon the affidavits of eight of his fellow-jurors that immediately after the jury retired Carley announced that he was for the defendants, and said: "I am here to stay for weeks. You need not talk to me." When any of the jurymen attempted to speak to Carley, it is said, he would pay no attention to them, and would read a paper.

## Federal Grand Jury Indictments.

The Federal Grand Jury for the March term was discharged by Judge Brown yesterday morning. The foreman, Edward King, handed to the court these indictments:

Thomas W. Dick, for falsely impersonating a Revenue Collector; Daniel Connelly, for deserting United States mail; John O'Connor, Jacob Rosen, Alfred Linderson, and Simon Hesselson, for carrying on retail liquor business without having paid Government special tax; Bridget Long, George Reynolds, and Edward Conway, conspiracy to defraud the Government by fraudulent pension claim; Theresa De Lucca and Stello Tranto, having in possession and passing counterfeit coin; Salvatore Tranto, Salvatore Clemente, Raeffaele Frederico, James Memideno, Frank Soldano, Combrano and Giuseppe Convorto, for making and having in their possession counterfeit coin.

## NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Henry W. Sackett, as referee, has made a report to the Supreme Court that the Keystone Bridge Company and others, composing the American Bridge Manufacturers' Association are entitled to damages to the extent of $5,896 against the Phoenix Bridge Company on account of an injunction which the latter obtained from the Supreme Court in January, 1893. That injunction restrained the association from taking any action toward expelling the Phoenix Company from membership, from enforcing any penalties against it, or forfeiting any of its rights in the association, or dividing a guarantee fund, in which the Phoenix Company held an interest for about $35,000.

—In the United States Circuit Court Judge Lacombe yesterday handed down a decision in the case of Mary J. Garner against the Second National Bank of Providence, R. I., and others, granting the petition of the defendants to vacate an attachment against their property. Judge Lacombe states in his decision that "the statutes of the United States expressly prohibit the issuing of an attachment against a national bank or its property before final judgment has been rendered in any suit. The attachment was therefore improperly issued."

—Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday handed down an opinion in the case of Louis Chabe against the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, in which he says that if the Reorganization Committee of the new company assumes the obligation of the old company as to the outstanding $95,000 bonds, such an arrangement, if acceptable to the Trustee, would probably be approved by the court, and an adjustment in that way would no doubt be satisfactory to all parties.

—James Murphy recovered a judgment for $3,000 against Isaac A. Hopper & Co. yesterday in the Superior Court. Murphy was employed as a laborer by Hopper & Co., who were building the Third Avenue cable road power house. While he was trundling a wheelbarrow across the gangway May 17, 1893, it gave way, and Murphy sustained serious injuries. He sued for $50,000.

—The Grand Jury of the March term yesterday refused to indict the officials of the New-York and Hudson River Railway for manslaughter in causing the death of William Roselle, who was killed by an engine of that company at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Sherman Avenue Feb. 12.

## *UNITED STATES COURTS.*

### UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Argument continued in income tax cases by Attorney General Olney for the United States; by James C. Carter for the appellees in No. 894, and by Joseph H. Choate for the appellants in Nos. 893 and 894.

The day call for Wednesday, March 13, will be as follows: Nos. 803, (and 894 and 915,) 842, 203, (and 291,) 224, 225, (and 226,) 192, (and 193,) 140, 197, 58, and 822.

### UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A M.

117—United States vs. Cutajar & Gandolfi. 118—Workman vs. The Mayor, &c. 120—Missouri Pacific Railroad vs. Sidell. 121—Nordlinger vs. Donkin and Steamship Timor. 122—Barney Dumping Company vs. Niagara Insurance Company. 124—Miller vs. O'Brien. 125—Henderson vs. Steamship City of St. Augustine. 126—St. Augustine Steamship Company vs. Henderson. 127—Bregars vs. Steamship Centurion. 128—American Sugar Refining Company vs. Steamship Centurion.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

11—Putnam vs. Brooker. 23—Imperial Chemical Manufacturing Company vs. Steers.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

77—United States vs. Ferryboat Fanwood. 80—Hine vs. New-York and Bermudez Company. 81—Salisbury vs. 70,000 feet of lumber. 82—Everson vs. Steamship Morningen. 83—Dennin vs. Bang. 84—Fox vs. same. 87—Appleton vs. Pacific Mail Steamship Company. 88—Chapman Derrick and Wreck Company vs. Providence Washington Insurance Company. 16—Acti Antonio Lambrana vs. Howes. 105—Mecke vs. Steamship A. Lambrana. 64—Clyde Steamship Company vs. Steamship El Dorado and Tug Florence. 21—Thames Towboat Company vs. Schooner W. S. Jordan. 67—New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Morris. 70—Bengo vs. Steamship Muriel.

## *STATE COURTS.*

### COURT OF APPEALS.

Frances B. Scott, appellant, vs. Frances Calladine and another.—Argued by August Becker for appellant, P. F. King for respondents.

Lewis W. Hudson, as administrator, vs. Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by D. G. Griffin for appellant, John H. Carlisle for respondent.

Jane E. Wheeler, as administratrix, &c., vs. Watertown Railway Company, appellant.—Argued by D. G. Griffin for appellant, Charles W. Thompson for respondent.

Keturah Willdigg, as administratrix, &c., vs. City of Brooklyn, impleaded, &c., Frederick W. Luecke, appellant.—Argued by E. B. Barnum for appellant, Arthur H. Smith for respondent.

Elizier G. Webster and another vs. Kings County Trust Company, appellant; Clara Bogart vs. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, appellant; Gertrude Dean, Infant, &c., vs. Miners Raplee, appellant; Thomas Jones, receiver, &c., vs. Ferdinand S. M. Blun and another, appellants; Railroad Equipment Company vs. Mitchell S. Blair, receiver, &c., appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Sarah J. Bird, appellant, vs. Edward P. Barker et al., Commissioners, &c.; The Canadian Agricultural Coal (&c.) Company, Limited, vs. Joseph L. Spofford, appellant; in re John J. Hopper, to punish Edwin S. Updike, Sr., for contempt, &c.; People ex rel. Michael Brady, appellant, vs. James J. Martin and others, Commissioners, &c.; People ex rel. David L. Follett and another vs. Ashbel P. Fitch, Controller City of New-York, appellant.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Norris Winslow, as Trustee, &c., appellant, vs. The Carthage, Watertown and Pickett's Harbor Railroad Company, and others; in re application of Upham, County Treasurer, &c.—Appeal dismissed on the ground that the order is not one which is reviewable in this court, with costs.

John Morton and another, appellants, vs. Sarah E. Tucker and another.—Judgments General and Special Terms reversed, with costs in all courts, but with leave to the appellants to withdraw the demurrer and answer over within twenty days, upon payment of the costs of the demurrer, and of appeals in this court and the General Term.

Solomon Castoriano vs. Rene Dupe, appellant.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

People vs. The Milk Exchange, Limited, Pindell and another, appellants, Thomas Ashworth and others, respondents.—Order affirmed on authority of "in re Equitable R. F. L. Association,' (131 N. Y. 354) with costs.

Donald Mackay, executor, &c., vs. Rowland B. Dennington, administrator, &c., appellant, impleaded, &c.—Order affirmed on opinion below; with costs.

People vs. The Milk Exchange, Limited, appellant.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered for the plaintiff, with costs.

Hannah Kennedy, administratrix, &c., vs. Manhattan Railway Company, appellant.; Nellie Sisco, administratrix, &c., of Eugene Sisco vs. The Lehigh and Hudson River Railway Company, appellant; James Walsh, infant, &c., vs. Fitchburg Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Annie Goldsmith, et al., infants, &c., vs. Leopold Goldsmith, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

In re claim for ring of Mary L. Van Slooten vs. Edward Dodge, administrator, &c., appellant.—Judgment reversed and an order entered dismissing the proceeding, with costs in all courts to the appellant against the respondent.

The calendar for Thursday is Nos. 152, 13, 102, 124, 10, 150, 84, 121.

### NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J., Follett and Parker, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

67—Schillinger Fire Proof Cement and Asphalt Company vs. Arnott. 68—Gabriel vs. Same. 55—Talcott vs. Wabash Railroad Company. 53—Van Camp Packing Company vs. McGuire.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Hubbard vs. Garrick. 2—Slattery vs. The Mayor, &c. 8—Beck vs. Monk. 4—Thiele vs. Peirson. 5—Brizzolara vs. Meyers.

Class II.—6—Nordlinger vs. Manhattan Railway Company.

Class IV.—7—Rinaldo vs. Rinaldo. 8—Fidelity Printing Company vs. Lowery. 9—Daily vs. Kendall.

Class VI.—10—Whittier vs. Whittier.

Class VII.—11—Hooper vs. Clark. 12—Smith vs. Mercantile Trust Company. 13—Armstrong vs. American Union Life Insurance Company. 14—Hall vs. Waterbury. 15—Zeliger vs. Bonwell. 16—Delafon vs. Yule. 17—McGovern vs. Yule.

Class VIII.—18—French vs. Canary. 19—State Bank vs. Parsons. 20—Lederer vs. Tribune Association. 21—Fidelity Printing Company vs. Lowery. 22—Matter of Knight. 23—Turle vs. Conkling. 24—McCarron vs. Conkling. 25—Mott vs. Mott. 26—Ennis vs. Gray. 27—Weis vs. Sullivan. 28—Hansen vs. Klaveness. 29—Barnes vs. Craighead. 30—Grimes vs. Culver. 31—Garvin Machine Company vs. Wood. 32—Shaw vs. United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company. 33—Frisbie vs. Averell. 34—Lynch vs. Stuart. 35—Du Bois vs. Union Dime Savings Institution. 36—Kippendorf, Dittman Company vs. Cohn. 37—Beck vs. Monk. 38—City of Huntington vs. Coffin. 39—Fennessy vs. Ross. 40—Matter of Boston Road. 41—Ogden vs. Hadden. 42—Pfeiffer vs. Pfeiffer.

Personal Tax Calendar.—Austen, receiver of taxes upon, &c., Baum. 2—Bloomingdale Brothers. 3—Brush Electric Illuminating Company. 4—Coster. 5—Cutting. 6—Dobriner. 7—Doscher. 8—Dunphy. 9—Fromme, A. 10—Fromme, H. 11—Gilmore. 12—Haas. 13—Hein. 14—Henry. 15—Holland. 16—Kohn. 17—Kane. 18—Livingston. 19—Lobel. 20—Ludwig. 21—Mann. 22—Merry. 23—Moser & Heidenheimer Malting Company. 24—National Automatic Fire Alarm Company. 25—Saalfield. 26—Schlesinger. 27—Schmidt. 28—Sire. 29—Sommers. 30—Sulzberger. 31—Watson. 32—Weber.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I. —Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

Law and Fact—1611—Beth Hamedrash vs. Congregation, &c., Poland. 1346—Kaufman vs. Baumgarten. 2241—Chapman vs. Mingey. 2247½—Van Bokkelen vs. Massachusetts Benefit Life Association. 1452—Depierris vs. Slaven. 2637—McDonald vs. O'Brien. 1981—Constable vs. Hardenbergh. 2065—Hardenbergh vs. Hardenbergh. 2089—Butler vs. Weeks. 2163—Manlhofer vs. Mittnacht. 2079—Armanino vs. Fasano. 2159—Korn vs. Korn. 2209—Rau vs. Bernhold. 2219—De Tenouveave vs. McKinlay. 2245—Kenney vs. Monahan. 2249—Kapff vs. Bernhold. 2260—Federgreen vs. Blanner.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2267.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I. —Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Adjourned February term. Case on. No day calendar.

2537—O'Beirne vs. Bullis.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II. Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

64—Newcombe vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 60—Bacharach vs. same. 310—Russell vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 160—West vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 152—Hurst vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 284—Crumbie vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2646—Cowell vs. same. 2685—Danziger vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 2686—Buek vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 355—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 356—Same vs. same. 27—Sarno vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 284—Newmark vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 341—O'Reilly vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 623—Clinical Instruction Company vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 349—Stewart vs. same. 428—Dohrn vs. same. 52—Bruner vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 72—Husson vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 82—Long vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 84—Remsen vs. same. 101—Thetford vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 149—Colahan vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Part III. room, Common Pleas. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

1743—Burgin vs. Fleming. 4361—McKeon vs. Reutlinger. 2820—Guy vs. Craighead. 2884—Parker vs. Post Building Company. 2712—Metz vs. American Credit Indemnity Company. 5666—Leipzig vs. Sexton. 1928½—Roe vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2668—Booth Brothers and H. Fay White Company vs. Barger. 2737—Benjamin vs. Benjamin. 2475—Beal vs. Curtis Electric Light and Power Company. 2196—Ferris vs. Weir. 2178—Molenhan vs. Trustees of New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Company. 1647—Bright vs. Canadian International Stock Yard and Abattoir Company. 3185—Gray vs. Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey. 2918—Howard vs. Edison United Phonograph Company. 439—Healey vs. Hamilton Park Company. 104—Logeling vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 105—Same vs. same. 2056—Frank vs. Harpersburger. 2920—Zucker vs. Zucker. 2927—Greenberg vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2033.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Lawrence, J. —Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until March 18.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Adjourned until April 1.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

52—Will of Sophia Moss. 1309—Amsler vs. Maling. 1355—Kohn vs. Bauman. 1337—Cornish vs. Stokes. 1342—Reinheimer vs. Mohr. 1153—Hopkins vs. Clark. 1394—Turgerson vs. The Mayor, &c. 1149—New-York Standard Watch Company vs. Claflin. 1317—Stott vs. Churchill. 1346—Silk vs. Dickinson. 1350—Hazard Manufacturing Company vs. Baird. 1351—Sterns vs. same. 1358—Neuchatel Asphalt Company vs. Christman. 2686—Many vs. Hendrick. 1373—Opinaga vs. Hoyt. 1376—Hartley vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 1378—Bayer vs. Norddeutscher Lloyd. 1382—Printy vs. Hoffman. 1391—Abrams vs. The Mayor, &c. 1392—Tito vs. Seabury. 1397—Schaffer vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1400.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

149—Jenkins vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

509—Topiltz vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company. 717—Crepit vs. Crepit. 730—Stonebridge vs. Fox. 534—Perkins vs. Heert.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part. I.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Called at 1:45 P. M.—1213—Linde vs. Dowle.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1610—United States Trust Company vs. O'Brien. 1208—Easton vs. Sweeny. 1856—Wolf vs. Krooks. 695—Haight vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1106—Peacock vs. Barden. 975—Doyle vs. White. 816—McMulkin vs. Owen. 1186—Dutton vs. Birns. 1786—Pendergast vs. Sexton. 919—Bradley vs. Collins. 883—Brown vs. Cowen. 1124—McNevin vs. Arnott.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

992—Hilliard vs. Garrison. 1161—Liddle vs. New-York Bank Note Company. 1174—Lapreto vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 1032—Kilpatrick vs. Mandeville. 1159—Foulke vs. Thalmessinger.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1032—Contested will of William C. Noyes, Estates of Catharine Duffy and David Krumberg at 1:30 P. M.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: John O'Gara, Michael Curley, Frank Roosevelt, John H. Farrell, Rebecca M. Haines, Ann Fuchs, Bridget Gallagher. At 2 P. M.: J. Philip Schlicter, Susan B. Barnes, Morgiana W. Farrell, George J. Elsner.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street. Case on. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

3433—Newmark vs. Macy. 1391—Forbischer vs. Clancy. 1373—Bremmer vs. Hallanan. 1198—Bien vs. Ten Eyck. 3075—Gunthast vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 1333—Kuschlowitz vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company. 1400—Hutkoff vs. Gorman. 1403—Fleming vs. Brauer. 643—Muller vs. Kiehl. 1414—Hurowitz vs. Simpson. 474—Hill vs. Turner. 475—Leepman vs. same. 1384—Bradley Salt Company vs. Weltzer. 680—Steindler vs. Sauer. 1308—Hyman vs. Smadback. 3359—McCord vs. McCord. 1309—Jacobs vs. Well. 886—Ranous vs. Evans. 3467—Hanna vs. Gorman. 3087—Buttre vs. Kerwin. 1374—Kalisher vs. Galewski.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1223—Herman vs. Finegold. 1347—Goldstine vs. Rosenshine. 1176—Abegg vs. Skerry. 1079—Body vs. Thomson. 451—Tim vs. Stein. 1256—Lord vs. Van Gelder. 252—Rosenbaum vs. Cohen. 1169—Rycroft vs. Jacobson. 1133—Patterson vs. Bavarian Star Brewing Company. 1344—Kuhnert vs. De Krafft. 897—Hill vs. Furman. 1160—Coughlin vs. Malone. 704—Gray vs. Beakes. 1064—Lawrence vs. Hilgers. 1509—Stern vs. Solomon. 1510—Tertrols vs. Netter. 1511—Yadzinek vs. Baumann. 1512—Ed—l vs. Coughlin. 1513—Raisin vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1515—Muller vs. New-York and West Virginia Coal and Iron Company. 1516—Ellas vs. Marschall. 1517—Hurb vs. Fauber. 1518—Lyons vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1519—Cotes vs. Macdonald. 1521—Murphy vs. Swick. 1523—Jeuth vs. Curley. 1524—Field vs. Kennedy. 1525—Hoyt vs. Neftel. 1527—Lord vs. Van Gelder. 1528—American Encaustic Tiling Company vs. Michaels.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1448—Zlich vs. Block. 287—Cohen vs. Schwartz. 1264—Murray vs. Commissioners. 1187—Hillinger vs. Meyer. 1364—Pinellis vs. Gluck. 1975—Goldenson vs. Lawrence. 1462—Lawrence vs. Barbour. 1440—Spector vs. Colyer. 1492—Press Publishing Company vs. Gerlach. 1498—Goldstein vs. Alexander. 1502—Stewart vs. Witschen. 1507—Gerlach vs. Jewett. 1508—Johnson vs. Prihoff. 1511—Kelbaum vs. Rabiner. 1356—Schultze vs. Flannery. 607—Denig vs. Haskell. 759—Goddard vs. Silverstein. 219—Blank vs. Spees. 220—Herrman vs. same. 1480—Rosenthal vs. Kumisky. 1188—Isaacs vs. Flohire. 1529—Press Publishing Company vs. Block. 1530—Hornthal vs. Cohn. 1530½—McCarthy vs. Smith. 1531—Levinson vs. Siegel. 1532—Drexel vs. Green. 1534—Brown vs. Jacobs. 1536—Tartearer vs. Herrmann. 1537—Pruden vs. Hartwell. 1539—Levy vs. Malbrunn.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—3680—Vold vs. Bergman. 3403—Chipley vs. Wallack. 3856—Adler vs. Davis. 2760—Schwerin vs. Strouse. 3731—Block vs. Smith. 3561—Guirzburg vs. Stark. 3239—Heineman vs. Friedman. 3654—Goldman vs. Gordon. 3527—Rolston vs. Robertson. 3606—Quackenbush vs. Aaronston. 2723—Asimari vs. Meis. 3690—Tower vs. Haines. 3739—Fleming vs. Blanke. 3726—Ehrich vs. Frothingham. 2839—Bogoe vs. Wesner.

Equity and Non-Jury Cases.—175—Bremner vs. Husson.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1539.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term.—Recess until April 2.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—District Attorney Fellows and Assistant District Attorney McIntyre for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I. —Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People.

1—George Dougherty. 2—Andrew B. Dick. 3—Joseph Keepers, Jr. 4—James Crulkshank. 5—Lee Guen. 6—Joseph Sliski. 7—John Zellman. 8—Michael Scanlon. 9—Henry Rice. 10—Frederick W. G. Haser.

Pleadings—1—John Culleton. 2—Emil Fuess. 3—Andrew J. Bunce. 4—William Mago and William James. 5—Andrea Cuomo. 6—David Kaplan. 7—Larry Little. 8—James Hughes, (3.) 9—Francis Wood and Arthur Scott. 10—John Johnson. 11—John S. Schmid. 12—Samuel Wilson. 13—James E. Muller, (2.) 14—William Oblott. 15—Harry Conley, James Higgins, and Edward Norton. 16—John Moore. 17—Patrick Cassidy and Francis Casey. 18—Victor Franklin. 19—Martin Shea. 20—Walter S. Brommfeld. 21—James Mullen.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—Daniel T. Slattery. 2—Salvatore Scarlato and Michelina Mascaro. 3—Thomas F. Maher. 4—Thomas Ryan. 5—William L. Brockway. 6—Ualle Luigi and John Carbone. 7—John Crowley. 8—Antonio Romer. 9—Frank Smith. 10—Robert E. Jones. 11—Charles Patchi. 12—Lee Wah, Chi Haw, Chu Ung, and Wong Gow Hay.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—David L. Kellam. 2—Henry D. Perlguery. 3—Mary Mystrom and Louis Teresco. 4—Lebrecht Schmidt and Peter Rauschert. 5—Henry T. King. 6—Michael Sullivan. 7—Charles Miller. 8—Tony Strattos. 9—Thomas Spriggins. 10—Samuel Schiffmon. 11—Michael Meyer. 12—James Morris. 13—Annie Freidberg. 14—Bernard Haberman. 15—Tillie Hirshfield. 16—Bernard Litchenberg. 17—George Williams. 18—Lena Schwarz. 19—Frank McGuire. 20—Frank Wolf.

### Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—Tilden Trust vs. Tilden—J. Warren Greene. People, &c., vs. National Mutual Insurance Company—Silas B. Brownell. Bach vs. Graham—James M. Varnum. New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Reid—Edward De Witt. Jennings vs. Mills—Walter Large.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Matter of Brinckerhoff—Richard M. Henry. Matter of Tarbox—Joseph P. McDonough.

### Receivers Appointed—New-York.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Johnson Company vs. New-York Electrical Engineering Company—R. A. Stackpoole.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Joseph Self Weissman vs. Harris Rosen—Harris Rosen.

SUPERIOR COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Samuel A. Besson vs. Agostino Cavinato—Franklin Purdy.

CITY COURT—Newberger, J.—C. P. Hawkins' Sons' Brewing Company vs. William Murphy—John M. Jones. Howard R. Albro vs. William R. Ward—John Mulholland.

### BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR.

CITY COURT—Part I., Clement, CJ.; Part II., Osborne, J.

1266—Gray vs. Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad. 811—Wilkenshoff vs. Smith. 467—Pearman vs. City of Brooklyn. 1063—Browne vs. West. 1052—Eichhorn, Infant, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1272—Kolb vs. Yodyszus. 989—Ramshofer vs. New-York and South Brooklyn Railroad. 1158—Chapman vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1141—O'Loughlin vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 990—Hanscom vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 470—Warren vs. Donnelly. 976—McGarvey vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1234—Quigley vs. Dieckman. 1128—Cahill vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 912—Alberts vs. Union League Club of Brooklyn. 1072—O'Malley vs. Callaghan. 1041—Linen, administrator, vs. Holsten. 1256—Moore vs. Jennings et al. 1215—Brady, infant, vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 880—Olsen vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1300.

Special Term—Van Wyck, J.

183—Nassau Electric Railroad vs. White, Commissioner, &c. 103—Stoll vs. Reel and another. 1399—Capulkino vs. Vogel, &c. 170—Kuhula vs. Martin et al. 198—McDermott vs. Rooney et al. 202—Bechtluft vs. Grage et al. 204—Canda & Co. vs. Cehlo. 726—McClafferty vs. Board of Commissioners of Charitles, &c. 205—Haug vs. Haug.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Brown, J.—Part II.—Stover, J.

878—Rymon vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 650—Kessler vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 775—National Wall Paper Company vs. Gabb. 702—Putz vs. Engel. 833—Donovan vs. Morris. 734—Neller vs. City of Brooklyn. 842—Clifford vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 841—Magner vs. Kobatchinek. 549—Ellis vs. Barberie. 557—Macalduff (N. D. 14) vs. Singer Manufacturing Company. 687—Van Name (N. D. 14) vs. Webster and another. 872—King vs. Farley. 880—Stabeman vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 879—Smith vs. Co-operative Bank. 1688—Cox vs. Gallagher. 870—Glas vs. Vogel. 752—Baldwin vs. Robinson

# IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

## *SOME LARGE SALES OF BUSINESS PROPERTY REPORTED.*

### Lots Up Town and Tenements on the East Side Among That Disposed of at Auction.

A number of large sales of property in the dry goods district are reported as having been made by Messrs. Hoffman Brothers, but details have not been made public. The up-town office of J. Romaine Brown & Co. acted as broker in the sale of 320 West Seventy-eighth Street, reported yesterday.

Messrs. James Bleecker & Son, it is reported, have sold, for the John W. Mitchell estate, the property at 239 to 243 West Fifteenth Street, 72 by 103, with old brick and frame buildings, at about $50,000.

Messrs. Walker & Lawson have sold, to the Horgan & Slattery Company, the plot 150 by 80 at the southeast corner of West End Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street. Dwellings will be erected on the land.

Mr. Charles Martin has sold, for Albert Derrick, the five-story brick tenement 412 West Forty-ninth Street, at about $26,000.

At auction, in the Trinity Building salesroom, yesterday Mr. William Kennelly sold, to H. E. Suares, at $28,050, the five lots on the south side of West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 125 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 125 by 99.11. To William Moores, at $9,700 each, Mr. Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, the two three-story brick dwellings on the south side of West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, south side, 150 feet east of the Boulevard, each 16.4 by 99.11. In partition, Mr. Kennelly sold, to Margaret W. Lusk, the plaintiff, the three-story and basement brick dwelling 228 East Twenty-third Street, 12.6 by 98.6 by 12.6 by 98.9, and also the similar dwelling 16 Renwick Street, 20 by 60. The former brought $10,750 and the latter $7,100. To the plaintiff, Catherine W. Cameron, at $8,000, Mr. Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, the three-story frame apartment house 345 East Eighty-second Street, 22.4 by 102.2. The three-story and basement brick-front dwelling 336 East Seventy-fourth Street was withdrawn at $6,800.

Mr. John T. Boyd, for R. V. Harnett, sold, under foreclosure, at $34,106.67, to the plaintiff, Isaac Hirsch, the five-story brick flat 118 West Ninety-fourth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 27.5 by 94.3¼ by 27.5 by 93, with rights in half of Apthorpe's Lane, in the rear.

In the Exchange Salesroom Mr. George R. Read sold, at auction, for $50,000, to S. V. R. Cruger, the three three-story front and rear brick tenements 192 to 196 East Third Street, south side, 80 feet west of Avenue B, each 24.3 by 105.11.

Mr. John T. Boyd sold, at $14,875, to A. J. Kantrowitz, a one-half interest in the five-story brick tenement 116 Lewis Street, east side, between Stanton and Houston Streets, 25 by 100.

Mr. R. V. Harnett sold, to William Jacobs, at $4,850, the three-story brick apartment house at the northeast corner of Stone Street and Somers Avenue, Brooklyn, 20 by 90. To Arthur F. Bowers, at $10, he sold the gore triangular strip, 23¼ inches front, on the south side of West Ninety-second Street, 261.2 feet west of Central Park West. The other announced offerings by Mr. Harnett were withdrawn.

For to-day the following sale, to take place at 111 Broadway, is set down:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William H. Ricketts, referee, 40 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 360 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brownstone flat. Due on judgment, $21,725.

## THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT

### Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Trinity Avenue, west side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, three-story frame tenement by Katie Fleig of 960 Forest Avenue; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Tenth Street, southwest corner of Park Avenue, five-story brick flat and store, by D. W. Wehrenberg of 597 Manhattan Avenue; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 9 to 19 East Seventy-sixth Street, six five-story and basement brick dwellings, by William W. Hall of 687 Madison Avenue; cost, $210,000.

Eleventh Street, east side, 50 feet south of Eighty-seventh Street, two-story frame dwelling, by Ellen Guilfoyle of 150 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 143 and 145 West Sixty-ninth Street, two five-story brick flats, by Charles Lowen of 307 West Eighty-fifth Street; cost, $40,000.

Anthony Avenue, west side, 175 feet north of Summit Street, two-story frame dwelling, by Charles F. Huber of Bedford Park; cost, $2,000.

Ninety-first Street, south side, 110 feet east of Riverside Drive, two four-and-a-half-story brick dwellings, by William J. Merritt of 229 Boulevard; cost, $30,000.

One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 42 feet southeast of Eighth Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by M. J. Keenan of 253 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street; cost, $36,000.

Nos. 318 and 320 East Eighty-fifth Street, two five-story brick flats, by Charles Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street; cost, $40,000.

Fortieth Street, south side, and East River, two-story wood and coal pocket, by Hencken & Wellenbruck; cost, $650.

One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, north side, 125 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, four four-story brick flats, by Elizabeth Buler of 2,218 Eighth Avenue; cost, $72,000.

Sixty-sixth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Eighth Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by Alexander Moore of 151 West Sixty-first Street; cost, $30,000.

No. 302 East Third Street, by C. W. Astor, alterations to five-story brick tenement and store; cost, $8,000.

No. 304 East Third Street, by same, alterations to five-story brick tenement and store; cost, $8,000.

No. 3 East Forty-second Street, by Carolino, Triebert, alterations to four-story and basement brick store and office building; cost, $1,600.

Division Street, northeast corner of Forsyth Street, by Aaron M. Ralkowsky, alterations to five-story brick tenement and store; cost, $350.

No. 12 East Eighteenth Street, by John P. Duncan, alterations to five-story and basement brick store and lofts; cost, $5,000.

No. 100 Rivington Street, by Myer Bach, alterations to four-story brick tenement and store; cost, $3,500.

No. 1 Washington Street, John Frohlich, alterations to three-story and basement brick store, &c.; cost, $1,500.

Eighth Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, by S. M. Milliken, alterations to seven-story brick hotel; cost, $275.

## BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Messrs. A. S. Lamphear and D. L. Hardenbrook have exchanged for R. Fithian the two four-story stone-front flats 196 and 198 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, each 19.6 by 60 by 131, at a valuation of $25,000, for a three-acre country seat at Glen Cove, L. I., valued at $15,000.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. T. A. Kerrigan sold to Joseph Ruppert, at $2,825, the one-story brick building 625 Bergen Street, 25 by 100. To R. R. Lalourette, at $30,926, he sold the two two-story and three three-story brick dwellings 32 and 34 Quincy Street and 418 to 422 Classon Avenue, connecting. To Adolph Wallach, at $2,600, he sold the two-story frame dwelling 1,105 Eastern Parkway, with lot 50 by 100.2. To Valentine I. Watson, as executor, plaintiff, he sold the two two-story frame dwellings 6 and 8 Tenth Avenue, 40 by 97.10½, at $1,400. To Henry L. Meyer, plaintiff, he sold, at $32,000, the six two-and-one-half-story brick dwellings 431 to 441 Prospect Place, 103 by 128.6. To the Serial Building and Loan Association, plaintiff, at $1,500, he sold the two-story frame dwelling 1,483 Bergen Street, 25 by 107.2½. Jacob Cole sold to Robert P. Lee, as executor, plaintiff, at $10,050, the four-story brick dwelling 5 South Elliott Place, 20 by 54.2 by irregular. To C. C. Watkins, at $6,100, he sold the two-story frame dwelling 206 Livingston Street, 25 by 100.

### Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, March 12.

7TH AV, w s, 25.11 ft s of 113th St, 25x100; Matilda Weil, executrix, and others, executors of Max Weil, to Frederick W. Mertens.....$12,000

134TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; Emma C. Witschen and another to Christian C. Hottenroth. 11,000

COLE ST, n s, 100 ft w of Decatur Av, 41x100; Whitman Teft to Kate Wirth..... 4,000

85TH ST, 313 East; Dora Eden to Louis Maller and wife..... 16,000

34TH ST, 316 to 320 East; Edward G. Alsdorf to Joseph Byk..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Herman Wronkow and wife to Edward G. Alsdorf. 1

ELSMERE PLACE, s s, 400 ft w of Marmion Av, 50x100; Philip Stacom to Thomas Finley..... 3,100

1ST AV, s w corner of 61st St, 25.5x 91; Leonhard Vogel to Henrietta Vogel..... 10

28TH ST, s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 75x98.9; William H. H. Hull, receiver of J. S. Conover Company, to New-York Life Insurance Company..... 20

SHERMAN AV, centre line, at intersection of centre line of 153d St, as intended, 259.3x362.1x380x311.1, and adjoining property; Cornelius and Alice G. Vanderbilt to New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company..... 1

SHERMAN AV, centre line between lands of Gerard W. Morris and Mary N. Morris, deceased, 71 ft, to lands of Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad Company, 50x65; same to same..... 1

70TH ST, 16 West; Edward P. Schell and others, executors of Josephine L. Payton, to Belle Herts..... 39,050

7TH AV, w s, 50.11 ft s of 113th St, 25x100; Ida Meyer and others, executors, &c., of Isaias Meyer, to Frederick W. Mertens..... 1

MANHATTAN AV, 503; Alfred Rauchfuss to Martin L. Rickerson.

8TH AV, w s, 50.5 ft s of 113th St, 50.5x100; Ferdinand Kurzman and wife to Edward Nicholson..... 24,000

112TH ST, s w corner of 7th Av, 25.11x100; Obed Wheeler to Frederick W. Mertens..... 1

127TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x99.11; Samuel Corrigan and wife to Augustus Frey..... 1

127TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x99.11; Henry A. Keppel, assignee of Samuel Corrigan, to Augustus Frey..... 12,700

11TH AV, e s, 50 ft n of 178th St, 25x100; Moses Goldsmith to Sigmund Tenner and wife..... 10

KELLY ST, s w corner of Prospect Av, 90x94.10; Mount Morris Real Estate Association to Charles Van Riper and another..... 4,500

MORRISANIA AV, n e corner of Catharine St, 252.10 ft to William St, x185x irregular, and adjoining property; Anthony M. Delgado to the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company..... 1

MONROE ST, 224; Frank Schaeffler, referee, to Moses Lubelsky..... 8,000

DIVISION ST, 184 and 186; Pennington Whitehead, referee, to Hugo Freudenthal..... 2,000

WEST ST, Pier 41 Hudson River, wharfage rights, &c.; William C. Casey and wife to the Mayor, &c..

22D ST, n s, 410 ft w of 9th Av, 20 x98.9; Thomas Lynch and wife to George W. Phillips..... 1

14TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of 7th Av, 25 x96; Amelia L. and Carl Mayhoff to George W. Tubbs..... 33,000

30TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 25x113.11x25x115.7; Christian C. Hottenroth to Emma C. Witschen..... 21,000

94TH ST, 120 West; Leopold Heidenheim to Charles Hoffart and wife.. 34,500

127TH AV, n w corner of 51st St, to 13th Av, x to 620 St, wharfage; executors of James Brown to Mayor, &c., of New-York..... 95,396

88TH ST, s s, 202 ft e of 9th Av, 20x100.8; Rosa McKeever to Isaac Blumenthal..... 33,750

57TH ST, s s, 115 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100.5; Libbie B. and Frank R. Hall to Nicholas Brewer..... 1

63D ST, n s, 375 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100; Martin L. Rickerson to Alfred Rauchfuss..... 1

130TH ST, 107 West; John Stewart to German L. Coffin and wife. 2

116TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11; German L. Coffin and wife to John Stewart..... 1

107TH ST, 112 East; Catharine Lives to N. Henry W. Schutt and wife..... 15,250

114TH ST, s s, 30 ft w of 4th Av, 75 x100.11; John R. Todd to David R. Todd..... 1

123D ST, n s, 130 ft w of 2d Av, 64x100.11; Max Rubinger and wife to Robert Berlinger..... 1

94TH ST, s s, 117 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x93.2x17.2x92.5; Charles H. Kiolen to Julia A. Berkele..... 1

83D ST, 313 West; James Slattery to Grace N. Prentice..... 20,000

MADISON AV, s e corner of 63d St, 100.5x83.6; the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States to Charles Althof..... 10

95TH ST, s s, 148.9 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Julius C. Hoffmann and wife to Adolf Hindenlang and wife..... 18,000

118TH ST, 412 East; Rose Edmonds to Amelia Perle..... 1

MADISON AV, s e corner of 68th St, 22.5x95; John H. Van Vorst to George N. Muller and wife..... 1

### Recorded Mortgages.

ATHOF, Charles, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s e corner of Madison Av and 63d St, 5 years.....$152,500

BARLATI, Marcello H., and wife to William Hartfield; 533 East 118th St, demand..... 2,000

COFFEY, Michael, to Flora Stettenheim; s s of 75th St, 188 ft e of 1st Av, demand..... 165

COOPER, Phoebe E., to Martin Walter; n w corner of 1st St and 2d Av, and 24th Ward, 2 years..... 500

DI MAIO, Pietro, and wife to Angelo Legulti; n s of 114th St, 245 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year..... 2,000

DISKEN, Bridget, and another to Julie Wunderlich; 133 East 45th St, 3 years..... 11,500

FREY, Augustus, to Aaron J. Bach; s s of 127th St, 200 ft e of 8th Av, installments..... 10,000

FAIR, William, to Benjamin D. Silliman; 62 Vesey St, 3 years..... 36,000

HOGAN, Catharine, to Joseph Mayer; s s of 55th St, 150 ft e of Lexington Av, demand..... 868

HAWKINS, Frederick H., to James Bradley and another; 62 to 66 East 90th St, 1 year..... 15,172

HERTS, Belle, and another to Edward P. Schell and others, executors; s s of 70th St, 215 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years..... 20,000

HALL, William H., and wife to Irving Savings Bank; 302 West 69th St, 1 year..... 10,000

KIGHT, Alonzo B., and wife to New-York Life Insurance Company of New-York; s s of 93d St, 85 ft w of West End Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 44,000

LIVET, Catharine, to William H. Lane and others; s s of 107th St, 155 ft e of 4th Av, (three mortgages,) 3, 5 and 9 years..... 14,000

LUBELSKY, Moses, to Jacob Klingenstein and another; 244 Monroe St, (two mortgages,) 1 year and installments..... 5,750

LIVINGSTON, John W. and wife to George Lawder and another, trustees; 50th St, s s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, (five mortgages,) 1 and 5 years 81,000

MORRIS, Albert C., and wife to Citizens' Savings Bank; n s of 145th St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, (three mortgages,) 1 year..... 80,000

METZLER, Annie M., and another to Adelea Walgrove; s s of Tremont Av, 175 ft w of Marmion Av, 3 years. 3,500

MERTENS, Frederick W., to Matilda Weil and others, executors; w s of 7th Av, 25.11 ft s of 113th St, 2 years..... 9,000

SAME, to Obed Wheeler; s w corner of 7th Av and 113th St, 2 years..... 16,000

SAME, to Ida Meyer and others, executors; w s of 7th Av, 50.11 ft s of 113th St, 2 years..... 9,000

NICHOLSON, Edward, to Ferdinand Kurzman; w s of 8th Av, 50.5 ft s of 113th St, demand..... 14,000

OLLENHEIMER, Adelaide, to Florentine Sutro; n s of 80th St, 171 ft w of 4th Av, 5 years..... 24,000

PLATT, Richard G., and wife to the Germania Life Insurance Company; s s of 79th St, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, (two mortgages,) 5 years..... 28,000

RAUCHFUSS, Alfred, to Martin L. Rickerson; 225 West 63d St, 3 years..... 5,000

STEWART, John, to German L. Coffin; s s of 116th St, 150 ft w of Manhattan Av, 1 year..... 3,250

SCHRAMM, Arnold H. E. and wife, to Gustav H. Gossler; Fort Washington and Ridge Road, w s, 248.10 ft s from s e corner, Lot G, map of Jacobus Chittenden, 5 years..... 30,000

SMITH, Fitzhugh, and wife to John H. Rhodes and others, trustees; 769 Greenwich St and 98 Bank St, 3 years..... 4,500

TUBBS, George W., to the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund, n s of 14th St, 75 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years..... 25,000

THORN, Caroline A., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s w corner of Lexington Av and 70th St, 1 year..... 15,000

TRENANOR, James J., and wife to James McClenehan, as President; n s of 45th St, 200 ft e of 11th Av, demand..... 8,000

UNDERHILL, Francis T., to Townsend Underhill; n s of 22d St, 544.8 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years..... 10,000

VAN RIPER, Charles, and others to Percival C. Smith; s w corner of 152d St and Prospect Av, demand.. 10,000

WILSON, William, and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; w s of Chisholm St, 100 ft s of Jennings St, 1 year..... 500

WITSCHEN, Emma C., to C. C. Hottenroth; n s of 30th St, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 2 years..... 3,000

WOOD, Philip, to Emma R. C. Floyd; w s of West End Av, 25.5 ft n of 67th St, demand..... 12,000

WHITBY, Joe A., to Charlotte H. Whitley; e s of Avenue B, 42 ft n of 10th St, 1 year..... 2,000

### Assignments of Mortgages.

BROMMER, Frederick, guardian, to Henry D. Bultmann.....$21,350

BELL, Jared W., to Sarah L. J. Whiting..... 1

GALBRAITH, Jennie B., to Thomas H. Cook..... 350

HINDENLANG, Adolf, executor, to Adeline D. Townsend..... 11,000

LICHTENSTEIN, Caroline, and others, executors, to Title Guaranty and Trust Company..... 14,250

SINCLAIR, John J., and another, administrators, to Andrew C. Armstrong, guardian..... 1

TITLE Guaranty and Trust Company to Charles B. Eddy.....302,000

WILLIAMSON, Sarah A., to L. K. Birchall..... 1,002

### Recorded Leases.

BRUNNING, Julius, to Leopold Worms; 256 3d Av, 5 years..... $1,250

BUCKEL, Jacob G., to George Daggett; 155 Bleecker St, 5 years. 1,920

KAY, Charlotte, to Maxwell & Gray; store, 697 9th Av, 5 years..... 1,440

LIEBERMANN, Fanny, to Adolph Fisch; store, 16 Avenue D, 3 years. 600

ORISON, Thomas, and Catharine to Felicia Cereving; 51 Oak St, 5 years..... 1,000

REEVES, John, to Jacob G. Buckel; 155 Bleecker St; store, 5 1-12 years. 1,920

STRAUSS, Henry, to George H. Zagat; 231 Avenue B, store, 5 1-12 years..... 900

SCHULZ, Maria, to Diedrick Blote; 116 Greenwich St, 5 years and 6 months..... 1,300

WILSON, Robert B., to Wolkenberg Bros.; 79 Goerck St, 10 years..... 1,400

### Lis Pendens.

FRONT ST, s s, 200 ft w of Jackson Square, 25 ft front; Josephine E. Carpenter against Davis Marx and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

65TH ST, and Lexington Av, s w corner; Henry Zeimer against Emma Zeimer and others, (action to declare deed void.)

128TH ST, w s, 243 ft w of 7th Av, 18 ft front; American Missionary Association against Samuel Lynch, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

ORCHARD ST, 151 to 157; Department of Buildings against William F. Lennon and others, (violation of building laws.)

96TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 25 ft front; Amalia Arnold against Eugene Hauck, (partition.)

### Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

MONROE ST, 74; Finn, Cole & Co. against Pauline Aronowitz, owner; P. Aronowitz, contractor..... $337

DALEY AV, e s, 200 ft n of Tremont Av, 74 ft front; Philip Wimmer against Walter Wilcox, owner; Henry Schopper, contractor..... 130

### New Registry Building Needed.

Register Levy sent a letter to Speaker Fish yesterday, calling attention to the Register's office and asking that such remedial legislation be provided as will assure a better building, suitable for the purpose of preserving the records of all matters concerning realty.

Mr. Levy says that since the act of 1889, Chapter 349, under which law the block system of recording has been in use, the gradual congestion of space now occupied by his office has been of such rapid increase that the space and facilities are entirely inadequate for the proper purposes of the office.

A copy of the letter has been sent to Mayor Strong.

## *MARINE INTELLIGENCE.*

### Miniature Almanac—This Day.

| | | | P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sun rises...6:15 | Sun sets...6:04 | Moon rises...9:29 | |

### Tides To-day.

| | HIGH WATER. | | LOW WATER. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | P. M. | A. M. | P. M. |
| Sandy Hook | 11:20 | 0:44 | 5:32 | 6:31 |
| Governors Island | 9:41 | 10:08 | 3:40 | 3:58 |
| Hell Gate | 11:34 | 12:01 | 5:08 | 5:26 |

### Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 13.

| | Mails Close. | Vessels Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| Alvena, Haiti | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Berlin, Southampton | 8:00 A. M. | 11:00 A. M. |
| Belgenland, Antwerp | 5:00 A. M. | 7:00 A. M. |
| Grangense, Barbados | ..... | ..... |
| Iroquois, Charleston | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Teutonic, Liverpool | 6:00 A. M. | 9:00 A. M. |
| Trinidad, Bermuda | 8:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| Yumuri, Havana | 1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |

### Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) March 13.—Angerton, Gibraltar, Feb. 22; Manitoba, London, Feb. 28; Persia, Havre, Feb. 22; Rhynland, Antwerp, March 2; Runic, Liverpool, March 1; Seneca, Havana, March 9; State of Nebraska, Glasgow, March 1; Spain, London, Feb. 24; Weimar, Bremen, March 3.

THURSDAY, March 14.—Buffalo, Hull, Feb. 28; Straits of Magellan, Gibraltar, Feb. 26.

FRIDAY, March 15.—Britannic, Liverpool, March 6; Phoenicia, Hamburg, March 3; Saale, Southampton, March 7.

### Arrived—New-York, Tuesday, March 12.

SS El Sud, Higgins, New-Orleans, with mdse. to John G. Van Sickle.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Berlin, (Br.,) Lewis, Southampton March 2, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 7:54 A. M.

SS Alianca, Crossman, Colon March 5, with mdse. and passengers to Stamford, Parry, Herron & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:35 A. M.

SS Willkommen, (Ger.,) Schaeffer, Geestemunde Feb. 23, in ballast to Gustave Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Viola, (Br.,) Murray, Messina Jan. 31, via Gibraltar, with mdse. to Hirzel, Feltman & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 7:40 A. M.

SS Lampasas, Burrows, Galveston March 5, via Key West, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Laleham, (Br.,) Brown, Girgenti Feb. 4, via Gibraltar, with fruit to order—vessel to master. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Ovingham, (Br.,) Petersen, Naples Jan. 17, via Gibraltar, with fruit to Villari, Mitchell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

SS Ontario, (Br.,) (late Lydlan Monarch,) Morgan, London Feb. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Buenaventura, (Span.,) Luzarraga, Cienfuegos March 5, with sugar to American Sugar Refining Company—vessel to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:45 P. M.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Stenger, Rotterdam Feb. 27, with mdse. and passengers to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:20 P. M.

Ship Tromp, (Dutch,) Nadort, Passaroeang 190 ds, with sugar to Smith & Schipper—vessel to Theodore Ruger.

Bark Canges, (Br.,) Hughes, Calcutta Oct. 21, via Demerara, with linseed to order—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Bark Shawmut, (of Boston,) Allen, Cienfuegos 12 ds., with sugar to Lawrence, Turnure & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Olympic, (of New-Bedford,) Gibbs, Pisagua 80 ds., with nitrate to W. R. Grace & Co.—vessel to W. S. Besse.

Bark Linnea, (Nor.,) Hanson, Manzanilla, via Delaware Breakwater, 28 ds., with sugar to Morewood & Co.—vessel to Benham & Boyesen.

SS Ailsa, Kingston, &c., passed in at Sandy Hook at 8:47 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M., E., moderate breeze, cloudy.

### Sailed.

SS Manhanset, for Bristol; Yorktown, for Norfolk and Newport News; City of Augusta, for Savannah; Bratton, for Trinidad, &c.; El Rio, for New-Orleans; Guyandotte, for West Point; County Down, for Philadelphia; Havel, for Bremen, via Southampton; Sagamore, for Tampico, via Baltimore; Bovic, for Liverpool.

### By Cable.

LONDON, March 12.—SS Ocean, (Dutch,) Capt. Cassens, from New-York Feb. 21, arr. at Antwerp March 10.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nickels, from New-York, arr. at Beyreuth to-day.

SS Richmond Hill, (Br.,) Capt. Perry, from New-York Feb. 27 for London, passed the Scilly Islands yesterday.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, from New-York Feb. 27 for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Olinda, (Port.,) Capt. De Roza, sld. from Oporto for New-York March 7.

SS North Britain (Br.,) sld. from Salerno for New-York March 8.

SS Deicomyn, (Br.,) Capt. Pettie, from New-York Feb. 2 for Buenos Ayres and Rosario, arr. at Montevideo Feb. 27.

SS Hildebrand, (Br.,) Capt. Crimp, from New-York Feb. 23, via Barbados, for Manaos, arr. at Para March 8.

SS Dalton, (Br.,) Capt. Barton, from New-York, arr. at Macelo to-day.

SS Hubert, (Br.,) Capt. Forbes, sld. from Para for New-York yesterday.

# REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

## City Real Estate for Sale.

A—LARGE AND SMALL DWELLINGS. BARGAINS!!!

13 East 30th St., 21 feet—Very low price.
118 West 39th St., full size—Adjoins Broadway.
40 East 53d St., superb, medium size and extension.
46 East 58th St., full size, large extension.
8 and 10 West 71st St., superb, medium size and extension, and
14 East 75th St., magnificently "FURNISHED," finished, planned, and built. Dining-room extension. Full-sized dwelling.

N. B.—☞Extra fine light!!
Keys from V. K. STEVENSON & CO., No. 177 Broadway.

## ONLY TWO LEFT

OF THOSE HANDSOME AMERICAN-BASEMENT HOUSES, NOS. 85 AND 87 WEST 68TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

E. KILPATRICK, Builder,
50 WEST 67TH ST.

## Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.,
BROKER. APPRAISER.

## BUILDERS' LOANS.

We have a large quantity of funds for Builders' Loans, at low rates.

R. F. SHROPSHIRE,
44 WALL ST.

MUST BE SOLD.—155 West 82d St., three-story and basement brownstone and brick house; butler's pantry and extension; two bathrooms; cabinet finished throughout; can be seen any afternoon.

A SUPERB FULL-SIZE DWELLING, WITH 3-story dining-room extension; adjacent to 57th St. and Madison Av. Bargain!!! V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 177 Broadway.

FOR SALE—36 West 88th St., four-story boxstoop house, 22 feet wide, with butler's pantry extension. For particulars apply on premises.

587 AVE. C.—20 feet; 5 stories; $8,600; easy terms; bargain. V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 177 B'way.

## Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

FOR EXCHANGE,
OR WILL SELL AT A SACRIFICE FOR CASH.
A 15 PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

71 Pineapple St., Brooklyn, 5 minutes' walk to bridge, 10 minutes to Wall St. or Fulton Ferries; 10 apartments; best bargain in Brooklyn; will trade for unincumbered house. Call on owner, JOS. W. HAMILTON, on premises.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE,
for cash, or might exchange for unincumbered property, the elegant white Indiana stone corner apartment house,
2, 4, and 6 GLENADA PLACE, corner Decatur St., Brooklyn. All leased to good tenants and pays a good net income. JOS. W. HAMILTON, owner, 71 Pineapple St., Brooklyn.

## Country Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—At Millbrook, Dutchess Co., a comfortable residence, containing eight rooms on the ground floor; also eight bedrooms on the upper floors. For particulars apply at 41 Park Row, Times Building, Room 19.

## Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED—In the 23d and 24th Wards—Store property, small houses, for one or two families, and flats; good lots for builders. BORGSTEDE & KLENKE, 143-147 East 125th St.

AVENUE STORE AND FLAT PROPERTY wanted; also good lots in 12th and 19th Wards. BORGSTEDE & KLENKE, 143-147 East 125th St.

A—WANTED—One-half pier or bulkhead, with five lots, 23d to 90th St., North or East River. Write CUBA, care T. A. Thorne, 7 Pine St.

## Long Island Property.

ON WEST SHORE OF HEMPSTEAD HARBOR.—Three acres; 200 ft. sandy beach; house, 14 rooms; all modern improvements; detached laundry; large stable and carriage house; also henery, boathouse or bathhouses, fruit and vegetable garden; abundance of old shade trees; in fact, a complete gentleman's place, will be sold for less than cost of improvements; price, $13,000. For further particulars call on H. E. ASMUS & CO., 59 Court St., Brooklyn.

AT FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—Houses, farms, and villa property to let and for sale. D. MASTER, Real Estate Agent, Flushing, N. Y.

## City Houses To Let—Furnished.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A small, beautifully-furnished house in West 11th St., near 5th Av., to a private family, without children, for one year from May 1. Address owner, P. COOKE, 70 Broadway, Room 15.

## City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

17 EAST 26TH ST.,
## MADISON SQUARE,

near 5th Av., lot 20x200, house and stable; long lease; rental reasonable.
V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 177 B'way.

A SMALL MODERN DWELLING ON THE west side, near 72d St., newly decorated throughout, having purchased a new house, will lease to responsible tenant at $1,200 per annum. J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 59 West 33d St., or 245 Columbus Av., near 72d St.

25 EAST 77th ST.—To let, unfurnished, to strictly private family. This small house contains many rooms, is modern, and is handsomely decorated, and well plumbed; seen without permit; immediate possession; rent, $1,900. G. W. BASHFORD, 41 Wall St.

29 WEST 37th ST.—To let, unfurnished, two to five years' lease, to strictly private family only. House is of medium size and in good order. Seen, between 2 and 4, by permit only; rent, $3,200. G. W. BASHFORD, 41 Wall St.

TO LEASE—Handsome four-story 25-foot dwelling, with extension; just above 23d St. and close to 5th Av.; rent, $2,800.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

## City Flats To Let—Furnished.

One elegant corner flat of eight rooms in the HOTEL GRENOBLE APARTMENTS, 900 to 2nd West 57th St., to rent, furnished, with or without hotel service. Apply WILLIAM NOBLE, Owner.

## City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

84th ST., 19-21 WEST.—Choice seven-room apartments; steam heated; redecorated; charming neighborhood; rents, $55, $60.

## *NEW CORPORATIONS.*

Laurentian Lumber Company of Canada of New-York City; capital, $550,000. Directors—George W. Robinson, James D. Leary, Samuel H. Drew, Hiram T. Downing, J. A. Chrystie, Eugene V. Swan, Preb. Tucker, George Leary, George B. Dunn of New-York City; Edward C. Grant and William Borthwick of Ottawa, Ontario.

The Henry Clay Publishing Company of New-York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Thomas E. O'Shea, N. Scammon Jones, and George E. Weed of New-York City.

New York Leather Harness Company of Olean; capital, $3,500. Directors—F. H. Bartlett, G. E. Ramsey, Elbert E. Alderman of Olean.

The Fishkill Electric Railway Company, to build and operate a street surface railroad from the village of Matteawan to the village of Fishkill; capital, $50,000. Directors—John T. Smith, E. K. Tompkins, Charles H. Watson, John Phoe, W. F. Weston, B. L. Smith of Fishkill-on-Hudson; S. K. Phillips, W. H. Southard of Matteawan, and Wilbur H. Weston of Newburg.

Sacandaga Land Company of Gloversville; capital, $20,000. Directors—W. H. Seymour, C. A. Alvord, H. G. Alvord, E. B. Baker, and Albert N. Banker of Gloversville.

Home Interest Publishing Company of Rochester; capital, $1,000. Directors—E. B. Leary, Loton W. Johnson, Harvey B. Graves of Rochester.

Perfume Ejector Company of New-York City; to carry on a general stationery and confectionery business; capital, $50,000. Directors—W. J. Barron of Brooklyn, C. G. Patterson and John Aiken of New-York City.

The Commonwealth Tea Company of New-York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—George Hollingshead and Isabella Hollingshead of Yonkers, G. S. Giles and Virginia Giles of Brooklyn.

The New-York Branch National Association of Post Office Clerks, of New-York City; purposes benevolent. Trustees—John Tobin, Benjamin Lebenheim, Edward W. Smith, and Otto F. Weis of New-York City, and John W. Lynch of Brooklyn.

The Herald of Fashion Company of New-York City, formed by the consolidation of the New-York Herald of Fashion Company with the West Publishing Company; capital, $25,000. Directors—Matthew Rock, Maurice Fitzgerald, J. C. Weiss, Gustav Rothgen, and Henry White of New-York City.

The American Telegraph and Telephone Company of New-York City, a certificate of increase of capital stock to $12,000,000. The amount of capital of the company actually paid in is $7,500,000, and the whole amount of its debts and liabilities is $3,019,005.

## Real Estate at Auction.

## GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

## THURSDAY, March 21, 1895

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, 59 to 65 Liberty St.,

EXECUTOR'S SALE,

By order of Wm. L. Skidmore, Esq., sole surviving executor of the late JEREMIAH SKIDMORE, dec'd,

THE VALUABLE RESIDENCE

# 25 Park Av.,

Bet. 35th and 36th Sts.

Four-story and basement brownstone; size, 24.8x50x80.

Map and particulars of HORACE S. ELY & CO., 64 Cedar St., or Auctioneer, 9 Pine St. and 1 Madison Av. Telephone, 1,442 Cortlandt St. (4,682.)

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction, on
THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1895,
At 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
By order of the executors of
HENRY I. SCUDDER & WILLIAM E. CURTIS,
THE VALUABLE PROPERTY,
192 WORTH AND 8 MULBERRY STS.,
SOUTHEAST CORNER.
197 AND 197 1-2 WORTH ST.,
NEAR MULBERRY ST.,
and
652 AND 654 WATER ST.,
BETWEEN JACKSON AND SCAMMEL STS.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction, on
THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1895,
At 

# HEROES' NAMES IN BRONZE

## A Handsome Tablet Presented to the Seventy-first Regiment.

## COL. HENRY P. MARTIN THE DONOR

### Former Commander of the "American Guard" Pays Tribute to Heroes of the First Bull Run.

A handsome bronze tablet was presented yesterday by Col. Henry P. Martin to his old regiment, the Seventy-first, N. G. S. N. Y., to commemorate the battle of Bull Run, which took place July 21, 1861. The tablet was designed by Tiffany & Co., and will hang in the regiment's new armory.

It was in this battle, the first one of the rebellion, that many members of the gallant Seventy-first were killed or wounded, and this tablet will always remain as a tribute to their services for the country.

Mayor Strong reviewed the regiment and presented long-service medals to twenty-five men. Then Col. Martin made his speech of presentation, which was followed by a speech of acceptance by Col. F. V. Greene.

The armory, including every seat in its great galleries, was filled. In the reviewing stand with the Mayor were Bishop Potter, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Gen. George S. Greene, father of Col. Greene, and the oldest surviving graduate of West Point; Col. Martin, Gen. Edmund Hayes, Gen. James M. Varnum, Col. Story, Col. Daniel Appleton, Major Paul Dana, Commissioner Brookfield, Commissioner Andrews, Capt. Emelin Roosevelt, Lieut. Col. Dennison, and Major Henry Chauncey, Jr.

The Mayor did not make a speech when presenting the service medals, but to each of these medal men he said a pleasant word during the distribution:

Twenty-four Years—Capt. Waldo Sprague, Company I.

Twenty Years—Major August T. Francis, field.

Fifteen Years—Quartermaster Sergeant William S. Gleason, Company H; Private Edward L. Gayton, Company D; Musician Richard W. Owen, Company A; First Lieut. Charles S. Clark, Company C; Adjt. William G. Bates, staff; First Sergeant J. J. Lakate, Company D.

Ten Years—First Lieut. Arthur C. Clayton, Company F; Capt. Samuel P. Fisher, Company H; Lieut. Col. Wallace A. Downs, field; Major Clinton H. Smith, field; Capt. Frank Heck, Company H; Corp. John Herron, Jr., Company H; Private Sidney H. Feldman, Company I; Commissary Sergeant Alexander J. MacGregor, N. C. S.; Capt. John H. Whittle, Company O; Quartermaster Sergeant George T. Paton, Jr., Company I; Hospital Steward Julius Imgard, N. G. S.; Sergeant Major Alfred I. Roberts, N. C. S.; Adjt. John W. Dowling, staff; Second Lieut. A. J. Bleecker, Company G; Second Lieut. Ferdinand Heindsman, Company C; Sergt. William C. Garthwaite, Company F, and Color Bearer Noah Bruford, N. C. S.

After the ceremonies there was a banquet, which was followed by dancing.

The tablet presented by Col. Martin is probably the largest ever produced by Tiffany & Co., which is one of the old military houses of the war, having furnished the Government during the rebellion with thousands of medals, swords, and other equipments, and later with costly testimonials for distinguished heroes. The tablet measures nearly eight feet in height and about six feet in width. The subject, which is produced in bold relief, consists of a large shield as a centrepiece, bearing the official list of the officers and men who were killed or wounded at the battle of Bull Run. The list is as follows:

**Killed.**

COMPANY B.
Private Cornelius Flynn.

COMPANY C.
Private George I. Bacon.
Private Augustus M. Butler.
Private Benjamin E. Allen.
Private Joseph B. Butler.
Private Uselma Duncan.
Private Enoch Tompkins.
Private Rolin H. Wade.

COMPANY D.
Private John S. Bolton.
Private Charles Brandt.

COMPANY I.
Private Samuel Bond.

**Wounded.**

COMPANY A.
Capt. David D. Hart.
Private Alfred A. Hyde.
Private John M. Hyde.
Private Llewellyn S. Lounsbury.
*Private William H. Smith.
Private Joseph B. Merritt.

COMPANY B.
Sergt. Franklin E. Worcester.
Private Robert Hanshe.

COMPANY C.
Private John H. Cusick.
Private Cornelius P. Vorath.

COMPANY D.
Private Bushrod Vaughan.

COMPANY E.
Private John T. Lawrence.
Private H. M. Marvin.
Private Charles A. Pavie.

COMPANY G.
Private Joshua G. Abbe.
Private William H. Cohen.
Private Thomas G. Deasy.

COMPANY F.
*Capt. Julius L. Ellis.
Private Beverly Clarke.
Private William F. Demarest.
Private John W. Eagleton.
*Private Daniel Fickerson.
Private William O. Roome.
Private Samuel S. Roome.
Private Henry Rockafellow.
Private John H. Sands.
Private Jacob C. Stambler.
Private Daniel M. Whittaker.
*Private George H. Sayen.
Private J. W. Bowers.
Private William J. Behan.

COMPANY H.
Lieut. Andrew H. Embler.
Private John G. Cobb.
Private Frank V. Hartshorne.
Private Robert Welch, Jr.
Private George W. Green.
*Private John J. Morrissey.

COMPANY I.
Private John W. Mould.
Private James C. Taggart.
*Private Frank Corley.
*Died of wounds.

Above the shield is a spirited representation of the spread eagle grasping the laurel wreath of victory, crossed flags, and a ribbon bearing the old name of the regiment, "The American Guard." Springing up back of the shield, and forming an effective background, are the rays of glory. On each side of the shield, standing on a foundation of solid rock, are two soldiers, of almost life size, in the uniform of the Seventy-first Regiment during the time of the war, one in full dress, the other in fatigue dress, each with musket in hand.

On the heading of the shield, above the list of names and between the Stars and Stripes and the arms of the State, is a plaque upon which is pictured the battle itself, as drawn by the artist of The Illustrated London News on the battlefield, while the fight was at its hottest and the bullets were flying in all directions.

On the ribbon at the foot of the shield is the Latin motto of the regiment, "Pro aris et pro focis," ("For our altars and for our homes.") Forming the lower part of the tablet is a panel, with the following inscription in bold raised letters:

This tablet is erected to commemorate the valiant deeds and patriotic service of all the officers and men of the Seventy-first Regiment, New-York State Militia, who took part in the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and especially of those who were killed and wounded in that battle.

After having done its full share of the fighting in the engagement, the Seventy-first Regiment was ordered to take the foremost position on the field. When all the other troops of the Union Army had left the field, seeing a large column of reinforcements of the enemy approaching within 500 yards of the regiment, then standing in line, the Colonel gave the order "About face!" and marched the command away in line of battle, not one man running, prepared at any moment to face about and deliver fire in the event of pursuit.

The whole design is strictly military, and the artist, while telling the story of the battle and its sacrifices, has avoided giving the mortuary effect so common in memorials of this character. The tablet has been erected in the wide foyer or hallway of the armory, and, although the generous donor's modesty would not permit his name to appear upon the bronze, the memorial will probably be known as "Col. Martin's Tablet" as long as it adorns the armory and as long as the gallant Seventy-first has a surviving member to pay tribute to its heroes of the battle of Bull Run.

**The "American Guard" Tablet.**
Presented to the Seventy-first Regiment by its former commander, Col. Henry P. Martin.

### Capt. Shepard Has Pneumonia.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The grip with which Capt. Shepard of the Revenue Marine Service has been ill for the past ten days has developed into pneumonia, and his friends are not assured by his present condition.

## THE UNITED SERVICE.

### Army.

—Leaves of Absence—Lieut. Harvey C. Carbough, Fifth Artillery, fifteen days' extension; Capt. William C. Rawolle, Second Cavalry, three months' extension; Lieut. John T. Thompson, Ordnance Department, fourteen days' extension.

—Capt. William W. Gibson, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Providence, R. I., on business pertaining to the manufacture of twelve-inch mortar carriages by the Builders' Iron Foundry.

### Navy.

—Assistant Engineer E. S. Kellogg has been detached from the New-York Navy Yard March 23, and ordered to the Baltimore, per steamer of April 4, from San Francisco.

—Capt. W. C. Wise has been ordered to temporary duty as member of the Retiring Board during the examination of Pay Inspector R. W. Allen.

—Assistant Engineer W. B. Day has been detached from the Baltimore, on reporting of relief, and is ordered home and granted three months' leave.

—Passed Assistant Engineer Henry Herwig has been detached from the Fern and ordered to examination for promotion March 21.

—Acting Gunner H. J. Tresselt has been detached from the Mohican and ordered to treatment at the Mare Island Naval Hospital.

—Lieut. J. C. Colwell has been ordered to temporary duty as assistant to the Inspector of the Sixth Lighthouse District.

—Assistant Surgeon L. L. Young has been detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard March 15 and placed on waiting orders.

—Assistant Engineer O. W. Koester has been detached from the New-York Navy Yard and ordered to the Fern.

—Lieut. J. W. Carlin has been ordered to examination for promotion at Mare Island Navy Yard March 25.

—Pay Inspector R. W. Allen has been ordered before a Retiring Board March 14.

### Valuable Patents on Exhibition.

The International Exhibition of Patents and Inventions, which is being held at the Grand Central Palace, is attracting large numbers of visitors. The exhibition is one that is particularly interesting to seekers after new inventions, and John V. Pohl, who is managing the show, has left no means untried to make a visit profitable.

Conterno's military band gives a concert every afternoon and evening, and Mr. Lennard, the inventor of the bullet-proof coat, allows visitors to shoot at him.

One of the most interesting inventions at the show is that of Karl Mischke, a machinist of this city. He has invented a screw-cutting chuck, which cuts a thread to the desired length, without reversing the lathe, and his piano tuner, which has been accepted by most of the piano manufacturers in the country, is said to have revolutionized the piano tuner's trade.

A model of the Empire State Express, working at full speed, a new car and wagon brake, which will stop a car or vehicle almost instantaneously, are other interesting features. The exhibit of fenders for trolley cars makes a good showing. There are four or five inventions displayed.

# M'KELVEY GETS THE PLACE

## The Inspector Made Superintendent of Brooklyn Police.

## SUCCEEDED BY CAPT. THOMAS MURPHY

### They, with Others Promoted, Are Republicans and Members of Grant Post—Good Record of the New Head of the Force.

The vacancy in the office of Superintendent of Police in Brooklyn, caused by the retirement of Patrick Campbell, was filled yesterday by the promotion of Inspector

**William J. McKelvey.**
Appointed Superintendent of Brooklyn Police.

William J. McKelvey, as was predicted in The New-York Times on Sunday.

Capt. Thomas Murphy of the Eighth Precinct was appointed Inspector to succeed McKelvey, Sergt. Miles O'Reilly of the Second Sub-Precinct was made a Captain, to succeed Murphy; Sergt. John H. Johnson of the Twenty-fourth Sub-Precinct was also promoted to be Captain, and placed in charge of the Second Sub-Precinct, and Sergt. Alexander J. Lees of the Twenty-third Precinct was transferred as commanding Sergeant to the Twenty-fourth Sub-Precinct.

Not only are all the new appointees Republicans, but they are also all members of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, Grand Army of the Republic. Superintendent McKelvey, Inspector Murphy, and Capt. Johnson are charter members of the post.

It was understood on Monday that the new police officials would receive their appointments yesterday. Police Commissioner Welles arrived at his office about 10 o'clock, and a few moments later the candidates for promotion were ushered into his private room. The Deputy Police Commissioner, Register Granville W. Harmon, and Jacob Brenner, counsel to the Police Department, were already there with the Commissioner, and ex-Superintendent Patrick Campbell arrived just as the ceremonies were about to begin.

Ex-Superintendent Campbell visited Police Headquarters to turn over his official badge of office to the Police Commissioner. He was not aware until he arrived that he would witness the installation of his successor.

Police Commissioner Welles first administered the oath of office to the new Superintendent, and pinned to his breast the badge which he had just received from the white-haired ex-Superintendent. The Commissioner made a brief speech, complimenting the new Superintendent, and assuring him that his promotion was made because of his merit as a police officer.

Superintendent McKelvey replied that he appreciated the compliment and said he would always strive to deserve the honor. He was congratulated by all present.

Capt. Thomas Murphy was next called before the Commissioner, who swore him in as an Inspector. He received Superintendent McKelvey's old shield, and then Sergts. O'Reilly and Johnson were presented with Captains' badges Capt. O'Reilly made a short speech, but Capt. Johnson merely said: "Thank you," and hurried to his home to tell the news to his sick daughter.

The news of the appointment traveled swiftly, and in a short time Superintendent McKelvey was besieged by his friends. He held a levee all the rest of the day.

Superintendent McKelvey's promotion came on his fifty-third birthday. He was born in Providence, R. I., March 12, 1842. He was one of the first volunteers who enlisted at the breaking out of the civil war, and he went to the front with the Tenth New-York Volunteers, known as the National Zouaves. He was promoted from private to Sergeant for bravery at the battle of Malvern Hill. He was discharged in 1863, but re-enlisted and organized a company of his own, but before he could take the field the Draft Riots broke out, and Capt. McKelvey offered the services of himself and men to the Metropolitan Police force. President Thomas C. Acton accepted the offer, and Capt. McKelvey's new men were sworn in as special policemen, and subsequently Capt. McKelvey and a number of his volunteers joined the regular force.

McKelvey first served under Capt. French, in the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and later at the Mercer Street Station. He was made a Roundsman in 1866, in recognition of his services in arresting Charles English, a hotel firebug. McKelvey was afterward assigned to special duty as detective for the Board of Cotton Brokers, in which position he made an excellent record. But he made a number of enemies, who were influential in politics, and he resigned from the police force and engaged in business.

His establishment was burned in 1872, and he then joined the Brooklyn Police Department, and was appointed to the Tenth Precinct. He was soon afterward appointed a telegraph operator at Police Headquarters, where he remained until 1885, when he was made Captain of the Fourth Precinct. Meanwhile he had served as Drill Captain of the department.

He was promoted to Inspector of Police last May. He is a Mason and a charter member of U. S. Grant Post. He also belongs to the Thirteenth Regiment Veteran Association.

Inspector Thomas J. Murphy was born in New-Orleans, Jan. 9, 1841. He came to Brooklyn early in life, and at the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in Company G, Thirty-seventh Regiment. He was captured at Arlington Heights and was stabbed through the neck by his captor. He was laid up in a Richmond hospital, and later was exchanged, with other prisoners, and was sent to his home in Brooklyn. Upon his recovery Murphy organized the One Hundred and Sixty-third New-York Volunteers and returned to the front as First Lieutenant, and he remained in the field until the close of the war. He then joined the metropolitan police force, and, after serving awhile at the Oak Street Police Station, was transferred to the Ninth Precinct, Brooklyn. When the Brooklyn Police Department was reorganized he was made a roundsman, and in 1873 a detective. He was promoted in 1880 to Captain, and was assigned to the command of the Eighth Precinct.

While Inspector Murphy was a detective in the Fourteenth Precinct, Brooklyn, in 1878, he assisted Capt. Dunn in the capture of the Porter and Irving gangs of burglars in their Patchen Avenue mansion. It was a brilliant feat.

Capt. Miles O'Reilly was born in Ireland in 1843 and became a member of the Brooklyn police force in 1876. He was promoted in 1883 to Roundsman, and in 1889 to Sergeant. He was placed in command of the Second Sub-Precinct last May.

Capt. John H. Johnson was born in this country in 1844. He was appointed a policeman Dec. 21, 1865, but resigned in 1869. He was reappointed in 1873, and two years later he was made a Sergeant. He was in command of the mounted squad for many years, and on May 12, 1894, was placed in command of the Twenty-fourth Sub-Precinct at Sheepshead Bay.

Sergt. Alexander J. Lees has been a member of the force a number of years, and is one of the largest men in the department. He is 6 feet 5 inches in height, and weighs 300 pounds.

# ACTIVE TRADE AT THE EXCHANGES

## Heavy Dealings in Flour—Sharp Advances in Wheat—Trading in the Rice and Cotton Markets.

Improving trade prospects, which have affected the grain market recently, were emphasized yesterday in sales of 70,000 barrels of flour at the Produce Exchange. It was the largest business in a single day for a long time. Dealers said that they wished to replenish their stocks in advance of the sharp demand that they anticipate in the coming month. Prices advanced somewhat with yesterday's business.

Wheat gained 1⅝ to 1⅞c per bushel yesterday, prices at one time showing a gain of 2c per bushel over Monday's figures. Business was exceptionally active, sales reaching 11,430,000 bushels. The Government report, showing diminished stocks, helped the upward movement.

Outside orders are appearing in the cotton market. They gave an impulse yesterday to local business, and made the day at the Exchange a busy one. Sales amounted to 209,600 bales, and prices advanced 14 to 16 points.

There is no diminution in the volume of business in the rice trade, and in general the condition of the market is buoyant, with an upward tendency. Carolina is the most prominent, as its assortment is larger and finer than offerings from New-Orleans at the moment. The renewal of activity at the latter point seems to have been short-lived. Mills are again shutting down, claiming that the margin between rough and cleaned is insufficient to pay for operating. Good demand prevails in all foreign styles, especially in Japan, in which orders are being booked for shipment for the last of the present month, for April, and even for May and June. Business in futures is thought a most encouraging feature, and is accepted as evidence that good times are near or quite at hand. The basis for this feeling is shown by the confidence and in contracts ahead at specific figures.

Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of New-Orleans report the Louisiana crop movement to date: Receipts, rough, inclusive of amount carried over, 713,850 sacks; last year, 1,058,965 sacks; sales, cleaned, (estimated,) 161,684 barrels; last year, 224,615 barrels. Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of Charleston report the Carolina crop movement to date: Receipts, cleaned, 37,550 barrels; last year, 22,000 barrels; sales, 32,665 barrels; last year, 18,260 barrels.

CHICAGO, March 12.—When business began this morning on the Board of Trade May wheat opened at 56⅝ cents, an advance of just 2 cents over the closing price yesterday. The shorts were set wild, and on investment buying the price was rapidly bid up to 57½ cents for May, an advance of nearly 3 cents. It declined at the close to 56¾ cents.

All the pits were sympathetically excited, and there was a lively time on 'Change. The small reserves of wheat, as shown by the Government report—75,000,000 bushels, against 114,000,000 a year ago—caused the excitement. There was not much wheat for sale, and Pardridge, one of the big shorts, was disposed to fight the advance. The small holders among the shorts, however, quickly got under cover. May corn was bid up 1⅝ cents from the close of last night.

# A BAD FIRE IN WAUPUN, WIS.

## Spectators Buried Beneath Walls Toppled Over by an Explosion — Business Property Destroyed.

WAUPUN, Wis., March 12.—One man was fatally injured, five were seriously hurt, and $40,000 worth of property was destroyed by fire early this morning in the business portion of this town. The victims are:

JONES, JEFFERSON; head injured; hurt internally.
MEIKLEJOHN, JOHN; head cut open; hurt internally; will die.
PETERS, JOHN; internally injured and head cut by glass.
SARGENT, HORTIA; compound fracture of leg, and ankle broken.
SCOTT, A. C.; head cut by glass.
WEINBERGER, JOSEPH; spine injured.

There was an explosion in one of the buildings, and the injured spectators were caught under the falling walls. Many others were burned and bruised by flying débris. The business portion of the city is practically destroyed, but nearly every loss is covered by insurance.

# MORE TROUBLE FOR THE GAS TRUST

### The Illinois Attorney General Proposes to Renew the Attack.

CHICAGO, March 12.—According to a local paper, Attorney General Moloney means to make a great deal more trouble for the Gas Trust. He declares that within a few days he will take measures which may result in reopening to a certain extent the Chicago gas litigation, with particular reference to the status of the Philadelphia Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company in Illinois, and the $25,000,000 of certificates which it has issued against the securities of the various gas companies.

Mr. Moloney's action will be in the line of an intervention in the Northern Pacific case, wherein the power of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York to act as trustee for bonds in this State was attacked. The hearing at which this was done was had in Milwaukee, but the case, Mr. Moloney says, belongs to the United States District Court in this city, and his petition will be filed here. He said:

"The law of Illinois requires trust companies to deposit $200,000 with the Auditor before they are eligible to do business. The law is in plain terms, but the various foreign trust companies doing business in Illinois appear to consider it of no consequence. In the Northern Pacific case the objection to a proposed foreclosure will be based on the ground that the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York had never met the requirements of our law, and therefore the trust instrument made to it was not valid. It is precisely this point that I want decided by the Federal court in the case of the Philadelphia Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company. It is a foreign corporation carrying on business in Illinois, I have contended, which has never made the deposit of $200,000 with the Auditor.

"Long ago I summoned the corporation into court here to answer to a suit aimed to declare the certificates it has issued against the stocks and bonds of the gas companies invalid. It has not filed an answer to my complaint. I intend, therefore, to reach the corporation through the Northern Pacific case if possible."

People in a position to speak for the gas companies admitted that the plea against the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the Northern Pacific case has been examined by the company's lawyers with respect to its bearing on the position of the Philadelphia Trust Company as trustee for the gas companies. They say it is not causing them anxiety, and that it can easily be demolished.

# REFEREE FOR THE TILDEN TRUST

## J. Warren Greene to Report as to Partition of Estates in Yonkers, Brooklyn, and This City.

With a view, apparently, to the furthering of the consolidation of the Tilden Library Fund with the Astor and Lenox Libraries, the action which was brought in December, 1893, by the trustees of the Tilden Fund for a partition of all the property left by Samuel J. Tilden in New-York, Kings, and Westchester Counties, has at last been sent to a referee—J. Warren Greene—by Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court. Mr. Greene is to take testimony and report as to the partition and the rights and interests of the heirs and next of kin, and also those of the Tilden trust.

The action is brought in the name of the trustees of the Tilden Fund, and the property sought to be partitioned includes the Greystone and other valuable property in Yonkers, the Gramercy Park property in this city, including two lots in Nineteenth and two lots in Twentieth Street, and half a dozen pieces of property in Brooklyn.

According to the papers, the Tilden trust is entitled to one-half of the property sought to be partitioned, and George H. Tilden, Samuel J. Tilden, Jr., Henrietta A. Blatchford, Caroline S. Whittlesey, Ruby S. Paine, and Susan G. Sabine, each a one-twelfth interest. Emily Tilden, the wife of George H. Tilden, and Augusta Tilden, the wife of Samuel J. Tilden, Jr., are each entitled to dower in their husband's share in the property.

The referee will decide whether an actual partition of the property can be made which will best protect the interests of all the heirs and next of kin. Against the shares of George H. and Samuel J. Tilden are a number of unpaid judgments.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 16 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

WEDNESDAY.—At 5 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Belgenland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Belgenland";) at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Bermuda per steamship Trinidad; at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe per steamship Berlin, via Southampton; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yumuri, via Havana; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship Saginaw; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Washington, from New-Orleans; at 3 PM for Barbados direct, and for North Brazil via Para and Manaos, per steamship Grangense, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Grangense";) at 3 PM for Greytown, per steamship Tudor Prince, (letters for Jamaica must be directed "per Tudor Prince.")

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alvena; at 12 M for St. Kitts, Barbados, and Demerara, per steamship Tiomo; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Sorrento, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Sorrento";) at 5:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 6:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Indiana; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Jamaica, per steamship Ailsa, (letters for Colombia, via Carthagena and Costa Rica via Limon, must be directed "per Ailsa";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 10:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Hevelius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Hevelius";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Venezuela,";) at 4:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 20, at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to March *25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) per steamship Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March *31 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia,) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 31 and up to April 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., March 8, 1895.


Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

**SPECIAL TOUR TO THE WEST INDIES AND SPANISH MAIN.**
FIRST TRIP TO THE TROPICS OF THE NEW
**ATLAS LINE**
S. S. "ALLEGHANY,"
To leave New-York, Saturday, March 23,
SPECIAL CRUISE OF 25 DAYS, $125.
Visiting Jamaica, Spanish Main, and Mosquito Coast, returning to New-York, via Jamaica. For particulars and illustrated pamphlet address PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK, Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot..Sat., Mch. 16, 9 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon..Sat., Mch. 23, 2 P.M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent..Sat., Mch. 30, 6 AM.
Steamer La Touraine will make an extra sailing from New-York to Havre Wednesday, April 10, at 2 P. M.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Manitoba, March 16.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 57 N. R., foot West 27th St.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
S. S. Amsterdam, March 16, 1895, Sat., 1 P. M.
S. S. Werkendam, March 23, 1895, Sat., 1 P. M.
First cabin, $45 and upward; second cabin, $25; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

**JAPAN-CHINA.**
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 26, 2 P. M.
BELGIC.....April 4, 3 P. M.
PERU.....April 13, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 23, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....May 4, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
IROQUOIS.....Wednesday, March 13
CHEROKEE.....Friday, March 15
ALGONQUIN.....Tuesday, March 19
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Via. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacksonville, Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E. A. [illegible]
S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. J. D. ADAMS, G. E. A.
O. S. S. Co., N. Pier 35 N. R. F. C. & P. R. R., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
Fulda.....March 23...Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..March 30.....Genoa
Werra.....April 13.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II..May 4.....Genoa
Werra.....May 18.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II..June 8.....Genoa
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Saale, Tu., Mch. 19, 7 AM. | Saale, Tu., Apr. 16, 9 A.M.
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 26, 4 P.M. | Lahn, Tu., Apr. 23, 4 P.M.
Trave, Tu., Apr. 2, 9 A.M. | Fulda, Sat., Apr. 27, 11 AM
Ems, Sat., Apr. 6, 7 A.M. | Trave, Tu., Apr. 30, 9 A.M.
Havel, Tu., Apr. 9, 9 A.M. | Ems, Sat., May 4, M.

SPRING SAILING, 1895.
to Southampton, (London,) BREMEN.
Havel, Tues., May 7 | Lahn, Tues., June 18
Saale, Tues., May 14 | Fulda, Sat., June 22
Lahn, Tues., May 21 | Trave, Tues., June 25
Fulda, Sat., May 25 | Ems, Sat., June 29
Trave, Tues., May 28 | Havel, Tues., July 2
Ems, Sat., June 1 | Aller, Sat., July 6
Havel, Tues., June 4 | Spree, Tues., July 9
Saale, Tues., June 11 | Saale, Sat., July 13
NOTICE.
Beginning with S. S. Lahn, March 26, these steamers from New-York will land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfer by tender.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
THE ONLY LINE maintaining a regular service to the European Continent with Twin-Screw Steamers.
New-York-Southampton-(London, Paris)-Hamburg.
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
Spring Sailings, Express Steamers.
Normannia, Mn. 28, 11 AM | A. Victoria, My. 16, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, Ap. 11, 11 AM | Columbia, May 23, 11 AM
Columbia, Apr. 25, 11 AM | F. Bism'ck, My. 30, 11 AM
Normannia, May 9, 11 AM | Normannia, Je. 6, 11 AM

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
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**AMERICAN LINE.**
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON (London—Paris.)
Berlin....Mar. 13, 11 AM | Paris....April 17, 11 AM
Paris....Mar. 27, 11 AM | Berlin...April 24, 11 AM
Berlin...April 3, 11 AM | New-York. My. 1, 11 AM
New-York. Ap. 10, 11 AM | Paris, May 8, 11 A. M.

**RED STAR LINE.**
NEW-YORK—ANTWERP.
Belgenland. Mar. 13, 7 AM | Waesland...Ap. 10, 5 PM
Rhynland. Mar. 20, 1 PM | Friesland....Ap. 17, M.
West'land. Mar. 27, 4 PM | Rhynland. Apr. 24, 4 PM.
Noordland...Ap. 3, 11 AM | Westernland, May 1, M.
International Navigation Company.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

**WHITE STAR LINE.**
*Teutonic, Mch. 13, 9 AM. | *Teutonic, Ap. 10, 8:30 AM
Britannic, Mch. 20, 2 PM. | Britannic, Apr. 17, noon.
Majestic, Mh. 27, 8:30 AM | *Majestic, Apr. 24, 7 AM.
*Adriatic, April 3, noon. | *Adriatic, May 1, 10 AM
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Lucania, Mch. 23, 3 P.M. | Aurania, Apr. 6, 2 P. M.
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